



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Land Resources

Digital India

Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES (2026-2031)



14 Digit ULPIN
81LVQLD9407JH0

Land Stack

Integrated | Interoperable
Secure | Citizen Centric



Cadastral Map
& ULPIN

Record of Rights

Registration

Land Use

Building Plan
Approvals

Restrictions

Tenancy

Circle Rate

Modern
Record Room



Transparent
Land Governance



Secure & Accurate
Land Information



Informed
Decision Making



Ease of Doing
Business



Citizen Centric
Services

शिवराज सिंह चौहान
SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN



ग्रामीण विकास तथा
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री
भारत सरकार
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली

MINISTER OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हुई है कि भूमि संसाधन विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार डिजिटल इंडिया भूमि अभिलेख आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम (डीआईएलआरएमपी) 3.0 संबंधी दिशानिर्देश जारी कर रहा है।

2. भूमि नागरिकों के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण परिसंपत्तियों में से एक है तथा आर्थिक विकास, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और सतत विकास के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है। जीवन यापन की सुगमता में सुधार करने, निवेश को बढ़ावा देने और सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की कुशल प्रदायगी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु एक आधुनिक, पारदर्शी और प्रौद्योगिकी-संचालित भूमि अभिशासन प्रणाली अत्यंत आवश्यक है।
3. विगत वर्षों में, डीआईएलआरएमपी ने भूमि अभिलेखों के कम्प्यूटरीकरण, भू-कर मानचित्रों के डिजिटलीकरण और रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रणालियों के आधुनिकीकरण के माध्यम से देश में भूमि प्रशासन के स्वरूप को पर्याप्त रूप से परिवर्तित कर दिया है। इन उपलब्धियों के आधार पर, डीआईएलआरएमपी 3.0 के सुधारों के अगले चरण का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है जिसका उद्देश्य स्थानिक रूप से सक्षम, एकीकृत और नागरिक-केंद्रित भूमि अभिशासन पारितंत्र का निर्माण करना है।
4. डीआईएलआरएमपी 3.0 की एक प्रमुख विशेषता **लैंड स्टैक** का विकास है, जो एक जीआईएस-आधारित डिजिटल सार्वजनिक अवसंरचना है तथा जो एक साझा अंतर-प्राचलनीयता मंच पर भू-संदर्भित भू-कर मानचित्रों, अधिकारों के अभिलेख, रजिस्ट्रीकरण डाटा और अन्य भूमि संबंधी जानकारी को एकीकृत करने का प्रयास करती है। इस कार्यक्रम में आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, रजिस्ट्रीकरण प्रणालियों को सुदृढ़ बनाने, ऐतिहासिक अभिलेखों की सुलभता में सुधार करने और 'नक्शा' पहल के माध्यम से प्रामाणिक शहरी भूमि अभिलेखों को तैयार करने पर भी बल दिया गया है।
5. मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की सक्रिय सहभागिता, आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी तथा डिजिटल नवाचार के समावेश से देशभर में भूमि प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता, कार्यकुशलता और जवाबदेही को और अधिक सुदृढ़ करेगी।
6. मैं भूमि संसाधन विभाग और इस महत्वपूर्ण पहल से जुड़े सभी हितधारकों को बधाई देता हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ये दिशानिर्देश डीआईएलआरएमपी 3.0 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक सारगर्भित रोडमैप के रूप में कार्य करेंगे और डिजिटल इंडिया तथा विकसित भारत के विज़न में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगे।

जयहिंद !

(शिवराज सिंह चौहान)

शिवराज सिंह चौहान
SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN



ग्रामीण विकास तथा
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री
भारत सरकार
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली
MINISTER OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

MESSAGE

I am pleased to know that the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India is bringing out the **Guidelines for the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0**.

2. Land is one of the most important assets for citizens and forms the foundation of economic development, social security and sustainable growth. A modern, transparent and technology-driven land governance system is essential for improving ease of living, promoting investment and ensuring efficient delivery of public services.

3. Over the years, DILRMP has significantly transformed the landscape of land administration in the country through computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps and modernization of registration systems. Building upon these achievements, DILRMP 3.0 marks the next phase of reforms aimed at creating a spatially enabled, integrated and citizen-centric land governance ecosystem.

4. A key feature of DILRMP 3.0 is the development of **Land Stack**, a GIS-based Digital Public Infrastructure that seeks to integrate georeferenced cadastral maps, Record of Rights, registration data and other land-related information on a common interoperable platform. The programme also focuses on adoption of modern technologies, strengthening registration systems, improving accessibility of historical records and creation of reliable urban land records through the NAKSHA initiative.

5. I am confident that the active participation of States and Union Territories, combined with the use of modern technology and digital innovation, will further strengthen transparency, efficiency and accountability in land administration across the country.

6. I compliment the Department of Land Resources and all stakeholders associated with this important initiative. I am sure that these Guidelines will serve as a valuable roadmap for implementation of DILRMP 3.0 and contribute significantly towards the vision of Digital India and Viksit Bharat.

Jai Hind !


(Shivraj Singh Chouhan)

डॉ. पेम्मासानी चंद्र शेखर
Dr. Pemmasani Chandra Sekhar



राज्य मंत्री
संचार एवं ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
Minister of State for Communications
and Rural Development
Government of India



MESSAGE

The launch of the **Guidelines for the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0** marks an important milestone in the ongoing efforts of the Government of India to modernize land administration and strengthen digital governance in the country.

2. Over the years, DILRMP has laid a strong foundation through computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps and modernization of registration systems. DILRMP 3.0 builds upon these achievements and seeks to address the emerging requirements of States and Union Territories through greater spatial accuracy, interoperability and integration of land-related information systems.

3. The programme envisages completion of georeferencing of cadastral maps, assignment of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) to all land parcels and creation of a robust GIS-enabled framework for land governance. It also focuses on improving accessibility of legacy land and registration records through large-scale digitization and metadata creation, thereby enhancing transparency and citizen convenience.

4. Several new initiatives introduced under DILRMP 3.0, including **Land Stack, Registration Repository, Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices and NAKSHA for Urban Land Records**, represent significant advancements in the land governance ecosystem. These initiatives will facilitate seamless integration of land-related information, strengthen registration services, improve access to authentic records and support efficient delivery of citizen-centric services.

5. The programme also places emphasis on paperless and technology-enabled registration systems, improved service delivery mechanisms and adoption of modern digital technologies to create a transparent, secure and future-ready land administration framework.

6. I am confident that the Guidelines will serve as a comprehensive roadmap for effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0 and help States and Union Territories accelerate reforms in land administration, reduce disputes and improve ease of living and ease of doing business.

7. I congratulate the Shri Narendra Bhooshan, Secretary, Department of Land Resources, and his team for their dedicated efforts in conceptualizing and preparing these Guidelines. I also appreciate the valuable contributions of the States, Union Territories, technical institutions and all stakeholders associated with this important National initiative. I am confident that through collective efforts, DILRMP 3.0 will significantly contribute towards building a modern, transparent and citizen-centric land governance system in the country.

(Dr. Pemmasani Chandra Sekhar)

नरेंद्र भूषण, आई.ए.एस.
सचिव

NARENDRA BHOOSHAN, IAS
Secretary



भारत सरकार
भूमि संसाधन विभाग
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
Government of India
Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development

MESSAGE

The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) has emerged as one of the most significant governance reforms undertaken in the land sector, laying the foundation for transparent, technology-driven and citizen-centric land administration in the country. Through sustained efforts of the Central Government, States and Union Territories, substantial progress has been achieved in computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps, modernization of registration systems and strengthening of digital service delivery mechanisms. Building upon these achievements, the Department of Land Resources is bringing out the Operational Guidelines for DILRMP 3.0 for the period 2026-27 to 2030-31.

2. DILRMP 3.0 has been designed keeping in view the evolving technological landscape, emerging governance requirements and the need for greater integration of land-related information systems. While the earlier phases focused primarily on digitization and computerization, the present phase seeks to transform land governance through spatial-textual integration, interoperability and creation of a unified digital ecosystem for land administration.

3. A defining feature of DILRMP 3.0 is the vision of 'Land Stack', a GIS-based Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance. Land Stack seeks to integrate georeferenced cadastral maps, ULPIN-enabled land parcels, Record of Rights, registration records, land use information, building permissions, restrictions and other land-related datasets into a parcel-centric and interoperable platform. By bringing together authoritative information maintained by different departments, the platform will create a trusted digital framework for land governance while preserving ownership of data with the respective States and departments.

4. The Land Stack has the potential to fundamentally transform the manner in which land is governed, transacted and utilized in the country. It will enable seamless access to reliable land information, improve transparency in property transactions, support faster and evidence-based decision making, strengthen urban and rural planning, facilitate credit access, improve property

कमरा नं. 32042, द्वितीय तल, डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, कर्तव्य भवन-3, नई दिल्ली-110001

दूरभाष: 91-11-24011515-17, ई-मेल: secy-dolr@nic.in

Room No. 32042, 2nd Floor, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Kartavya Bhavan-3, New Delhi-110001

Ph.: 91-11-24011515-17, E-mail: secy-dolr@nic.in

taxation and significantly reduce disputes arising from information asymmetry. More importantly, it will pave the way for creation of a modern digital land ecosystem capable of supporting future innovations and citizen-centric services at scale.

5. DILRMP 3.0 also focuses on completion of georeferencing of cadastral maps and assignment of Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN), establishment of a Registration Repository, modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices, universal digital accessibility of legacy land and registration records, strengthening of Revenue Court Case Management Systems and implementation of NAKSHA for creation of reliable urban land records. Together, these initiatives represent a significant step towards creation of a secure, integrated and future-ready land governance framework.

6. The vision underlying DILRMP 3.0 aligns closely with the national aspiration of Viksit Bharat 2047. Reliable land information and efficient land governance systems are critical enablers for infrastructure development, urbanization, agricultural growth, investment promotion, financial inclusion and ease of living. By creating trusted digital land infrastructure, DILRMP 3.0 will contribute significantly towards building a transparent, efficient and digitally empowered India.

7. The Guidelines have been prepared after extensive consultations with States and Union Territories, Survey of India, National Informatics Centre, technical institutions and other stakeholders. I am confident that these Guidelines will serve as a comprehensive roadmap for effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0 across the country.

8. I place on record my appreciation for the valuable contributions of all States/UTs, technical agencies and stakeholders associated with this important initiative. I particularly congratulate Shri P. Narahari, Joint Secretary (Land Regulations) and his team lead by Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (LR) for their tireless efforts, dedication and commitment in conceptualizing, coordinating and formulating these Guidelines. I am confident that the collective efforts of all stakeholders will ensure successful implementation of DILRMP 3.0 and further strengthen land governance systems across the country.


23/7/2026
(Narendra Bhooshan)

परिकिपांडला नरहरि, भा.प्र.से.
संयुक्त सचिव

PARIKIPANDLA NARAHARI, IAS
Joint Secretary



भारत सरकार
भूमि संसाधन विभाग
ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय
Government of India
Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development



Land, a finite natural resource, is not only the primary source of livelihood for a large proportion of India's population but is also intrinsically linked with the social, economic, cultural and emotional well-being of citizens. Land ownership and land rights serve as the foundation for economic security, agricultural productivity, housing, infrastructure development, access to institutional credit, and delivery of various welfare benefits. Consequently, land records that establish and protect these rights hold immense significance. However, citizens often continue to visit multiple offices and departments to access land-related information, obtaining services, updating records, undertaking property transactions. Given the diversity of land administration systems across States and Union Territories (UT), arising from variations in language, culture, historical practices, topography, nomenclature and socio-economic conditions, ensuring accurate, updated and easily accessible land records remains a complex governance challenge

2. Land and its management, being a State subject under Entries 18 and 45 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, are administered by the respective States and Union Territories. Nevertheless, the Government of India has consistently supported States and UTs through financial assistance, technical guidance and institutional reforms aimed at modernising land administration. The process began in the 1980s through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR), followed by the launch of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in 2008 with the objective of moving towards a conclusive titling framework. In 2016, the programme was brought under the Digital India umbrella and renamed as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), with 100 percent Central funding as a Central Sector Scheme.

3. Over the last decade, DILRMP has emerged as one of the largest land governance reform programmes globally. Significant achievements have been recorded across the country, including digitisation of 99.90 percent of Records of Rights (RoR), 99 percent computerisation of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs), and 97 percent digitisation of cadastral maps. These achievements have largely completed the first-generation reform agenda focused on digitisation and computerisation of land administration systems. Simultaneously, several innovative initiatives were undertaken, including the Integrated Land Information Management

कमरा नं. 32047, द्वितीय तल, डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, कर्तव्य भवन-3, नई दिल्ली-110001

दूरभाष: 91-11-24011522-23, ई-मेल: jslr-dolr@nic.in

Room No. 32047, 2nd Floor, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Kartavya Bhavan-3, New Delhi-110001

Ph.: 91-11-24011522-23, E-mail: jslr-dolr@nic.in

System (ILIMS), the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS), the Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN/Bhu-Aadhaar), multilingual land records, Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS), and integration of e-Courts with land records databases.

4. An independent third-party evaluation of DILRMP, however, highlighted that while digitisation objectives have been substantially achieved, several critical aspects of second-generation reforms remain incomplete or uneven across States and Union Territories. These include spatial-textual convergence of land records, interoperability between revenue, registration and planning systems, identity validation and hygiene, digitisation of legacy records, integrated citizen services, and creation of a unified land information ecosystem. Fragmented databases, siloed departmental systems, and the absence of a common parcel-centric framework continue to limit the full benefits of digital transformation.

5. To address these challenges and build upon the gains achieved under earlier phases, the Government of India proposes to implement **Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0** as a Central Sector Scheme during the period **2026–27 to 2030–31** with a total financial outlay of **₹565.50 crore**. DILRMP 3.0 represents a decisive shift from digitisation to integration, from isolated databases to interoperable systems, and from land records modernisation to creation of a comprehensive Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance.

6. At the core of DILRMP 3.0 is the vision of establishing a **Land Stack**—a GIS-based, parcel-centric, federated land governance platform that aggregates and integrates all land-related information through a layered architecture. The foundational layer of Land Stack will comprise geo-referenced cadastral maps linked with Unique Land Parcel Identification Numbers (ULPIN/Bhu-Aadhaar) and Record of Rights. Every land parcel will be assigned a unique geospatial identity, creating a common denominator for integration across departments and governance systems. Ownership records will be spatially linked with parcel boundaries and strengthened through consent-based Aadhaar linkage, mobile number seeding, and address integration to improve identity validation, reduce fraud, and facilitate citizen communication.

7. Building upon this foundational layer, Land Stack will progressively integrate registration records, land use information, property taxation data, planning and building permissions, utility information, mortgages, encumbrances, litigation markers, and other governance datasets. The result will be a single, authoritative, and interoperable source of truth for land and property information, capable of supporting service delivery, planning, financial

transactions, dispute management, taxation, infrastructure development, and evidence-based policymaking.

8. A major component of DILRMP 3.0 is the establishment of a **Registration Repository**, which will function as a secure and interoperable platform for registered property documents. Under this framework, property transactions will progressively move towards GIS-enabled registration, ensuring that properties are spatially referenced through latitude-longitude coordinates prior to registration. Legacy registration documents dating back to 1908 and historical revenue records dating back to 1947 will be digitised, indexed, and integrated to establish a continuous and searchable chain of title. The repository will also be integrated with land records, Revenue Courts, and banking systems to enable real-time validation, mortgage registration, charge creation, and transparent property transactions.

9. DILRMP 3.0 also introduces new citizen-centric and governance-focused interventions. Approximately **75 high-footfall Sub-Registrar Offices** across the country will be modernised on the lines of Passport Seva Kendras, with improved infrastructure, digital service delivery, accessibility, and standardized citizen experience. The Registration Repository will provide secure digital access to property documents and transaction histories. Simultaneously, the **National Geospatial Knowledge-based Land Survey of Urban Habitations (NAKSHA)**, currently being implemented as a pilot, is proposed to be mainstreamed under DILRMP 3.0. NAKSHA seeks to establish accurate, reliable, and legally valid urban land records through advanced geospatial technologies, culminating in the issuance of Urban Property (UrPro) Cards for urban landholders.

10. The programme also reorients several existing components to align with emerging governance requirements. Digitisation of cadastral maps will now focus on complete georeferencing and ULPIN assignment. Modern Record Rooms will evolve from physical storage facilities into digital repositories of legacy records. Revenue Court modernisation will continue through the Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS), while NGDRS will be upgraded to support paperless and presence-less registration using secure and emerging technologies including blockchain-based tamper-evident record management.

11. The earlier "Core GIS/Software Applications" component has been transformed into "**Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development**", recognising the need for end-to-end spatial-textual integration and interoperability. Several components whose objectives have largely been achieved, including survey/re-survey, data re-entry, state data centres, and dedicated NLRMP/DILRMP cells, have been phased out to optimise resources and focus on next-generation reforms.

12. The primary beneficiaries of DILRMP 3.0 will be citizens across all States and Union Territories, including farmers, landowners, tenants, financial institutions, businesses, urban property holders, and government agencies. The programme is expected to improve ease of living, enhance tenure security, reduce disputes, strengthen access to credit, improve transparency in property transactions, support efficient urban and rural planning, and contribute to economic growth. The scheme will be implemented nationwide, including special provisions for North-Eastern States as per existing guidelines.

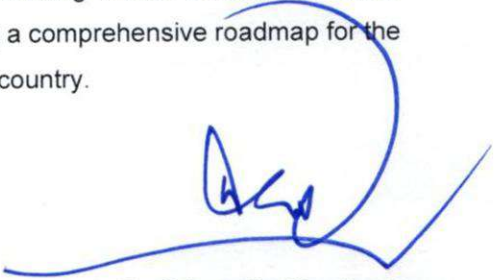
13. Implementation will be undertaken through existing institutional mechanisms supported by National and State Project Management Units, without creation of new regular posts. A robust three-tier monitoring and evaluation framework supported by a centralized Management Information System (MIS), baseline studies, mid-term reviews, end-term evaluations, and independent third-party assessments will ensure accountability, transparency, and measurable outcomes.

14. In essence, DILRMP 3.0 seeks to complete India's unfinished land governance reform agenda by leveraging modern technologies, interoperable digital systems and geospatial intelligence. By consolidating the achievements of earlier phases, institutionalizing Land Stack, integrating registration, revenue, judicial, planning and financial systems, and empowering citizens through transparent, accessible and trusted digital services, the programme aims to establish a modern and integrated land governance ecosystem. The outcomes of DILRMP 3.0 are expected to contribute significantly towards improving Ease of Living, Ease of Doing Business, efficient service delivery, informed decision-making and realization of the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.

15. I place on record my sincere appreciation for the guidance and support received from Secretary, Department of Land Resources, States and Union Territories, Survey of India, National Informatics Centre, technical institutions and all stakeholders who contributed to the formulation of these Guidelines and implementation framework. I also acknowledge the valuable inputs received during various consultations, workshops and technical discussions held during the preparation of DILRMP 3.0.

16. Last but not the least, I place on record my special appreciation for the dedicated efforts of Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (LR) and his team comprising Shri Ashesh Kumar, Under Secretary, Shri Naval Singh Meena, Deputy Director, Ms.

Neeruj Bharti Jaswal, Section Officer, Shri LS Yadav, Expert (Land Administration), Shri Mayank Rajput, Manager (Geospatial Technology), Shri Abhishek Prajapati, ASO, Shri Nikesh Singh, NIC, Ms. Asha Thomas, PFMS Expert, Ms. Pratiksha Baruah, Coordinator, National Programme Management Unit (NPMU) experts and the NIC team, whose technical expertise, commitment and continuous support have been instrumental in conceptualizing, drafting and finalizing these Guidelines. Their contribution has played a significant role in shaping a comprehensive roadmap for the next generation of land governance reforms in the country.



(Parikipandla Narahari)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations.....	17
<i>Chapter-1: Introduction, Background, Aim, Objective and Vision</i>	21
Introduction.....	21
1.1 Background.....	21
1.1.1 Historical Context of Land Governance in India	22
1.2 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0.....	28
1.2.1 Overview: Transition from DILRMP 2.0 to DILRMP 3.0	28
1.2.1.1 DILRMP 2.0: Establishing the Digital Foundation	28
1.2.1.2 DILRMP 3.0: Building an Integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for Land Governance.....	28
1.2.1.3 Achievements under DILRMP	29
1.2.2 Vision	30
1.2.3 Mission	31
1.2.4 Aim.....	31
1.2.5 Objectives.....	31
1.2.6 Target Beneficiaries and Expected Outcomes	32
1.2.7 Timeframe	36
<i>Chapter-2: Scope /Components of DILRMP 3.0</i>	37
2.1 Scope.....	37
2.2. Components	48
2.2.1 Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN).....	48
2.2.2 Modern Record Room (Tehsil) (Scanning of Legacy records).....	55
2.2.3 Consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number, seeding of Mobile Number/e-mail and Address in Land Record database	60
2.2.4 Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records	65
2.2.5 Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development.....	70
2.2.6 National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitation (NAKSHA)	78
2.2.7 Computerization of Registration Process	86
2.2.8 Registration Repository.....	91
2.2.9 Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)	97
2.2.10 Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training.....	102

2.2.11 Programme Management Unit	103
National Programme Management Unit (NPMU).....	104
State Programme Management Unit (SPMU)	107
<i>Chapter-3: Implementation Framework & Fund Flow Mechanism</i>	<i>110</i>
3.1 Institutional Arrangement for Implementation	110
3.2 State Programme Management Unit (SPMU).....	111
3.3 Project/Proposal Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (PS&MC).....	112
3.3.1 Terms of Reference	112
3.3.2 Composition of the PS&MC.....	113
3.3.3 Meetings of the PS&MC	114
3.4 Fund Flow Mechanism.....	114
3.5 Financial Management and PFMS Compliance.....	115
3.6 Utilization of Funds.....	116
3.7 Utilization Certificate.....	116
3.8 Inter-component Transfer.....	116
3.9 Financial Reporting and Monitoring.....	116
3.10 Interest and Unspent Balances	116
3.11 Audit.....	117
3.12 Applicability of Government Instructions	117
3.13 Project Appraisal and Sanction	117
3.14 Management Information System (MIS) and Reporting.....	118
3.15 Data Sharing and Interoperability	118
3.16 Content Management	119
3.17 Regulatory and Procedural Reforms	121
3.18 Data Security	122
3.19 User and Data Authentication	124
3.20 Purchase Procedures.....	125
3.21 Role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions	125
3.22 Technical Support to the States / UTs and Implementing Agencies.....	125
Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG)	125
3.23 Asset Management, Verification and Monitoring.....	129
3.24 Charge Creation and Flag Marking for Integration of State Land Records with Banks and Financial Institutions	131

<i>Chapter-4: Monitoring and Review Framework</i>	<i>133</i>
4.1 Monitoring and Review at the National Level.....	133
4.2 State/UT- level Monitoring and Review Committee	133
4.3 Division-level Monitoring and Review Committee:.....	134
4.4 District-level Monitoring and Review Committee	134
4.5 Evaluation of the Programme.....	135
4.6 DILRMP Management Information System (DILRMP-MIS 5.0).....	136
4.7 Quarterly Performance Ranking of States/UTs under DILRMP 3.0	139
<i>Chapter-5: Key Stakeholders – Role & Responsibilities</i>	<i>141</i>
5.1 Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development.....	141
5.2 Survey of India (SoI).....	142
5.3 National Informatics Centre (NIC)	143
5.4 States and Union Territories.....	144
5.5 Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Land Administration and Management	145
Annexures	148
ANNEXURE- I(A).....	148
Annexure – I(B).....	163
Annexure – II	173
Annexure – III.....	178
Annexure - IV	181
Annexure – V	201

Abbreviations

AAP	Annual Action Plan
ADM	Additional District Magistrate
AI	Artificial Intelligence
API	Application Programming Interface
ATI	Administrative Training Institute
BIM	Building Information Modelling
BISAG-N	Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CFI	Consolidated Fund of India
CLR	Computerisation of Land Records
CNA	Central Nodal Agency
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
CTAG	Core Technical Advisory Group
DBA	Database Administrator
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DILRMP	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme
MIS	Management Information System
DPI	Digital Public Infrastructure
DQMS	Data Quality Management System
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EoL	Ease of Living
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FMB	Field Measurement Book
FOSS	Free and Open Source Software

FSI	Floor Space Index
FY	Financial Year
GCP	Ground Control Point
GCN	Ground Control Network
GFR	General Financial Rules
GIS	Geographic Information System
GP	Gram Panchayat
GT	Ground Truth
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFD	Integrated Finance Division
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
ILIMS	Integrated Land Information Management System
ISMS	Information Security Management System
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IT	Information Technology
LAM	Land Administration and Management
LAN	Local Area Network
LBSNAA	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration
MIS	Management Information System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAKSHA	National Geospatial Knowledge-based Land Survey of Urban Habitations
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NGDRS	National Generic Document Registration System
NIC	National Informatics Centre
NIRD & PR	National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
NLRMP	National Land Records Modernization Programme
NPMU	National Programme Management Unit
NRSC	National Remote Sensing Centre

OM	Office Memorandum
PFMS	Public Financial Management System
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PS&MC	Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee
PSK	Passport Seva Kendra
QC	Quality Control
QR	Quick Response
RCCMS	Revenue Court Case Management System
RoR	Record of Rights
RSK	Registration Seva Kendra
SDM	Sub-Divisional Magistrate
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority
SDU	Software Development Unit
SLUSI	Soil and Land Use Survey of India
SMS	Short Message Service
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPMU	State Programme Management Unit
SRA&ULR	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records
SRO	Sub-Registrar Office
SVAMITVA	Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
ULB	Urban Local Body
ULI	Unified Lending Interface
ULPIN	Unique Land Parcel Identification Number
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
UT	Union Territory

PART – A: OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

DIGITAL INDIA LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME

(DILRMP) 3.0

Chapter-1: Introduction, Background, Aim, Objective and Vision

Introduction

1.1 Background

Land is one of the most valuable economic, social and developmental assets in India. It serves as the foundation for agriculture, housing, infrastructure development, industrial growth, urban expansion, environmental management and public service delivery. Accurate, transparent and accessible land records are therefore essential for ensuring tenure security, facilitating land transactions, reducing disputes, improving governance and enabling sustainable economic development.

The responsibility for maintenance and updation of land records primarily rests with the States and Union Territories (UTs), as "Land" is a State subject under Entry 18 & 45 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, read with Article 246, which vests the State Legislatures with the power to make laws on matters enumerated in the State List. Further, registration of deeds and documents is governed by the Registration Act, 1908. While "Registration of deeds and documents" falls under Entry 6 of List III (Concurrent List) of the Seventh Schedule, the statutory functions relating to registration are performed by the State Governments through their Registration Departments in accordance with the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908, thereby placing the responsibility for maintenance of land records squarely within the domain of the States and UTs

Historically, land records in India evolved through various administrative systems and settlement operations undertaken over different periods. As a result, land records in many parts of the country continued to exist in fragmented forms across multiple departments, maintained through manual processes and stored in physical formats. This led to inconsistencies among Records of Rights, cadastral maps, registration records and mutation records, resulting in delays, inefficiencies and disputes.

Recognizing the importance of modern land administration, the digitization of land record initially started in 1980s through Centrally Sponsored Schemes called Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land records (SRA&ULR) followed by a comprehensive scheme called the National Land Record Modernization Programme (NLRMP) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2008 with the objective of modernizing management of land records, minimizing scope of land and property disputes, enhancing transparency in the land administration system. Subsequently, NLRMP was revamped and renamed as the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and has been implemented as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 percent financial assistance from the Government of India since 1st April 2016. The implementation of the DILRMP has been carried out in a phased manner to ensure the gradual transformation of India's land administration system.

1.1.1 Historical Context of Land Governance in India

The Pre-Colonial Foundation: Revenue and Occupancy

Land Governance in India has evolved through multiple administrative, legal, and technological phases across distinct historical eras, each leaving an indelible mark on the governance process. The Mughals introduced the sophisticated revenue machinery that still forms the linguistic and administrative backbone of Indian land administration. In 1580, the then revenue minister, Raja Todar Mal, introduced the Dahshala System in an attempt to standardize land assessment based on a ten-year average of yield and prices. In this era, while the state claimed a direct financial interest in the soil, the underlying philosophy was one of occupancy. The Raiyat (peasant) held the customary right to occupy and till the land as long as they paid the state's share of the harvest. Strikingly, the vocabulary of land that originated in this era—such as Khasra, Khatauni, and Zamindar—remains in active use today.

The British Era: Land as a Marketable Commodity

During the British Colonial period, land became "alienable" for the first time in Indian history. It could be auctioned by a court to satisfy a private debt or tax arrears—a fundamental shift that led to massive rural indebtedness and gave birth to a formal,

commercial land market. To maximize revenue collection, the British introduced three distinct, highly regulated settlement systems:

The Permanent Settlement (Zamindari): Introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 across Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha, this system turned former indigenous tax collectors into "Absolute Owners" of the land. The actual farmers were reduced to "Tenants-at-will," stripped of their ancient heritable rights. This created a rigid, extractive feudal hierarchy and introduced the first English-style Registry of Estates.

The Ryotwari Settlement: Introduced in 1820 in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, this system attempted to bypass intermediaries. The British Raj dealt directly with the Ryot (peasant), recognizing them as the formal proprietor. While this offered clearer individual rights and introduced Pattas (Title deeds) in local languages, the tax was revised aggressively every 20–30 years and remained prohibitively high.

The Mahalwari Settlement: Introduced in 1822 in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, this system treated the Mahal (the entire village community) as the unit of revenue. Villagers were made collectively responsible for the land tax; if one farmer defaulted, the community had to cover the deficit. This gave birth to the Village Jamabandi (Register of Holdings), meticulously documented in Urdu and English.

Throughout this period, extensive survey settlement operations were undertaken to establish revenue administration systems and prepare comprehensive cadastral surveys. These efforts led to the creation of Records of Rights, cadastral maps and settlement registers which formed the operational basis of post-independence land administration.

The Post-Independence Era: Social Equity & Constitutional Provisions

With the dawn of Independence in 1947, India underwent a democratic revolution anchored by a singular philosophy: "Land to the Tiller." The transition from a colony to a Sovereign Republic necessitated a fundamental reimagining of land rights to achieve social equity and dismantle colonial-feudal structures.

To redistribute land effectively, the State required immense legal power, triggering a historic, decades-long tug-of-war between the Judiciary (protecting fundamental

property rights) and the Legislature (pushing for socialist land redistribution). To shield early land reforms from judicial veto, the government enacted the First Constitutional Amendment (1951), creating Articles 31A and 31B, which introduced the "Ninth Schedule" shield. This legal battle culminated in the 44th Amendment (1978), which officially demoted the Right to Property from a Fundamental Right to a mere Legal Right under Article 300A.

With legal protections secured, the mid-to-late 20th century saw targeted phases of reform:

- Abolition of Intermediaries (1950s): Laws like the Zamindari Abolition Acts stripped away the parasitic middlemen, finally establishing a direct relationship between the farmer and the State.
- Ceilings and Tenancy (1960s–1970s): "Land Ceilings" were imposed to prevent land hoarding, and "Tenancy Reforms" were enacted to protect vulnerable sharecroppers from arbitrary eviction.
- Consolidation (1980s): The Chakbandi movement sought to consolidate fragmented, tiny agricultural plots into contiguous, viable economic holdings to make farming sustainable.
- Indigenous Rights (2006): The Forest Rights Act served as a vital historical pivot, finally recognizing the ancestral and communal rights of forest-dwelling tribal communities, echoing the communal philosophies of pre-colonial India.

The Digital Frontier: From Paper Cadastral Maps to the Land Stack

For decades following independence, States/UTs maintained these massive repositories of land records through manual, paper-based systems prone to decay, corruption, and litigation. The subsequent evolution proved that progressive laws alone weren't enough—the records themselves had to be accurate, transparent, and accessible.

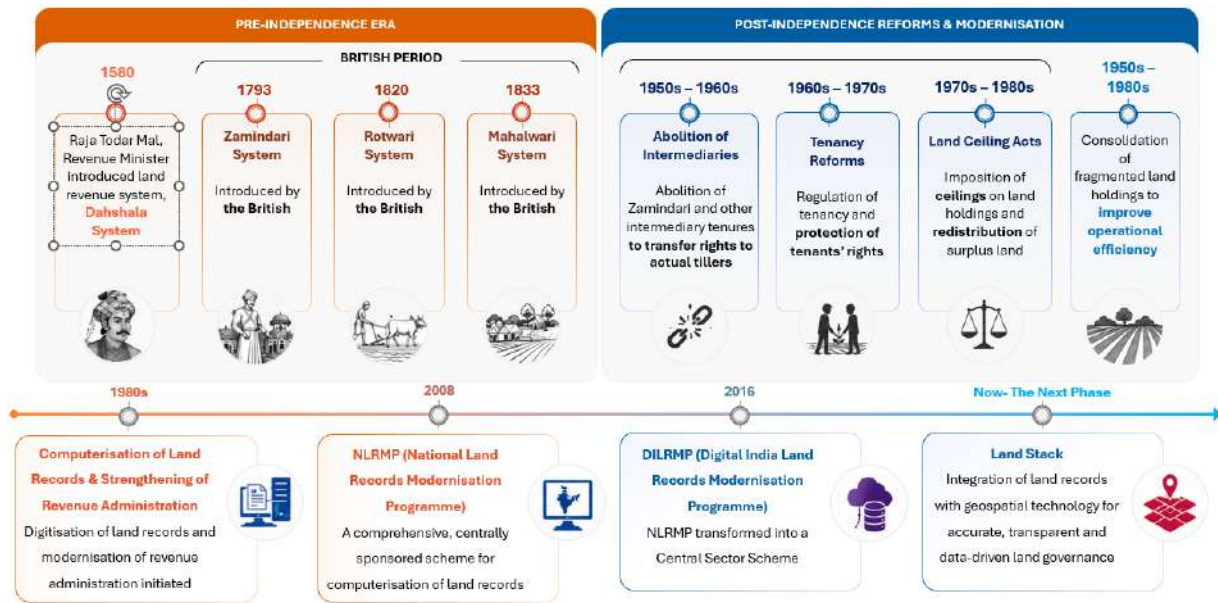
Recognizing this, the Government of India launched the Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) Scheme in 1988 to digitize textual data, paired with the Strengthening

of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) Scheme to bolster field survey activities.

To provide a unified framework, these isolated schemes were integrated into the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) in 2008. The NLRMP adopted an end-to-end approach: computerizing Records of Rights (RoR), digitizing legacy cadastral maps, launching modern resurveys, and linking registration offices with mutation workflows. With the launch of the broader Digital India initiative, the program was revamped in 2016 into the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) as a Central Sector Scheme, achieving massive scale in online delivery of land record services and real-time mutation tracking.

Today, the core of land governance reform relies on advanced geospatial technologies, drone-based surveys, and digital public infrastructure. Initiatives like Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas (SVAMITVA) have demonstrated the power of high-accuracy drone mapping for rural inhabited (Abadi) areas, providing millions with formal property cards.

From this technological leap, the concept of the Land Stack has emerged as the natural progression of land records modernization. The Land Stack envisions a unified, open digital ecosystem where every land parcel is assigned a Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN), spatially referenced, and seamlessly linked with ownership, registration, active court cases, taxation, and agricultural planning datasets.



Moving Forward: DILRMP 3.0 represents the newest generation of land administration in India. While earlier phases focused on shifting from paper to computers, DILRMP 3.0 seeks to establish an interoperable, national spatial data infrastructure. It transitions India from a landscape of isolated, digitized records to an integrated National Land Information Infrastructure capable of driving data-driven governance.

1.2 Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0

1.2.1 Overview: Transition from DILRMP 2.0 to DILRMP 3.0

1.2.1.1 DILRMP 2.0: Establishing the Digital Foundation

Over the last decade, the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) has emerged as one of the world's largest land governance reform programmes. During this phase, the focus was on digitisation and computerisation of core land administration systems. Significant milestones have been achieved, including digitisation of 99.90% of Records of Rights (RoR), computerisation of about 99% of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs), and digitisation of approximately 97% of cadastral maps. In addition, several important digital initiatives were introduced, such as the Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS), National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS), Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN/Bhu-Aadhaar), multilingual land records, Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS), and integration of e-Courts with land records databases.

These interventions have substantially completed the first-generation reforms by creating digital versions of the major land administration processes.

1.2.1.2 DILRMP 3.0: Building an Integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for Land Governance

DILRMP 3.0 builds upon the strong digital foundation created under DILRMP 2.0 and represents the next generation of land governance reforms. The focus now shifts from merely digitising records to ensuring that the data is integrated, interoperable, secure and citizen-centric.

The programme aims to complete the remaining digitisation and georeferencing of cadastral maps/Tippans/FMBs, assignment of ULPIN to all land parcels, implementation of online and paperless registration and Revenue Court Case Management Systems (RCCMS), digitisation and scanning of legacy revenue and registration records, consent-based Aadhaar integration with land records, and completion of the NAKSHA pilot.

A key reform under DILRMP 3.0 is the development of a GIS-based Land Stack that integrates the cadastral parcel layer as base layer with other spatial layer and with overlay of Master Plan/Land Use, Building Plan etc. and related attribute data like Record of Rights, Registration, Circle Rate, Restriction, etc. and other land-related datasets through interoperable APIs. This will create a trusted Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for land governance, enabling seamless delivery of citizen services, reducing fraud, improving ease of living and ease of doing business, and facilitating integration with other Digital Public Infrastructures across sectors.

DILRMP 3.0 is a Central Sector Scheme of the Government of India proposed for implementation during the period 2026–27 to 2030–31 with a total outlay of Rs.565.50 crore. The programme comprises 11 components organized under three pillars: Computerization of Land Records, Computerization of Registration, and Evaluation Studies, IEC, Training and. Building on the digital foundation established under earlier phases of land records modernization, DILRMP 3.0 focuses on strengthening land administration systems through georeferenced land records, parcel identification, digitization of legacy records, modernization of registration and revenue administration processes, development of integrated geospatial platforms and modernization of urban land records. The programme seeks to establish an interoperable land information ecosystem that improves the quality, accessibility, reliability and usability of land information for citizens, government agencies, financial institutions and other stakeholders. The expected outcome is the creation of a unified and spatially enabled land governance framework that supports secure land tenure, efficient service delivery, transparent transactions, effective dispute management and evidence-based planning.

1.2.1.3 Achievements under DILRMP

The Government of India has been implementing land records modernization initiatives since 1988 through various programmes and schemes, gradually moving to integrated approach to land administration reforms covering computerization of land records, digitization of cadastral maps, survey and resurvey operations, computerization of registration systems and modernization of record management practices. Subsequently, under the Digital India Programme, DILRMP has emerged

as one of the largest digital governance initiatives in the country and has laid a strong foundation for creation of a modern, transparent and citizen-centric land administration system.

Since inception of the programme, financial assistance amounting to Rs.2,728.08 crore has been released to States and UTs for implementation of various components of the programme. These investments have enabled States and UTs to undertake large-scale digitization, computerization, integration and modernization of land administration systems across the country.

As a result, DILRMP has significantly transformed the land administration landscape through near-universal digitization of textual land records, achieving 99.81% digitization of Records of Rights (RoRs), 97% digitization of cadastral maps and 95.73% computerization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs). Integration between RoRs and cadastral maps has improved to 84%, while integration of registration systems with land records has reached approximately 76%. Modern record rooms and State-level digital infrastructure have been established across States and UTs, around 94% of revenue courts have been computerized through the Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) and the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) has been adopted by 17 States. These achievements have substantially improved transparency, accessibility and efficiency in land administration, strengthened citizen-centric digital service delivery and laid a strong foundation for a modern, technology-enabled and integrated land governance ecosystem in the country.

1.2.2 Vision

To establish a trusted, integrated and citizen-centric digital land governance ecosystem for India that ensures secure land tenure, transparent land transactions, seamless access to land-related services, and informed decision-making for sustainable and inclusive development through a unified National Land Information Infrastructure.

1.2.3 Mission

To build and operationalize a nationwide interoperable Land Information Ecosystem by integrating textual, spatial, registration, survey, court and other land-related information systems into a standards-based Land Stack; enabling secure and seamless citizen services; strengthening land tenure security; reducing land disputes; and providing a trusted digital foundation for governance, planning, economic development and ease of doing business through active partnership with States and Union Territories.

1.2.4 Aim

To create a comprehensive and interoperable Land Stack by integrating geo-referenced land parcels, textual land records, registration records, revenue court information and related land datasets, while modernizing land administration systems and enhancing digital accessibility of historical and current land records across the country.

1.2.5 Objectives

The key objectives of DILRMP 3.0 are as follows-

- Complete digitization, georeferencing and Bhu-Aadhaar(ULPIN) assignment for all land parcels (both rural, semi urban and urban).
- Create a spatially enabled Federated Secure API-Architecture based Land Stack integrating textual, spatial and transactional land information with Bhu-Aadhaar as common identifier
- Digitize and make searchable all legacy land and registration records.
- Enable secure identity verification and authenticated citizen access to land services through consent-based integration of identity and contact information.
- Modernize and integrate registration systems for end-to-end digital property transactions.

- Strengthen and digitize revenue court processes to improve transparency and reduce delays in mutation and dispute resolution.
- Establish interoperable repositories and data exchange mechanisms for seamless integration among land administration stakeholders.
- To develop a GIS-enabled valuation framework by linking land parcels with notified circle rates, land-use information and other relevant attributes, thereby creating a transparent and spatially enabled land valuation ecosystem.

1.2.6 Target Beneficiaries and Expected Outcomes

DILRMP 3.0 is designed to benefit all citizens by establishing a modern, transparent and integrated land governance system. The primary beneficiaries include farmers, landowners, property holders, tenants and individuals seeking land-related services. Secondary beneficiaries comprise government departments, local bodies, financial institutions, judicial authorities and the real estate sector, which benefit from improved access to accurate and updated land records. As the scheme involves universal coverage rather than direct benefit transfers (DBT), beneficiaries are not individually selected. The reform is expected to particularly benefit vulnerable community by reducing reliance on intermediaries, lowering transaction costs, and improving access to land-related services and financial resources. No adverse social impacts are anticipated from the implementation of the scheme. Ultimately, the programme contributes to enhanced governance, reduced disputes, improved service delivery, and sustainable socio-economic development across the country.

The primary outcome of the Scheme is the transformation of the land administration ecosystem into a fully integrated, accurate, and interoperable Land Stack. This transformation will enable seamless integration of spatial and textual land records, registration data, revenue court information, and related thematic layers, thereby establishing a single, authoritative source of truth for land and property information across the country. To periodically evaluate progress towards this objective, a set of measurable indicators has been identified for each component of the Scheme. Key measurable outputs include the percentage of georeferenced cadastral maps assigned ULPINs, the extent of Aadhaar and mobile number seeding in land records,

the number of digitized legacy records accessible online, reduction in registration processing time, modernization of SROs and the issuance of Urban Property Cards under the NAKSHA programme. The measurable indicators and their respective outcomes are as under:

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicators	Outcomes	Baseline Data (31.03.2026)
A. Computerization of Land Records				
1	Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Bhu-Aadhaar or Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)	Number of land parcels assigned Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN)	Spatially accurate and uniquely identifiable land parcels.	38.9 Crores
2	Modern Record Room (Tehsil)	Year up to which all legacy revenue records have been scanned and metadata has been created (Evaluation to be done State-wise.) However, the measurable indicator will be in terms of the	Universal digital accessibility of legacy revenue records.	2016 (The year from which land records were digitized)

		number of pages scanned and digitized		
3	Consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number, seeding of Mobile Number and Address in Land Record database	No. of RoRs seeded and authenticated with Aadhaar number of all owners	Enhanced ownership authentication and transaction security.	10.45 Crore
		No. of RoRs seeded with mobile number and address of all owners		11.12 Crore
4	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records	Number of Revenue Courts computerized	Transparent and efficient land dispute resolution.	13404
5	Core GIS/ Software Applications Modified Core GIS, Landstack Software Development (Preferably Open Source)	Development of Landstack Software for States/ UTs	Single-window interoperable source of land and property information.	Zero

6	NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitations)	Publication of Final Map in more than 100 ULBs selected under pilot programme	Accurate and reliable urban land records.	Zero
---	--	---	---	------

B. Computerization of Registration

7	Computerization of Registration Process	No. of States adopting completely paperless registration software	End-to-end online and paperless property registration.	5
		Year up to which (in backward direction) all legacy registration documents of the State have been scanned and metadata created (evaluation to be conducted state-wise). However, the measurable indicator shall be the number of		Year from which the registration process became online

		pages scanned and digitized		
8	Registration Repository	Establishment of Registration Repository and adoption by State	Trusted and searchable repository of property records.	Zero
9	Modernisation of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)	Number of Sub Registrar Offices modernized	Citizen-centric and standardized registration services.	Zero
C. Evaluation Studies, IEC, Training and PMU				
10	Evaluation Studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Training	No measurable indicators	Enhanced awareness, capacity and institutional effectiveness.	-
11	Programme Management Unit (PMU)	No measurable indicators	Strengthened programme governance and implementation efficiency.	-

1.2.7 Timeframe

DILRMP 3.0 is proposed to be implemented over a five-year period from Financial Year, FY 2026–27 to FY 2030–31, commencing from 1st April, 2026.

Chapter-2: Scope /Components of DILRMP 3.0

2.1 Scope

The Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0 has been extended for a period of five years from 01.04.2026 to 31.03.2031 based on the recommendations of the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC). The extension seeks to consolidate the gains achieved under the earlier phases of the programme and address the remaining gaps in land administration through adoption of modern technologies, spatially enabled land records, integrated digital platforms and citizen-centric service delivery mechanisms.

The need for formulation of revised Operational Guidelines has arisen due to the expanded scope of the programme, incorporation of new components, revision of implementation strategies, introduction of Land Stack, enhanced focus on georeferencing and ULPIN, and the component-wise allocation of funds approved for the extended period. The revised Guidelines provide the operational framework, implementation methodology, funding norms, monitoring mechanisms and roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders for effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0.

DILRMP 3.0 marks a transition from digitization of land records towards creation of a comprehensive, interoperable and GIS-enabled land governance ecosystem. The programme aims to establish spatially accurate and uniquely identifiable land parcels, improve accessibility of land and registration records, strengthen registration systems, modernize revenue administration and facilitate integration of land-related information through Land Stack.

In addition to the ongoing components, three new components have been introduced under DILRMP 3.0, namely:

- (i) Registration Repository;
- (ii) Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs); and
- (iii) NAKSHA Pilot – Urban Land Records

The component-wise outlay to meet the expenditure under various components of DILRMP is given below:

S. No.	Component	New/ Existing/ Modified	Approved Outlay (Rs. Crore)
A. Computerization of Land Records			
1	Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Bhu-Aadhaar or Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)	Modified	80
2	Modern Record Room (Tehsil)	Existing	80
3	Consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number, seeding of Mobile Number and Address in Land Record database	Modified	70
4	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records	Existing	15
5	Core GIS/ Software Applications Modified Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development	Modified	20
6	NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitations)	New	50
B. Computerization of Registration			

7	Computerization of Registration Process	Existing	70
8	Registration Repository	New	50
9	Modernisation of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)	New	37.50
C. Evaluation Studies, IEC, Training and PMU			
10	Evaluation Studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Training	Existing	40
11	Programme Management Unit (PMU)	Existing	53
Total			565.50

The above amounts are indicative, and depending upon the actual utilization at the ground level, Department of Land Resources is authorized to alter inter-se allocation among the components under Category A and B, with the approval of the Minister, DoLR, within the overall budget outlay. However, the allocation for components under Category C is frozen and cannot be increased beyond the recommended outlay.

Year wise financial implication

S. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimates (₹ Crore)
1	2026–27	153.00
2	2027–28	103.00
3	2028–29	103.04
4	2029–30	103.13
5	2030–31	103.22
Total		565.50

Component wise yearly allocation:

Component S. No.	Component	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
A.1	Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Unique Land Parcel Identification Number	3.3 Cr Land Parcel	16	3.3 Cr Land Parcel	16	3.3 Cr Land Parcel	16	3.3 Cr Land Parcel	16	3.3 Cr Land Parcel	16	16.5 Cr Land Parcel	80
A.2	Modern Record Room (Tehsil)	3.2 Crore Pages	16	3.2 Crore Pages	16	3.2 Crore Pages	16	3.2 Crore Pages	16	3.2 Crore Pages	16	16 Crore Pages	80
A.3	Consent-based	1.4 Crore	14	1.4 Crore	14	1.4 Crore	14	1.4 Crore	14	1.4 Crore	14	7 Crore Owners	70

	integration of Aadhaar number, seeding of Mobile number and Address in land Record database	Owners		Owners		Owners		Owners		Owners			
A.4	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records	185 Revenue Courts	3	185 Revenue Courts	3	185 Revenue Courts	3	185 Revenue Courts	3	186 Revenue Courts	3	926 Revenue Courts	15
A.5	Core GIS, Landstack Software	Development of Landst	4	Development of Landst	4	Development of Landst	4	Development of Landst	4	Development	4	Development	20

	Development	ack in 7 States/ UTs		ack in 7 States/ UTs		ack in 7 States/ UTs		ack in 7 States/ UTs		o f Landst a ck in remain i n g States / UTs		o f Landst a ck in 36 States/ UTs	
A.6	NAKSHA Pilot – Urban Land Records	Comple tion of NAKSH A Pilot in more than 15 0 ULBs an d publicat i	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

		on of final map											
	Computer	Mainten	4	Mainten	4	Mainten	4	Mainten	4	Mainten	4	Mainten	20
B.7	ization of Registrati on Process a) Maintena nce o f NGDRS and Technical supports to States	ance of NGDRS and Techni cal support s to States		ance of NGDRS and Techni cal support s to States		ance of NGDRS and Techni cal support s to States		ance of NGDRS and Techni cal support s to States		ance of NGDRS and Techni cal support s to States		ance of NGDRS and Techni cal support s to States	
	b) Data entry and legacy data regarding property;	2 Crore Pages	10	2 Crore Pages	10	2 Crore Pages	10	2 Crore Pages	10	2 Crore Pages	10	10 Crore Pages	50

	Scanning and preservation of old data												
B.8	Registration Repository		10		10		10		10		10		50
B.9	Modernization of Sub Registrar Offices (SROs)	15	7.5	15	7.5	15	7.5	15	7.5	15	7.5	75	37.5
C.10	Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training		8		8		8		8		8		40
C.11	Program Management Unit	30 State PMUs	10.47	30 State PMUs	10.50	30 State PMUs	10.54	30 State PMUs	10.63	30 State PMUs	10.72	30 State PMUs	53

	(PMU)	+ NPMU		+ NPMU		+ NPMU		+ NPMU		+ NPMU		+ NPMU	
	Total		153		103		103.0 4		103.1 3		103.2 2		565.5 0

The programme shall support implementation of the following components and activities during the period 2026-31:

S. No.	Component	Activity
A. Computerization of Land Records		
1	Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Bhu-Aadhaar or Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)	(i) Digitization of Cadastral Maps/ Tippians/ FMB; (ii) Geo-referencing of Cadastral Maps/ Tippians/ FMB; (iii) Assigning ULPIN to land parcels.
2	Modern Record Room (Tehsil)	Scanning of important legacy revenue records, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens.
3	Consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number, seeding of Mobile Number and Address in Land Record database	(i) Linking of Aadhaar with Land Records on voluntary basis; (ii) Authentication of Land Record through Aadhaar; (iii) Seeding of Mobile number and address with Land Records.
4	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records	(i) Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records; (ii) Implementation of online and paperless Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS).

5	Core GIS/ Software Applications Modified Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development	Development and deployment of GIS based platform for integration of land related data base and making it available online for citizen use.
6	NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitations)	Completion of NAKSHA Pilot Programme
B. Computerization of Registration		
7	Computerization of Registration Process	(i) Implementation of completely online and paperless registration system; (ii) Integration with land records and revenue courts; (iii) Scanning of legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens.
8	Registration Repository	(i) Establishment of registration repository; (ii) Development of GIS based registration software; (iii) Integration of land records, Revenue Courts and Banks with registration repository; (iv) Search facility for citizens.

9	Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)	Modernization of SROs on lines of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK).
C. Evaluation Studies, IEC, Training and PMU		
10	Evaluation Studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Training	Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training/ Capacity Building.
11	Programme Management Unit (PMU)	To provide technical resources to oversee effective implementation of various components of DILRMP.

The scope of DILRMP 3.0 extends to all States and Union Territories and covers rural agricultural land as well as urban land in respect of NAKSHA Pilot. The programme shall facilitate integration of textual and spatial land records, registration databases, revenue court systems and other land-related information systems to create a modern, transparent, efficient and citizen-centric land governance framework aligned with the vision of Digital India and Viksit Bharat 2047.

2.2. Components

2.2.1 Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN)

Accurate and up-to-date cadastral maps form the foundation of a modern land administration system. Under the earlier phases of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), substantial progress has been achieved in digitization of cadastral maps, Field Measurement Books (FMBs), Tippians and related survey records. As on 15.04.2026, approximately 97.41% of the available cadastral maps have been digitized across the country. However, in many States and Union Territories, these maps are yet to be georeferenced and linked with a standardized

geospatial framework. Also in few places, Cadastral maps are missing or damaged which needs to be re-created and digitized and geo-referenced

Digitization alone does not provide spatial accuracy or interoperability with modern GIS-based applications. There is therefore a need to georeference cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans and assign a Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN), popularly known as Bhu-Aadhaar to every land parcel to establish a spatially accurate, uniquely identifiable and interoperable land information system.

Accordingly, under DILRMP 3.0, the focus is being shifted from simple digitization of cadastral maps to complete georeferencing of cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans and generation of ULPIN for all land parcels. Since digitization constitutes the first stage of the georeferencing workflow, the balance digitization, wherever required, shall be completed as part of the overall georeferencing process.

Objective:

- (i) To complete digitization and georeferencing of cadastral maps, FMBs/Tippans and integrate each land parcel with corresponding Record of Rights
- (ii) To generate and assign Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) to all georeferenced land parcels
- (iii) To establish spatially accurate and GIS-enabled land parcel boundaries integrated with textual land records.
- (iv) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance.

Activities Covered:

A. Digitization of Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans

Cadastral maps, FMBs & Tippans which are not digitized till now and still remains to be available in physical form, shall be scanned, vectorized and converted into GIS-

compatible digital formats. Each Land Parcels shall also be integrated with Record of Rights (RoRs)

B. Georeferencing of Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans

All digitized cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans shall be georeferenced using an appropriate Coordinate Reference System (CRS) and accepted geospatial standards so that every land parcel is accurately positioned on the ground. States/UTs shall ensure that the georeferenced maps are compatible with GIS applications and national geospatial datasets. During the georeferencing process, wherever Ground Truth (GT) Points/Ground Control Points (GCPs) are generated or observed, a location map showing all such reference points along with their coordinates and unique identification numbers shall be prepared and maintained as part of the project documentation for verification, quality assurance and future reference. As part of the georeferencing process, individual Field Measurement Books (FMBs)/Tippans shall, wherever applicable, be integrated to create seamless village maps. Similarly, georeferenced village maps shall be edge-matched and mosaiced to form seamless Tehsil/Sub-District maps, Tehsil/Sub-District maps shall be integrated to create District maps, and District maps shall subsequently be combined to generate a seamless State-level cadastral map. This hierarchical integration shall ensure accurate alignment and fixation of administrative boundaries at the village, tehsil/sub-district, district and State levels, resulting in a spatially consistent, reliable and interoperable cadastral database for governance, planning and citizen-centric service delivery.

C. Generation of Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN)

After georeferencing, **Bhu-Aadhaar** (ULPIN) shall be generated and assigned to each land parcel in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Department of Land Resources. The **Bhu-Aadhaar** (ULPIN) shall serve as the unique and permanent digital identity of the land parcel and shall facilitate integration with land records, registration systems, revenue courts, financial institutions and other land related datasets and government databases. Further, Bhu-Aadhaar shall be displayed in Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans & Record of Rights (so integrated with Cadastral Maps) at appropriate location.

D. Online issuance of Digitally signed Record of Right (RoR) & Cadastral Maps

After completion of digitization, georeferencing, ULPIN and integration of textual and spatial land records, the States/UTs shall facilitate online issuance of digitally signed Record of Rights (RoRs) and cadastral maps through their respective land records portals. Wherever ULPIN has been assigned to a land parcel, the same shall be prominently displayed on the Record of Rights (RoR) and the corresponding cadastral map at the time of generation of these documents. The digitally signed documents shall be treated as authenticated copies in accordance with the applicable laws, rules and notifications of the concerned State/UT. Citizens shall be able to securely access and download these documents online, thereby reducing physical visits to government offices, improving transparency, ensuring authenticity of records, and enabling seamless digital service delivery.

Expected Outcome

- (i) Availability of digitized, georeferenced and GIS-ready cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans and generation of Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) for all land parcels.
- (ii) Display of Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) in Record of Rights & Cadastral Maps at appropriate location
- (ii) Seamless integration of textual and spatial land records on a common GIS platform.
- (iii) Improved accuracy, transparency and reliability of land records, leading to reduction in land-related disputes and faster delivery of citizen-centric services.
- (iv) Facility of downloading of Digitally signed RoR and cadastral maps
- (v) An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

ICT Support

Under the earlier phases of DILRMP, the Department of Land Resources, with technical support from the National Informatics Centre (NIC), developed **Bhu-Naksha**, an open-source cadastral mapping application to facilitate management, visualization and updation of digitized and georeferenced cadastral maps. The application has been developed using Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and is designed to seamlessly integrate spatial land records with the textual Record of Rights (RoRs). With suitable customization, Bhu-Naksha can be integrated with the existing land records applications of States/UTs, thereby enabling end-to-end management of textual and spatial land records on a common platform.

Bhu-Naksha supports web, desktop and mobile-based deployment and provides a comprehensive set of functionalities including management of digitized cadastral maps, geo-referencing of legacy maps, parcel subdivision and merging, map printing, editing and integration of survey data. The application supports multiple input formats including shapefiles, ArcInfo files, survey data, Field Measurement Book (FMB)/Tippan/Ladder data and other GIS-compatible datasets, making it suitable for adoption by different States/UTs based on their cadastral mapping systems.

Under DILRMP 3.0, continued Information and Communication Technology (ICT) support shall be provided for Bhu-Naksha, including software enhancement, maintenance, cloud/server infrastructure, cybersecurity, technical support and deployment assistance to States/UTs.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance under this component shall be provided to States /Union Territories and any other agency like NIC based on proposals submitted to the Department of Land Resources.

The financial assistance shall cover all four activities, namely:

- Digitization of Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans (wherever required);
- Georeferencing of Cadastral Maps/FMBs/Tippans
- Generation and assignment of ULPIN and

- ICT Support for DILRMP

The following cost norms shall be applicable for States/UTs:

Item	Unit Cost
Cadastral Map Sheet digitization, georeferencing and Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generation	Rs.1,900 per map sheet
FMB/Tippan digitization, georeferencing and Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generation	Rs.45 per FMB/Tippan

No separate financial assistance shall be provided individually for digitization, georeferencing or Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generation. The approved unit cost shall be inclusive of all activities covered under this component.

Funds for ICT Support

An amount of Rs. **15.00 crore** has been provisioned under the Programme towards manpower, server infrastructure and operation & maintenance of the Bhu-Naksha platform for a period of five years. States and Union Territories are encouraged to adopt Bhu-Naksha or integrate its functionalities with their existing land records systems to promote standardized, interoperable and GIS-enabled land administration across the country.

Measurable Indicator:

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Cadastral Map Sheet digitization, georeferencing and Bhu-Aadhaar(ULPIN) generation	No. of Cadastral Map sheets digitized and georeferenced No. of Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generated

2	FMB/Tippa digitization, georeferencing and Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generation	No. of FMB/Tippa digitized and georeferenced No. of Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generated
---	--	--

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance under this component shall submit a proposal in the prescribed format indicating the balance number of cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans proposed to be taken up.

The proposal shall be accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

(a) Financial assistance has not been claimed or availed earlier under DILRMP, NLRMP or any other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the same cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans proposed under this component;

(b) The cadastral maps/FMBs/Tippans already sanctioned or completed under earlier phases of DILRMP shall not be included in the proposal;

(c) The State/UT shall maintain proper records and make them available for inspection, monitoring and audit as and when required by the Department of Land Resources;

(d) The work shall be executed in accordance with the technical standards, specifications and technical guidelines prescribed by the Department of Land Resources.

Detailed technical procedures relating to digitization, vectorization, georeferencing, quality assurance, GIS database creation, integration with Record of Rights and Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) generation are provided separately in the Technical Guidelines section of these Operational Guidelines.

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B).

The proposal shall be duly routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Revenue Department of the State/UT.

2.2.2 Modern Record Room (Tehsil) (Scanning of Legacy records)

Land records constitute the foundation of land administration and governance in the country. Over the years, Revenue Departments have accumulated large volumes of records relating to ownership, tenancy, mutations, settlement operations, survey and resurvey, land acquisition, partition, rights and other revenue matters. These records are of immense legal, historical and administrative importance and are frequently referred to by citizens, revenue officials, courts and other government agencies.

Under the earlier phases of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), financial assistance was provided to States and Union Territories for establishment of Modern Record Rooms at Tehsil level through procurement of compactors, storage racks and record management infrastructure. These interventions significantly improved physical preservation, organization and safety of land records and reduced the risk of deterioration, damage and loss of documents.

While these initiatives strengthened physical record management infrastructure, a substantial volume of historical and legacy records continue to exist only in physical form. Access to such records still depends upon manual search, retrieval and verification by revenue staff, often resulting in delays, repeated visits by citizens and difficulties in locating old records. Citizens frequently require access to historical records relating to ownership, inheritance, mutations, settlement operations and land transactions, some of which may date back several decades.

With increasing adoption of digital governance and citizen-centric service delivery, there is a need to shift the focus from physical preservation of records to digital accessibility and long-term preservation of legacy records. Accordingly, under DILRMP 3.0, the component of Modern Record Room has been modified to support

scanning, indexing and metadata creation of important legacy revenue records up to the year 1947.

Objective

The objective of this component is to improve accessibility of legacy documents, reduce dependency on manual retrieval processes and facilitate efficient delivery of land-related services to citizens.

The component shall cover scanning, indexing, metadata creation and digital preservation of important legacy revenue records available at Tehsil, Sub-Division, District Record Rooms and other revenue offices. The revenue records will be categorized on the basis of period of preservation and only those records which are to be preserved permanently will be funded from DILRMP other records having preservation period up to 10 years will not be funded.

Records Covered under the Component

The following categories of records (of permanent nature) may be taken up under this component:

- (i) Jamabandi and Record of Rights Registers;
- (ii) Khasra/Girdawari Registers
- (iii) Mutation Records;
- (iv) Historical Cadastral Records;
- (v) Tenancy Records; and
- (vi) Any other important revenue records identified by the State/UT Government (generally of permanent nature)

Activities Covered

The component shall broadly include the following activities:

- (a) Identification and segregation of legacy revenue records;
- (b) Preparation and cleaning of records prior to scanning;
- (c) High-resolution scanning of records;
- (d) Creation of metadata and indexing for easy search and retrieval;
- (e) Quality Check
- (f) Digital storage and archival of scanned records;
- (g) Integration with existing land records systems, wherever feasible; and
- (h) Development of searchable access mechanisms for use by revenue officials and citizens.
- (i) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance.

The metadata shall include, wherever available, details such as district, tehsil, village, survey number, Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN), khata number, year of record, record type and any other relevant indexing fields prescribed by the State/UT. Adding Bhu-Aadhaar to meta data can be undertaken at the time of scanning itself or separately later depending upon logistics and ease of **Bhu-Aadhaar(ULPIN)** availability

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of this component shall result in:

- (i) Digitisation of historically important revenue records;
- (ii) Improved accessibility of legacy land records;
- (iii) Reduction in time taken for retrieval of old records;

- (iv) Reduced dependence on manual record searches;
- (v) Improved citizen services and transparency;
- (vi) Enhanced efficiency of revenue administration; and
- (vii) Creation of a permanent digital archive of land-related records.
- (ix) Integrating **Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN)** in legacy data to ensure interoperability
- (x) An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance under this component shall be provided for scanning and metadata creation of legacy revenue records and offering it as a service online:

The approved rate shall be:

Activity	Unit Cost
Scanning of important legacy revenue records, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens	Rs.5 per page

The above rate includes scanning, image processing, indexing, metadata creation, QC, and digital storage preparation.

Financial assistance shall be released based on proposals submitted by States/UTs and approved by the Department of Land Resources.

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B).

The proposal shall be duly routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Revenue Department of the State/UT.

Measurable Indicator

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Modern Record Room (Scanning of Legacy Revenue Records)	Number of pages scanned and metadata created

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance under this component shall submit a proposal indicating the category of records proposed to be scanned, approximate number of pages and estimated cost.

The proposal shall be accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

- (a) The records proposed under the component have not been previously scanned with financial assistance provided under DILRMP, NLRMP or any other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme;
- (b) Financial assistance has not been claimed earlier for the same records proposed under the component;
- (c) The records proposed for scanning are available in physical form and are under the custody of the Revenue Department or authorized record repositories;
- (d) Metadata creation and indexing shall be carried out in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department of Land Resources;
- (e) Digital copies and metadata created under the component shall be maintained securely and made available for monitoring, inspection and audit purposes; and
- (f) The State/UT shall ensure proper quality control and verification of scanned records before final acceptance.

2.2.3 Consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number, seeding of Mobile Number/e-mail and Address in Land Record database

Accurate identification of landowners and availability of updated contact information are essential for creating a transparent, secure and citizen-centric land administration system. While substantial progress has been achieved under DILRMP in computerization of land records, a large proportion of land records still do not contain authenticated identity information and updated communication details of landowners.

The consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number with land records was introduced as a new component under DILRMP 2.0 to improve authenticity of ownership information and strengthen trust in land records. However, as on 01.04.2026, Aadhaar linkage has been completed for only about 26% of landowners and seeding of mobile numbers and addresses has been completed for approximately 28% of land records. Significant efforts are therefore required to complete this activity across all States and Union Territories.

It has been noted that State and UT Governments as part of Agri-stack has integrated Aadhaar of land owners and created unique Farmer-ID. State may explore using Farmer Id and Aadhaar linkage to backward integrate Aadhaar and Farmer-ID to Record of Right by following all statutory requirements.

Accordingly, DILRMP 3.0 seeks to accelerate consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number and complete seeding of mobile numbers and addresses in the Record of Rights (RoR) database. The component aims to establish authenticated ownership records, improve communication with landowners and facilitate proactive delivery of land-related services.

Linking Aadhaar with land records, with the consent of the landowner and in accordance with applicable laws and guidelines issued by the Government of India, enhances the authenticity of ownership information, reduces duplication and impersonation, strengthens identity validation and supports transparent and secure land transactions.

Similarly, seeding of mobile numbers and addresses in land records databases enables Revenue Departments to communicate directly with landowners through SMS, mobile applications, email and other digital platforms. Citizens can receive timely notifications regarding mutations, registrations, revenue court cases, notices, land acquisition proceedings, survey activities and other land-related services.

The component shall also facilitate generation of automated alerts to registered landowners whenever any transaction, registration, mutation or other activity relating to their land parcel is initiated. Such alerts can significantly reduce fraudulent transactions, unauthorized registrations and illegal transfers undertaken without the knowledge of the actual landowner.

The component shall support creation of a secure, authenticated and citizen-centric land records ecosystem capable of delivering proactive and transparent governance services.

Objectives

The objectives of the component are:

- (i) To improve authenticity and reliability of land ownership records through consent-based Aadhaar integration
- (ii) To complete seeding of mobile numbers, email and addresses in the Record of Rights database
- (iii) To strengthen identity validation and reduce fraudulent land transactions
- (iv) To enable delivery of SMS alerts, notices and digital notifications relating to land records and transactions
- (v) To improve transparency and citizen awareness regarding land-related activities; and
- (vi) To support development of secure and citizen-centric land governance systems.

(vii) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance. .

Activities Covered

The component shall broadly include the following activities:

- (a) Collection of consent from landowners for Aadhaar integration;
- (b) Aadhaar authentication and verification in accordance with applicable laws and guidelines;
- (c) Integration of Aadhaar Number in land records database;
- (d) Collection and verification of mobile numbers and addresses of landowners;
- (e) Seeding and updation of mobile numbers, e-mail and addresses in the Record of Rights database; and
- (g) Data validation, quality assurance and removal of duplicate records;

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of the component shall result in:

- (i) Authenticated ownership records;
- (ii) Improved reliability and accuracy of land records;
- (iii) Enhanced communication between Revenue Departments and citizens;
- (iv) Reduction in fraudulent transactions and impersonation;
- (v) Timely dissemination of notices, alerts and service updates;
- (vi) Improved citizen trust in land administration systems; and
- (vii) Increased transparency and accountability in land governance.

(ix) Consent should be taken in such a manner that it enables API based sharing for Good governance applications for Ease of Living and EODB

(x) An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance under this component shall be provided for consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number in land records databases. The approved rate shall be:

Activity	Unit Cost
(i) Consent-based Aadhaar Integration in Land Records Database (Record of Rights)	Rs.10 per Aadhaar
(ii) Authentication of Record of Rights through Aadhaar	
(iii) Seeding of Mobile No., e-mail and address in Land Records Database (Record of Rights)	

Financial assistance shall be released based on proposals submitted by States/UTs and approved by the Department of Land Resources.

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B).

The proposal shall be duly certified and routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Revenue Department of the State/UT.

Measurable Indicator

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Consent-based Integration of Aadhaar Number, Seeding of	Number of landowners linked with Aadhaar and seeded with mobile number and address

	Mobile Number and Address in Land Records Database	
--	---	--

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance under this component shall submit a proposal indicating the number of landowners proposed to be covered under Aadhaar integration and seeding of mobile numbers, e-mail and addresses.

The proposal shall be accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

- (a) Aadhaar integration shall be undertaken strictly on a consent basis and in accordance with applicable laws, rules and guidelines issued by the Government of India and UIDAI;
- (b) Financial assistance for the same Aadhaar integration activity has not been claimed earlier from the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Department of Land Resources or any other Ministry/Department of the Government of India;
- (c) Aadhaar numbers already linked under previous phases of DILRMP shall not be included in the proposal;
- (d) The State/UT shall ensure accuracy, verification and quality control of Aadhaar, mobile number and address data;
- (e) Appropriate safeguards relating to privacy, data security and confidentiality shall be implemented;
- (f) Mobile numbers, email and addresses shall be updated and validated before seeding in the land records database; and
- (g) Records and supporting documents shall be maintained for audit, monitoring and verification purposes.

2.2.4 Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records

Land-related disputes constitute a significant proportion of cases handled by Revenue Courts across the country. Efficient disposal of such cases is essential for ensuring secure land tenure, reducing litigation and improving confidence in land administration systems. Traditionally, revenue court proceedings have largely been paper-based, resulting in delays in case processing, difficulties in record management, limited transparency and challenges in monitoring case pendency.

Recognizing the importance of digital dispute resolution systems, the component "Computerization of Revenue Courts and their Integration with Land Records" was introduced under DILRMP 2.0. The objective of the component was to digitize revenue court processes, facilitate electronic case management and improve transparency and efficiency in revenue administration.

As on 01.04.2026, approximately 93% of Revenue Courts across the country have been computerized. The Department of Land Resources, with technical support from the National Informatics Centre (NIC), has developed a Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) to facilitate end-to-end digital management of revenue court proceedings. The RCCMS has been successfully adopted by the State of Assam and nine additional States/UTs have expressed interest in adopting the platform. Further, 22 States and Union Territories have already implemented digital workflows for management of revenue court cases through their own systems.

Building upon the progress achieved under DILRMP 2.0, DILRMP 3.0 seeks to complete computerization of Revenue Courts across all States and Union Territories and facilitate transition towards fully online, paperless and integrated revenue court systems. The programme shall also support operation, maintenance, enhancement and continuous upgradation of RCCMS to ensure availability of modern, secure and citizen-centric digital dispute resolution systems.

The integration of Revenue Court Case Management Systems with land records databases shall facilitate automatic retrieval of land records, reduce manual verification, improve accuracy of information and enable faster disposal of cases. The

integration will also support transparency by providing real-time status updates and online access to court proceedings and orders.

Objectives

The objectives of the component are:

- (i) To computerize all Revenue Courts across the country;
- (ii) To implement online and paperless Revenue Court Case Management Systems (RCCMS), including online appeal mechanism.
- (iii) To improve transparency, efficiency and accountability in revenue court proceedings;
- (iv) To reduce delays and pendency in disposal of land-related disputes;
- (v) To integrate revenue court systems with land records databases;
- (vi) To provide citizens with online access to case status, notices and orders;
and
- (vii) To establish a modern digital ecosystem for land dispute management.
- (viii) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance.

States/UTs shall ensure that **Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN)** is captured as a mandatory field at the time of filing cases in the Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) wherever Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) has already been generated and assigned to the concerned land parcel. For land parcels where Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) has not yet been generated or assigned, furnishing Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) shall not be mandatory. However, as the generation and allotment of Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) is progressively completed for additional land parcels, States/UTs shall correspondingly make the capture of Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) mandatory in RCCMS for such land parcels to

facilitate seamless integration of revenue court cases with digital land records and ensure unique identification of land parcels.

Activities Covered

The component shall broadly include the following activities:

- (a) Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records
- (b) Implementation of online and paperless Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) including online appeal mechanism.
- (c) Integration of Revenue Courts with Record of Rights and other land-related databases
- (d) Development of dashboards and monitoring systems and
- (e) Operation, maintenance and enhancement of RCCMS software to include facilities of online appeal mechanism.

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of the component shall result in:

- (i) Complete computerization of Revenue Courts include facility to file online appeal;
- (ii) Reduced dependency on paper-based processes;
- (iii) Improved efficiency in disposal of revenue cases;
- (iv) Enhanced transparency and accountability;
- (v) Improved citizen access to court services;
- (vi) Better integration between judicial and land administration systems; and
- (vii) Availability of real-time information for monitoring and policy decisions.

(viii) An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

(ix) Integration of Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) with RCCMS will enable ULPIN-based linking of revenue court cases with other land-related datasets, ensuring seamless interoperability, and improved transparency and efficiency in revenue court administration.

Financial Assistance

Computerization of Revenue Court

Financial assistance under this component to States/UTS shall be provided for computerization of Revenue Courts. The approved financial norms shall be:

S. No.	Item	Quantity	Unit Rate	Amount (Rs. in lakh) inclusive of GST & other charges
1	Desktop Computer	1	60,000	0.60
2	Laser Printer	1	15,000	0.15
3	Digital Signature	1	2,000	0.02
4	Internet Charges	1	1,000 (P.M)	0.12
5	Contingency		11,000	0.11
	Total cost			1.00

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B).

The proposal shall be duly certified and routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Revenue Department of the State/UT.

Revenue Court Case Management System

The financial assistance for operation and maintenance to NIC, DoLR shall cover software hosting, technical support, bug fixing, enhancements, security updates, system maintenance, user support and other related activities undertaken by NIC on behalf of the Department of Land Resources.

Financial assistance shall be released based on the ICT proposals submitted by NIC and approved by the Department of Land Resources.

Measurable Indicator

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their Integration with Land Records and facilitate to file appeal/hear/dispose in online manner	Number of Revenue Courts computerized

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance under this component shall submit a proposal indicating the total number of Revenue Courts, number of computerized courts and balance courts proposed to be covered.

The proposal shall be accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

- (a) Financial assistance has not been claimed earlier for the same Revenue Court under DILRMP or any other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(b) Revenue Courts already computerized under earlier phases of DILRMP shall not be included for fresh financial assistance;

(c) Integration of Revenue Courts with land records databases shall be undertaken;

(d) Revenue Court Case Management Systems (RCCMS), whether developed under DILRMP or through State/UT-owned systems, shall mandatorily share category wise details of Revenue Court Cases with the National RCCMS Dashboard. The API requirements shall be communicated separately by DoLR.

2.2.5 Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development

The earlier phases of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) were primarily focused on digitization and computerization of land records, cadastral maps and registration systems. While substantial progress has been achieved in digitization of textual and spatial records, many land-related datasets continue to exist in isolated departmental systems with limited interoperability. As a result, the full benefits of digitization have not yet been realized due to fragmented databases, duplication of information and lack of integrated decision-making frameworks.

The Core GIS and Land Stack Software Development component has therefore been introduced under DILRMP 3.0 to address these gaps and transform DILRMP from a land records digitization programme into a foundational Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for land governance. The component seeks to establish an integrated GIS-based ecosystem that enables seamless interoperability between land records, registration systems, planning systems, revenue administration and other land-related databases.

The component shall support development of Core GIS infrastructure and Land Stack, a parcel-centric digital platform designed to integrate authoritative land-related information maintained by various departments into a unified yet federated ecosystem.

2.2.5.1 Land Stack

Land Stack is envisioned as a GIS-based integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for land governance that brings together various land-related datasets into a unified yet federated ecosystem. The platform seeks to integrate authoritative land-related information maintained by different departments while preserving ownership of data with the respective departments and States/UTs.

At present, several important land-related datasets are maintained by different departments in isolation. Revenue Departments maintain land ownership records, Registration Departments maintain land /property transaction records, Planning Authorities maintain land use and development permissions, Financial Institutions maintain mortgage information, and Urban Local Bodies maintain taxation and utility information. While digitization initiatives have improved accessibility to individual datasets, governance processes continue to remain fragmented due to the absence of a unified and interoperable framework. Land Stack seeks to address this gap by creating a common parcel-centric geospatial framework for integration of land-related information.

Land Stack follows a federated architecture wherein authoritative ownership of data remains with the respective State/UT departments while interoperability is enabled through secure APIs, common standards and GIS-based integration. The platform adopts a parcel-centric approach using georeferenced cadastral parcels as the foundational governance unit. By spatially integrating ownership, registration, land use, building permissions, restrictions and other governance datasets, Land Stack creates a unified digital framework for land administration and citizen service delivery.

Objectives

- (i) To establish Land Stack as a GIS-based integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for land governance through a parcel-centric and interoperable framework.
- (ii) To integrate georeferenced cadastral maps, Record of Rights (RoRs), Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) and other land-related datasets into a unified yet federated digital ecosystem.

(iii) To facilitate secure API-based interoperability among Revenue, Registration, Planning, Municipal, Financial and other stakeholder departments while preserving ownership of data with the respective States/UTs and departments.

(iv) To eliminate data silos by enabling seamless spatial-textual integration of land-related information for efficient governance and citizen-centric service delivery.

(v) To provide a common geospatial platform for evidence-based planning, transparent land administration and efficient delivery of public services.

(vi) To support Ease of Living (EoL), Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and the vision of Viksit Bharat through creation of a trusted digital land ecosystem.

Activities covered

A. Development of Land Stack Platform

Development and deployment of a centralized/State-level standardised GIS-based Land Stack platform based on a federated architecture to enable onboarding of States/UTs and integration of land-related datasets.

B. Creation of Foundational Layer

Integration of Base Map, Georeferenced Cadastral Maps, Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN) and Record of Rights (RoRs) to establish the foundational parcel-centric geospatial framework.

C. Integration of Essential Governance Layers

Progressive integration of Registration, Land Use, Building Plan, Restrictions, Circle Rate, Tenancy and other governance datasets through secure APIs and standardized data models.

D. Development of Standards and Interoperability Framework

Preparation and implementation of common data standards, API specifications, GIS standards, metadata standards, cyber security protocols and integration workflows for seamless interoperability.

E. State/UT Onboarding and Capacity Building

Onboarding of States/UTs, technical handholding, integration support, capacity building and operationalization of Land Stack.

Expected Outcomes

- (i) Establishment of Land Stack as a unified, parcel-centric Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance.
- (ii) Availability of interoperable geospatial and textual land information through secure API-based integration across stakeholder departments.
- (iii) Creation of a single GIS-enabled platform integrating land ownership, registration, land use, planning and other governance datasets while preserving ownership of data with the respective States/UTs.
- (iv) Elimination of data silos and improved inter-departmental coordination for efficient land administration and governance.
- (v) Enhanced transparency, faster service delivery and improved decision-making through availability of authenticated and integrated land information.
- (vi) Support for citizen-centric services, property transactions, credit delivery, infrastructure planning, taxation and other governance applications through an interoperable Digital Public Infrastructure.
- (vii) Strengthened Ease of Living (EoL), Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) and evidence-based governance through adoption of Land Stack.

Implementation Framework

State-Level Institutional Framework

States and Union Territories implementing the Land Stack shall designate:

- (a) a **State Nodal Officer**, not below the rank of Commissioner/Director, from the Revenue Department to coordinate implementation of the Land Stack; and

(b) **Departmental sub-nodal Officers** from the concerned departments, including Registration, Survey and Settlement, Town and Country Planning, Urban Local Bodies, Municipal Administration, Utilities, and other participating departments, to facilitate data integration and inter-departmental coordination.

State-level Land Stack Platform

States/UTs shall develop a standardised **State Land Stack Platform** for integration and management of base layers and essential layers datasets maintained by various departments, including Revenue, Registration, Circle rate, Survey and Settlement, Town and Country Planning, Urban Local Bodies, Municipal Administration, Utilities, and other agencies. Each Data layer will be integrated with Bhu-Aadhaar.

The State Land Stack Platform shall conform to the technical standards, data models, metadata standards, API specifications, and interoperability framework prescribed by DoLR to ensure uniformity, seamless integration, accessibility, and exchange of information across departments.

Generic Software Platform

To facilitate adoption of the Land Stack, DoLR would develop a **generic Land Stack software solution** compliant with the prescribed technical standards, interoperability framework, and security requirements.

States/UTs that are not in a position to develop their own State Land Stack Platform may adopt the generic software solution with necessary State-specific configurations. Such platforms shall exchange data with the National Land Stack Dashboard through standardized and secure APIs.

Phased Implementation

The State Government shall identify suitable implementation areas comprising urban areas, rural areas, or a combination thereof for phased implementation of the Land Stack. The implementation may initially be undertaken as pilot projects and subsequently expanded in a phased manner based on experience gained and readiness of participating departments.

Data Integration and Sharing

The participating departments shall make available the datasets maintained by them in digital form for integration with the State Land Stack Platform through secure and standardized APIs.

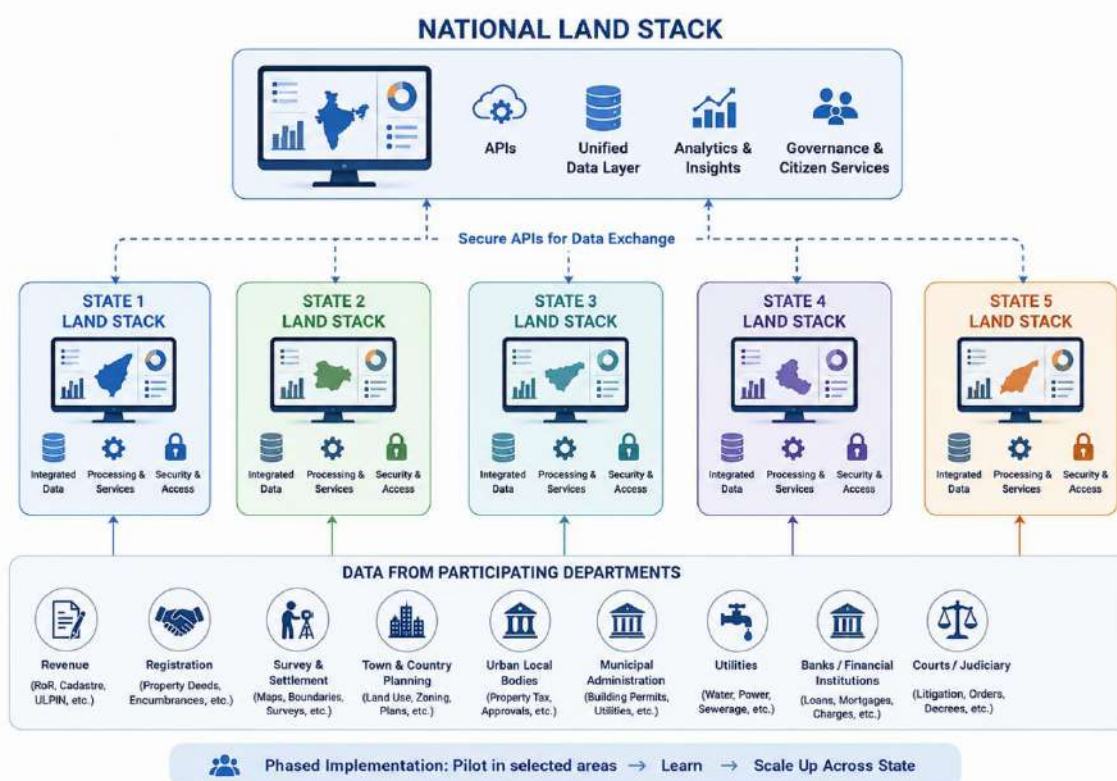
Data sharing shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable laws, policies, data governance principles, privacy requirements, and security standards. The participating departments shall remain the owners and custodians of their respective datasets, while the Land Stack shall function as an interoperable platform for secure discovery, visualization, and exchange of authorized information without creating duplication of departmental databases.

National Land Stack Platform

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) shall develop, host, and maintain a centralized **National Land Stack Platform** on which of States and Union Territories through standardized Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) will share its data. The platform shall provide a common framework for interoperability, analytics, governance, and citizen-centric service delivery to ensure Ease of Living (EOL) and Ease of Doing Business(EODB).

The National Land Stack Platform shall aggregate standardized datasets received from the State Land Stack Platforms through secure APIs. It shall host the **Base Layers** (such as cadastral boundaries, RoR information linked with ULPIN) and **Essential Layers** (including registration data, encumbrances, planning, utilities, and circle rates etc.) to create a unified, interoperable digital land information ecosystem.

The platform shall provide a secure foundation for the development and deployment of cross-sectoral digital use cases by Central Ministries, State Governments, and other authorized agencies. It shall also serve as the foundational data exchange platform for integration with national initiatives such as **AgriStack**, **PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan**, and other Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) and e-Governance initiatives, thereby enabling evidence-based planning, improved service delivery, and data-driven decision-making across sectors.



Note: Detailed technical standards, interoperability framework shall be provided separately in the Technical Guidelines

Role of Department of Land Resources

The Department of Land Resources shall provide technical guidance, standards and implementation of support for Land Stack.

The Department of Land Resources would also issue standards for State Land Stack portal relating to:

- Data models;
- GIS standards;
- Interoperability protocols;
- API specifications;
- Metadata standards; and

- Integration workflows.

Ownership and Governance of Data

Ownership of all datasets integrated with National Land Stack shall continue to remain exclusively with the respective State Government, Union Territory Administration or concerned department providing the data.

Participation in Land Stack shall not alter ownership, custodianship or legal status of any dataset.

The National Land Stack platform shall function only as an interoperable integration and visualization platform enabling secure access, discovery and utilization of land-related information for citizens and stakeholders.

Financial Assistance

- Suitable financial assistance would be provided under DILRMP 3.0 for implementation of Land Stack at State Level.
- Technical support, standards, architecture and centralized platform support shall be provided by the Department of Land Resources.

Measurable Indicator

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Land Stack	No. of District where Land Stack is implemented across Nation

Criteria

States/UTs participating in Land Stack shall:

- (a) Nominate State Nodal Officer and departmental Sub-Nodal Officers;
- (b) Ensure availability of digital datasets proposed for integration;

- (c) Adhere to standards, specifications and protocols prescribed by the Department of Land Resources;
- (d) Facilitate API-based integration of departmental systems wherever feasible;
- (e) Ensure compliance with cyber security, privacy and data governance requirements;
- (f) Maintain ownership and responsibility for quality and updation of datasets provided by them; and
- (g) Submit periodic progress reports as prescribed by the Department of Land Resources.

2.2.6 National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitation (NAKSHA)

The NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge-based Land Survey of Urban Habitations) Programme is being implemented to create GIS-enabled urban land records through high-accuracy geospatial surveys, parcel-level mapping, property ownership records, and integration of spatial and textual information. The database being created under NAKSHA constitutes a valuable national geospatial asset and shall serve as the foundation for future urban governance, planning, taxation, infrastructure management, disaster resilience, and citizen-centric service delivery.

As urban areas continue to grow and evolve, the NAKSHA database must not be treated as a one-time survey output. States/UTs shall develop mechanisms to ensure its continuous maintenance, updation, and utilization across governance functions. The following guidelines set out the roadmap for sustaining and leveraging the NAKSHA database under DILRMP 3.0 and beyond.

The NAKSHA Programme integrates cutting-edge technologies including Drone-based Aerial Surveys, LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), High-Resolution Orthophotography, GIS-enabled Cadastral Mapping, Two & Three-Dimensional (2D & 3D) Feature Extraction, Digital Property Record Systems, and Geospatial Data Analytics. Together, these technologies facilitate the creation of highly accurate

geospatial datasets with positional accuracy in the range of centimetres, establishing an unprecedented level of precision in urban land surveying and mapping.

Objectives

The primary objectives of the NAKSHA Programme are:

- a) **Creation of urban land records:** To create spatial data enabled urban land records system as a comprehensive, digitized and accurate database in urban and peri-urban areas using latest technologies and to correlate the existing digitized town survey records, wherever available.
- b) **Creation of Web GIS platform:** To develop a user-friendly end-to-end Web GIS platform that allows government and citizens to access urban land records allowing interoperability of data across sectors and digital system.
- c) **Empower urban citizens and improve ease of living:** Creation of urban land records resulting in reduction of disputes, simplification of access to urban utilities like electricity, water, telephone, etc. and credit facilities.
- d) **Better financial health of urban local bodies:** Scientific accurate and transparent property taxation regime would improve financial health of ULBs.
- e) **Better urban planning:** Provide geospatially accurate data to support scientific urban planning, redevelopment and disaster resilience & management.
- f) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance.

Activities Covered

The component shall support completion of the NAKSHA pilot through implementation of the following activities:

- (i) Field survey and ground truthing of urban land parcels;

- (ii) Validation of ownership and parcel information;
- (iii) Publication of draft parcel maps and records;
- (iv) Capacity building and citizen awareness activities
- (v) Collection and disposal of objections, claims and grievances;
- (vi) Updation and finalization of parcel records;
- (vii) Generation and publication of final parcel maps;
- (ix) Issuance of Urban Property (UrPro) Cards;

Key Steps and Components of NAKSHA

The key steps and components discussed in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) include:

- a) **Aerial Photogrammetric Data Collection and Ortho Rectified Imagery Generation:** Collecting geospatial data i.e. establishment of Ground Control Network (GCN) and generating Ortho-Rectified Imagery (ORI) using designated technologies.
- b) **Quality Assurance and Quality Control:** Ensuring accuracy and consistency throughout the data acquisition and processing stages of Aerial survey and Feature extraction.
- c) **Data Processing and Analysis:** Processing and analyzing collected data schema to facilitate urban land records updation and data dissemination sharing processed data with relevant stakeholders seamlessly for field survey and ground validation as Map-1.
- d) **Field Survey and Ground Truthing:** Conducting field surveys and ground-truthing for each land parcel under the jurisdiction of concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) as required.
- e) **Land Record Validation and System Update:** Validating existing land records if any and other documents maps, and generating updated maps, and uploading the

data into the end to end WebGIS Application for Urban Land Record Management and publication of Map-2.

f) **Final Map Publication:** After acceptance or claim/grievance resolution, the final Map-3 publication of ULBs, containing details of ownership, area etc., of all the land parcels would be carried out with issue of Urban Property Card (UrPro).

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of the NAKSHA component is expected to result in:

- (i) Creation of accurate and updated urban land records;
- (ii) Availability of GIS-enabled urban parcel database;
- (iii) Improved transparency in urban property ownership;
- (iv) Reduction in land and property-related disputes;
- (v) Improved property taxation and revenue generation for ULBs;
- (vi) Enhanced citizen access to urban land information;
- (vii) Better urban planning and infrastructure development;
- (viii) Improved integration between urban governance systems and land information systems; and
- (ix) Issuance of Urban Property (UrPro) Cards to citizens.
- (x) An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).

In the program the guidelines with roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the program were issued vide Letter No 21014/04/2024-LRD (e-3013932) dated 25 September 2024 and Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) was circulated

among all the stakeholders with detailed understanding of the program and activities to be carried out at different stages with the detailed methodology and use of technologies/equipments involved in the survey. The aforesaid letter and SoP may be referred to carry out the activities under NAKSHA program.

In addition to the guidelines issued earlier, the new activities as mentioned below may also be followed to support more accurate land records, urban and environmental management.

Maintain NAKSHA as a Dynamic, Continuously Updated Database

States/UTs shall ensure that the NAKSHA database is maintained as a dynamic and continuously updated Urban Land Information System (ULIS), and not allowed to remain a static, one-time survey product.

- Establish institutional arrangements at the State and Urban Local Body (ULB) level for periodic updation and validation of the database.
- Regularly update parcel, building, ownership, utility, taxation, and land-use information through integration with concerned departmental databases on real time basis.
- Undertake periodic validation using drone surveys, high-resolution satellite imagery, LiDAR surveys, and field verification to ensure the database reflects the actual ground situation.

Integrate with Registration and Land Records Systems

States/UTs shall integrate the NAKSHA database with Registration and Land Records systems to ensure continuous synchronization between spatial and textual records.

- Automatically update ownership details of the corresponding parcel whenever a property transaction is registered through NGDRS or any State registration system (sale, gift, partition, inheritance, or mortgage).
- Link mutation entries completed by the Revenue Department with the parcel database through API-based integration.
- Aim to create a continuously updated, parcel-based ownership database that eliminates discrepancies between maps and textual land records.

Integrate with Building Permission and Municipal Systems

States/UTs shall integrate the NAKSHA database with online Building Plan Approval Systems and Municipal e-Governance platforms.

- Link approved building plans, floor area, building height, land use, and occupancy type with the NAKSHA database, and update it upon issuance of completion certificates.
- Use periodic comparison of approved records with drone and satellite-based surveys to identify unauthorized construction and deviations from approved plans.

Enable GIS-Based, Scientific Property Tax Assessment

States/UTs and ULBs shall utilize the NAKSHA database for scientific and GIS-based property tax assessment and management, using parcel and building attributes as an objective basis for taxation.

- Incorporate parcel area, built-up area, number of floors, road accessibility, land value zones, occupancy status, property usage, building age, Floor Area Ratio (FAR) utilization, and circle rates/guidance values into the taxation model.
- Use the database to identify unassessed and under-assessed properties, unauthorized construction, and changes in property usage, thereby improving municipal revenue and transparency.

Use NAKSHA as the Foundational Layer for Urban Planning

States/UTs shall utilize the NAKSHA database as a foundational geospatial layer for urban planning and development control.

- Support preparation and revision of Master Plans, Development Plans, Local Area Plans, Zonal Plans, Transit-Oriented Development Plans, and Infrastructure Development Plans.
- Use parcel-level information for land-use analysis, zoning enforcement, infrastructure gap assessment, and identification of future growth corridors.
- Monitor Floor Area Ratio (FAR) utilization, building density, encroachments, and violations of planning regulations.

Apply NAKSHA to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

States/UTs shall integrate NAKSHA data viz. DEM, DSM and DTM with disaster-related datasets to strengthen preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery.

- Integrate flood, earthquake, landslide, forest-fire, and cyclone/storm-surge hazard layers, along with critical infrastructure datasets
- Use building, parcel, road-network, utility, and population data to support identification of vulnerable structures, evacuation planning, emergency shelter planning, infrastructure vulnerability assessment, and post-disaster recovery planning.
- Explore integration with DDMA, SDMA, NDMA, and other emergency response agency platforms.

Integrate Utility and Infrastructure Datasets

States/UTs shall integrate utility infrastructure datasets with NAKSHA to enable coordinated urban infrastructure planning and management.

- Incorporate water supply, sewerage, storm-water drainage, electricity distribution, gas distribution, telecommunications, and public transport infrastructure layers.
- Use the integrated database for infrastructure planning, asset management, maintenance scheduling, and identification of service gaps.

Assess Rooftop Solar Potential

States/UTs shall utilize the NAKSHA database to assess rooftop solar energy potential across urban areas.

- Integrate building footprint data, rooftop dimensions, building height, shadow analysis, and solar radiation data to estimate generation potential at parcel, ward, city, and State levels.
- Prepare ward-wise and city-wise rooftop solar potential inventories in support of renewable energy programmes, including PM Surya Ghar Yojana and net-metering/distributed energy planning.

Extend NAKSHA to Municipal Asset Management and Climate/Environmental Planning

States/UTs and ULBs shall use the NAKSHA platform to build municipal asset inventories and support climate-resilient, environmentally sound urban management.

- Include roads, bridges, parks and open spaces, street lights, government buildings, and water supply and sewerage assets for monitoring, maintenance planning, and budgeting.
- Support urban heat island assessments, green space and urban forestry planning, carbon inventory preparation, flood resilience, water conservation, and climate adaptation strategies through integration of environmental datasets with parcel-level information.

Progress Toward Digital Twin Cities Through Emerging Technologies

States/UTs shall progressively develop NAKSHA into the foundational layer for Digital Twin Cities and smart governance, adopting emerging technologies to strengthen the database over time.

- Integrate IoT sensors, traffic management systems, environmental monitoring systems, utility management platforms, Building Information Modelling (BIM), and real-time governance dashboards.
- Explore Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, LiDAR mapping, drone-based monitoring, 3D city modelling and geospatial analytics platforms to enhance accuracy, predictive planning, and disaster-scenario simulation.

Way Forward

States/UTs shall endeavour to establish the NAKSHA database as the authoritative geospatial repository for urban land and property information. While the immediate objective of NAKSHA is the creation of accurate urban land records, the long-term vision is to transform the database into a comprehensive use case for Urban Geospatial Governance Platform supporting land administration, taxation, urban planning, disaster management, infrastructure development, renewable energy planning, climate resilience, and smart city initiatives.

States/UTs are encouraged to formulate suitable institutional, technical, and legal frameworks to ensure continuous updation, interoperability, and effective utilization of the NAKSHA database, so as to maximize the long-term benefits of investments made under the Programme.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance under this component shall be governed by the approved NAKSHA Pilot framework.

The activities, cost norms, funding pattern, implementation methodology, technical specifications, quality assurance protocols, roles and responsibilities and operational procedures shall be as prescribed in the **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of NAKSHA**, enclosed as Annexure – VI to these Guidelines.

The proposal for any financial assistance shall be duly certified and routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Revenue Department of the State/UT.

2.2.7 Computerization of Registration Process

The Registration Department plays a critical role in maintaining legal records of property transactions and ensuring certainty of ownership. Recognizing its importance, the earlier phases of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) supported modernization of registration systems through computerization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs), establishment of connectivity between registration offices and revenue offices, integration of registration and land records, digitization of legacy records and data entry of property-related information.

Under DILRMP 2.0, substantial progress has been achieved in modernization of registration systems across the country. As on 01.04.2026, approximately 99% of Sub-Registrar Offices have been computerized.

To further strengthen the registration ecosystem, the Department of Land Resources, with technical support from the National Informatics Centre (NIC), has developed the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS), a configurable and interoperable "One Nation, One Software" platform for registration services. The system has already been adopted by 17 States and Union Territories and has

demonstrated significant improvements in service delivery, transparency and standardization of registration processes. Further, the Paperless Registration System has been implemented by 05 States. Despite these achievements, the objective of establishing a fully end-to-end paperless registration system across most of the States and Union Territories remains to be achieved. The NGDRS will be enhanced to include facility to file the appeal/application in online manner in case of refusal of registration. Those States/UTs who plan to implement there own Registration System will need to ensure all these features minimum available and facility to share meta data to national dashboard through secured API.

Further, a large volume of legacy registration records continue to exist in physical form, limiting accessibility and creating challenges in retrieval and verification.

Accordingly, DILRMP 3.0 seeks to transform registration services by promoting a fully digital, paperless and citizen-centric registration ecosystem. The programme shall support implementation of end-to-end online registration workflows, facilitate integration with land records, ULPIN-enabled land parcel databases and revenue court systems.

DILRMP 3.0 shall also support digitization of legacy registration records and creation of searchable digital repositories of registered documents. This will enable citizens, advocates, financial institutions and government agencies to access authenticated registration records quickly and efficiently, reducing dependency on physical records and minimizing visits to registration offices.

Objectives

The objectives of the component are:

- (i) To establish a fully online and paperless registration system across States and Union Territories, including facility to file appeal online in case of refusal of registration
- (ii) To facilitate seamless integration between registration systems, land records, ULPIN-enabled land parcel databases and revenue courts
- (iii) To digitize and preserve legacy registration records and property documents;

- (iv) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance.

Activities Covered

The component shall broadly include the following activities:

- (a) Implementation of completely online and paperless registration system including facility to file appeal online in case of refusal of registration.
- (b) Integration of registration systems with land records, ULPIN databases and revenue courts
- (c) Adoption, enhancement and maintenance of NGDRS to include additional features & to hand hold other States/UTs who have their own systems.
- (d) Scanning of legacy registered documents; Creation of metadata and offering it as a service to Citizens.

Use of Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) in Property Registration

States/UTs shall make **Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN)** mandatory at the time of registration of documents/deeds in Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs) wherever Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) has already been generated and assigned to the concerned **land parcel or properties**. For **land parcels or properties** where Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) has not yet been generated or assigned, quoting of Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) shall not be mandatory. However, as Bhu Aadhaar (ULPIN) is progressively generated and assigned to additional **land parcels and properties**, States/UTs shall correspondingly make its capture mandatory for the registration of documents/deeds relating to such **land parcels and properties**.

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of the component shall result in:

- (i) Fully digital and paperless registration processes including facility to file appeal online in case of refusal of registration.
- (ii) Improved integration between registration, land records, Bhu Aadhaar(ULPIN) and revenue administration;
- (iii) Availability of searchable digital registration archives;
- (iv) An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)
- (v) ULPIN-based linking of registered documents/deeds with land records and other land- and property-related datasets, ensuring seamless interoperability, and enhanced transparency in property registration.

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance under this component shall be provided for maintenance and enhancement of NGDRS as well as digitization of legacy registration records.

A. Maintenance of NGDRS and Technical Support

Financial support shall be provided for operation, maintenance, enhancement and technical support of NGDRS.

The approved cost includes software maintenance, hosting support, upgrades, feature enhancements, security updates, technical assistance and support services provided by the Software Development Unit (SDU), National Informatics Centre (NIC), Pune and NIC DoLR/HQRS.

The cost has been estimated at approximately Rs.4.00 Crore per year.

B. Scanning of Legacy Registration Records

Financial assistance shall be provided to States and Union Territories for scanning of legacy registered documents, metadata creation and offering it as a service to Citizens. The approved rate shall be:

Activity	Unit Cost
Scanning of Legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens	Rs.5 per page

The approved rate shall include scanning, indexing, metadata creation and offering as service to citizens.

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B).

The proposal shall be duly certified and routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Revenue Department of the State/UT.

Measurable Indicator

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Maintenance of NGDRS and Technical Support	-
2	Scanning of Legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens	Number of documents scanned

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance for Scanning of Legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens under this component shall submit a proposal accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

- (a) Financial assistance has not been claimed earlier under DILRMP or any other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the same registration records proposed under this component;
- (b) Legacy registration records proposed for scanning have not been digitized previously with Government of India assistance;
- (c) Metadata creation and indexing shall be carried out in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department of Land Resources;
- (e) Appropriate cyber security, privacy and data protection measures shall be implemented;
- (f) Digital records created under the component shall be maintained securely and made available for monitoring and audit purposes; and
- (g) The State/UT shall ensure quality assurance and verification of scanned records before acceptance.

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B).

Role of National Informatics Centre (NIC)

The National Informatics Centre (NIC) shall provide software development, maintenance, technical support, system enhancement, cyber security support and onboarding assistance for NGDRS under DILRMP 3.0. NIC shall also support integration of NGDRS with ULPIN-enabled land records databases, Land Stack and other interoperable digital platforms through standardized APIs and technical frameworks.

2.2.8 Registration Repository

The registration ecosystem in India has undergone significant transformation over the last decade through computerization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs), online registration services and digitization of registration records. The availability of registration deeds and the corresponding Books in digital form has enabled creation

of State/UT repositories which can be more effectively and efficiently deployed for access to public and other stakeholders to prevent property transaction related fraud. However, these repositories generally lack geospatial references and are not uniformly integrated with land records, revenue courts, banking systems (for mortgages), e-Courts platform and other property-related information systems for ease of access to these key property related transactions and encumbrances at single platform by citizens and other stakeholders. The integration shall facilitate availability of encumbrance information, litigation status, mortgage details and other relevant information associated with a property.

To ensure uniform services across the country and address persistent variations in property registration systems, DILRMP 3.0 proposes establishment of a State and Central Registration Repository as a secure, GIS-enabled and interoperable digital repository of registered deeds, registration certificates and related property information.

The Registration Repository is envisioned on the lines of securities depositories and shall serve as a trusted platform for storage, retrieval, verification and management of registration records while preserving the constitutional powers and responsibilities of State Governments in matters relating to registration of documents.

At present, the online registration application in States and Union Territories are either the National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS) or their own registration software systems. Although these systems have significantly improved registration services, most registration platforms do not contain geospatial information relating to properties being registered.

The Registration Repository seeks to address this gap by introducing GIS-enabled registration services linked with ULPIN and geospatial coordinates (for both agriculture land parcel and buildings/structures at different floor or height level). This will facilitate precise geo-spatial identification of properties and create a secure digital framework for registration, ownership verification, transaction history and property due diligence.

The Central Repository portal, the registration software, the Certificate of Registration, and the citizen search facility will be made available in Hindi, English, and the principal local language(s) of the concerned State/UT, so as to ensure genuine accessibility for citizens across the country.

Objectives

To lay down a uniform, transparent and accountable operational framework under which:

- A Central Repository is established as a secure and interoperable digital repository of registered deeds, registration certificates and related property information;
- State Repositories are set up and integrated with the Central Repository through a reliable, real-time data-sharing mechanism;
- To create a GIS-enabled registration ecosystem linked with ULPIN and geospatial coordinates;
- Legacy records are systematically brought onto the repository platform with appropriate metadata and verification;

Activities covered

- Establishment of registration repository;
- Development of GIS based registration software;
- Integration of land records, Revenue Courts, Banks (mortgages), e-courts with registration repository;
- Search facility for citizens

State Repository

Each State/UT will set up (directly or through a repository service provider) its own State Repository to:

- i. Capture registration transactions taking place at its SROs along with geospatial information in the form of ULPIN, if available;
- ii. transliterate/translate the prescribed data field in English and Hindi, if not already available.
- iii. Push/share prescribed data fields and documents to the Central Repository through real-time API integration as the preferred and default mode, and interim fallback options for States that are not immediately API-ready. However, the progressively every State/UT should eventually migrate to Real-time API Integration.

GIS-Enabled Registration Framework

The Registration Repository shall be built upon a GIS-enabled registration platform. All new registrations undertaken through the platform shall capture geospatial coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the property being registered. Integration with ULPIN shall enable precise identification of land parcels and establish linkage between registration records and land records.

States and Union Territories may prescribe appropriate procedures for verification of geospatial coordinates, including utilization of licensed surveyors, authorized survey agencies or approved geospatial tools.

The GIS-enabled registration framework shall facilitate:

- (a) Accurate geo-spatial identification of properties;
- (b) Elimination of ambiguity in property descriptions;
- (c) Prevention of duplicate registrations;
- (d) Improved due diligence before property transactions; and
- (e) Better integration with land governance systems.

All new registrations undertaken through the platform shall capture geospatial coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the property being registered. Integration with ULPIN shall enable precise identification of land parcels and establish linkage between registration records and land records.

States and Union Territories may prescribe appropriate procedures for verification of geospatial coordinates, including utilization of licensed surveyors, authorized survey agencies or approved geospatial tools.

The GIS-enabled registration framework shall facilitate:

- (a) Accurate geo-spatial identification of properties;
- (b) Elimination of ambiguity in property descriptions;
- (c) Prevention of duplicate registrations;
- (d) Improved due diligence before property transactions; and
- (e) Better integration with land governance systems.

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of the Registration Repository shall provide the following benefits:

- (i) Availability of geo-spatially identifiable registration records;

- (ii) Creation of a single source of truth for registration information;
- (iii) Improved transparency in property transactions;
- (iv) Reliable search facility for citizens and stakeholders;
- (v) Reduction in fraudulent and duplicate property transactions;
- (vi) Improved verification of mortgages and encumbrances;
- (vii) Better integration between registration and land administration systems;
- (viii) Reduced dependence on intermediaries;
- (ix) Improved citizen convenience and service delivery; and
- (x) Improved performance under Ease of Doing Business and B-READY related indicators.

Financial Assistance

In the past, many States, under DILRMP as well as by their own initiative, have digitized their legacy registered documents and created metadata. Further, under DILRMP 3.0 also, the funding for digitization of legacy physical registered deeds has been provided. However, in instances where the State/UT has not digitized the legacy registered deeds of a particular period either from Central or State resources and also does not plan the same during DILRMP 3.0, it may undertake the activity of data-entry of Index No.I & II relating to Book 1 prepared under the Registration Act. These Index registers contain the key details of property related transaction and are available for public inspection. This will enable digitization of missing registration data in much shorter time for effective functioning of repository.

Since the original registered deeds have not been scanned for cross verification, it should be ensured that data entry from Index registers are free from human errors. Every record digitised/entered ('Maker' stage) should be independently verified by a separate, designated official ('Checker'). Further, not less than 5% of digitised/entered records at each SRO should be randomly re-verified by Sub-Registrar or higher officials before being certified as fit for upload to the State/Central Repository;

The financial assistance for data entry including verification for each transaction related entry in Books shall be provided as follows:

Activity	Unit Cost
----------	--------------

Data entry and verification of both Index I and Index II information pertaining to single property transaction	₹5
--	----

In case of legacy records, the assignment of geospatial information in the form of ULPIN shall be explored in consultation with State Governments and necessary guidelines will be issued in due course.

Measurable Indicator

S. No.	Component	Measurable Indicator
1	Establishment of Central registration repository	Development of software
2	Data entry of legacy property transactions from Index registers and uploading on State repository	Number of such transactions and years for which such entries have been made
3	GIS based registration system;	Development of software

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance for data entry of legacy property transactions from Index registers and uploading on State repository under this component shall submit a proposal accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

- (a) Registration records of these transactions have not been digitized to enable creation of metadata;
- (b) The scanning of these corresponding registration documents is not planned to be undertaken under the component of computerisation of registration process under DILRMP 3.0.
- (c) The data entry of the fields shall be carried out in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department of Land Resources;
- (e) Appropriate cyber security, privacy and data protection measures shall be implemented;

- (f) Digital records created under the component shall be maintained securely and made available for monitoring and audit purposes; and
- (g) The State/UT shall ensure quality assurance and verification of scanned records before acceptance

2.2.9 Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)

Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs) constitute the primary citizen interface for property registration and delivery of registration-related services under the Registration Act, 1908. Every year, millions of citizens visit SROs for registration of property transactions, obtaining certified copies, verification of records and other registration-related services. Despite substantial progress in computerization of registration processes under DILRMP, the physical infrastructure and citizen service environment of many SROs continue to remain inadequate.

A large number of SROs across the country are functioning from old infrastructure with limited citizen amenities, inadequate waiting areas, insufficient digital infrastructure, accessibility constraints and poor service delivery environments. The quality of citizen experience varies significantly across States and Union Territories, resulting in inconvenience to citizens and reduced operational efficiency.

To address these challenges and create a modern, citizen-centric registration ecosystem, DILRMP 3.0 introduces a new component titled **Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)**.

The component draws inspiration from successful citizen service delivery models such as the Passport Seva Kendra (PSK), where process re-engineering, technology integration and infrastructure modernization have significantly improved service standards and citizen satisfaction.

To improve the quality of registration services, reduce congestion and provide a uniform citizen experience, financial assistance under DILRMP 3.0 shall be provided for modernization of **75 Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)** at the district level identified on the basis of high transaction volume and citizen footfall in States/UTs or challenge mode, for which the instructions will be issued separately . These offices shall be

developed as modern **Registration Seva Kendras (RSKs)** with improved infrastructure, digital service delivery systems and citizen amenities.

States and Union Territories are also encouraged to modernize additional SROs through their own resources or by adopting suitable **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)** models, wherever feasible, on the lines of the Registration Seva Kendra framework prescribed under these Guidelines, so as to progressively extend standardized, efficient and citizen-centric registration services across the State/UT. Under DILRMP 3.0, selected high-volume Sub-Registrar Offices in a district shall be transformed into modern **Registration Seva Kendras (RSKs)** providing efficient, transparent, technology-enabled and citizen-friendly registration services.

Objectives

The objectives of the component are:

- (i) To transform selected high-volume Sub-Registrar Offices into modern, citizen-centric **Registration Seva Kendras (RSKs)** providing efficient, transparent and technology-enabled registration services.
- (ii) To improve citizen experience through better infrastructure, digital service delivery, queue management systems and enhanced public amenities.
- (iii) To standardize service delivery across States and Union Territories by creating model registration offices on the lines of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs).
- (iv) To strengthen integration of registration services with NGDRS, Registration Repository, land records and other digital governance platforms.
- (v) To improve accessibility, transparency and ease of doing business in property transactions.
- (vi) To share secure API with other digital platforms, including the Land Stack, for creating an interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) that enhances Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) for transparent, trusted, and citizen-centric land governance.

Activities Covered

The component shall support modernization of selected Sub-Registrar Offices through the following activities:

A. Interior Development and Office Modernisation: Interior renovation of existing office premises, reception and citizen facilitation area, citizen waiting lounge, modular citizen service counters, Sub-Registrar chamber, document scrutiny and biometric areas, modular partitions, false ceiling, wall panelling, flooring, painting, electrical rewiring, power outlets, LED lighting, energy-efficient air-conditioning and ventilation systems, modular furniture, workstations, visitor seating, storage cabinets, compact filing systems, citizen information boards, directional signage, Citizen Charter display, Registration Seva Kendra branding, accessibility improvements for senior citizens and persons with disabilities, drinking water facilities, public conveniences, pantry, window blinds and curtains, etc.

B. ICT Infrastructure: Desktop computers, laptops, document scanners, printers, biometric fingerprint scanners, iris scanners, digital signature pads, webcams, networking equipment, Wi-Fi access points, structured LAN cabling, UPS systems, power distribution units, and other ICT infrastructure required for efficient registration services.

C. Digital Service Delivery Systems: Digital Queue Management System (DQMS), token generation system, queue display units, electronic display boards, LED information screens, self-service citizen kiosks, citizen feedback kiosks, visitor management system, public announcement system, digital information panels, electronic notice boards and other digital citizen facilitation systems.

D. Safety, Security and Surveillance: CCTV surveillance systems, fire alarm systems, fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, emergency lighting, first-aid equipment, emergency exit signage, and other safety and security infrastructure.

The above list is indicative (minimum) and not exhaustive. States and Union Territories may add any other activity directly related to modernization of Registration Seva Kendras, improvement of citizen service delivery, digital enablement, accessibility,

safety, operational efficiency and office infrastructure, subject to the overall objectives of this component within total outlay of Rs. 50 lakh per SRO. However, funds shall be sanctioned based on the actual proposal submitted by the State/UT.

Expected Outcomes

The modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices is expected to achieve the following outcomes:

- Development of modern Registration Seva Kendras with standardized infrastructure.
- Improved citizen convenience through better amenities and professionally managed service delivery.
- Significant reduction in waiting time and registration turnaround time.
- Enhanced transparency through digital workflows and queue management systems.
- Improved accessibility for senior citizens and persons with disabilities.
- Strengthened ICT infrastructure ensuring uninterrupted digital services.
- Improved cleanliness, safety and security of office premises.
- Increased citizen satisfaction.
- Standardized registration experience across States and Union Territories.
- An interoperable and integrated Digital Public Infrastructure for land governance through secure API-based integration with Land Stack and other stakeholder systems, resulting in improved transparency, seamless service delivery, Ease of Living (EoL) and Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)

Financial Assistance

Financial assistance under this component shall be provided for modernization of selected Sub-Registrar Offices.

Activity	Financial Assistance
Modernization of Sub-Registrar Office as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK)	Rs.50.00 Lakh per SRO

Expenditure on civil construction or purchase of land shall not be admissible under this component.

States/UTs shall submit fresh proposals & release of first installment in the prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(A) and for release of subsequent installment as per prescribed proforma as per Annexure – I(B). The States/UTs shall also enclose item-wise detailed breakup along with the proposal.

The proposal shall be duly certified and routed through the Principal Secretary/Secretary/Inspector General of the Registration Department of the State/UT.

Criteria

States/UTs seeking financial assistance under this component shall submit proposals for modernization of eligible Sub-Registrar Offices.

The proposal shall be accompanied by an undertaking from the competent authority certifying that:

- (a) The proposed SRO is operational and functioning under the Registration Department of the State/UT;
- (b) The SRO has significant transaction volume and citizen footfall;
- (c) Financial assistance has not been claimed earlier under DILRMP or any other Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the same modernization activities;
- (d) Adequate land/building infrastructure is available for modernization;
- (e) The State/UT shall ensure operation and maintenance of the Registration Seva Kendra after completion of modernization;
- (f) The modernized SRO shall comply with branding, service standards and infrastructure guidelines prescribed by the Department of Land Resources; and
- (g) The State/UT shall facilitate periodic monitoring and evaluation of the facility.

(h) The SRO proposed for modernisation shall not be covered under PPP model.

Detailed design standards, branding guidelines, citizen service standards and infrastructure specifications for Registration Seva Kendras (RSKs) shall be issued separately by the Department of Land Resources.

2.2.10 Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training

Successful implementation of DILRMP 3.0 requires evaluation, awareness generation and capacity building of stakeholders at all levels. Considering the introduction of new components such as Land Stack, Registration Repository, and NAKSHA, there is a need for sustained efforts to build institutional capacity and ensure uniform understanding of programme objectives, standards and implementation methodologies across States and Union Territories.

Accordingly, DILRMP 3.0 shall continue to support Evaluation Studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC). Further, Training activities at both the Central and State/UT levels (as per requirement) shall be supported. The component shall facilitate periodic evaluation and impact assessment of various programme components, dissemination of best practices, preparation of knowledge products, awareness generation among citizens and stakeholders, and capacity building of officials involved in implementation of the programme.

The component shall support organization of national and regional workshops, conferences, training programmes, exposure visits, awareness campaigns, technical studies, third-party evaluations and independent assessments. The activities shall also support monitoring and review of programme implementation, identification of implementation challenges and formulation of corrective measures to improve outcomes.

This component shall also support the **Centres of Excellence (CoEs) in Land Administration and Management**, some of which has been established under the earlier phase of DILRMP. The CoEs have been envisioned as regional hubs for research, innovation, capacity building, training, knowledge dissemination and technical support in the field of land administration and management. They shall

facilitate development of standardized training modules, conduct capacity building programmes for officials, undertake research and policy studies, document best practices and provide technical hand-holding support to States/UTs for effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0. **The functioning of Centres of Excellence (CoE) would be governed by the separate guidelines issued for Centres of Excellence (CoE) by DoLR from time to time.**

The objective of the component is to strengthen institutional capacity, promote uniform implementation across States and Union Territories, improve stakeholder awareness, facilitate knowledge sharing and ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of DILRMP 3.0.

Financial Assistance

An amount of **Rs.40.00 Crore** shall be provided for entire programme duration (2026-31) under this component during the period of DILRMP 3.0 for undertaking evaluation studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) initiatives, capacity building programmes, training of officials, preparation of training materials, workshops, conferences, exposure visits and other knowledge management activities at the Central and State/UT levels.

The Department of Land Resources may issue detailed guidelines from time to time regarding utilization of funds under this component.

2.2.11 Programme Management Unit

Effective implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) requires dedicated institutional mechanisms for coordination, monitoring, technical support and knowledge management. Experience from earlier phases of DILRMP has demonstrated that a Programme Management Unit (PMU) plays a crucial role in ensuring timely implementation, continuity of programme activities, preservation of institutional memory and effective coordination among various stakeholders.

Accordingly, under DILRMP 3.0, a **National Programme Management Unit (NPMU)** at the Department of Land Resources and **State Programme Management Units**

(SPMUs) at the State/UT level shall be continued (where already operational under DILRMP 2.0) to support implementation of the programme.

The PMUs shall provide coordination & technical support for implementation, monitoring and coordination of DILRMP 3.0 and related initiatives.

National Programme Management Unit (NPMU)

The National Programme Management Unit (NPMU) shall function under the Department of Land Resources and assist in day-to-day implementation, coordination, monitoring and technical support activities relating to:

- DILRMP 3.0;
- NAKSHA – Urban Land Records Programme;
- Other land governance initiatives undertaken by the Department.

Roles and Responsibilities of NPMU

The NPMU shall:

- (i) Assist the Department of Land Resources in day-to-day implementation and management of DILRMP 3.0 and associated programmes.
- (ii) Provide technical, managerial and policy support for implementation of various components of the scheme including DILRMP, ULPIN, Land Stack, Registration Repository, Revenue Courts, NAKSHA.
- (iii) Coordinate with States/UTs, Survey of India, NIC, NRSC and other technical agencies for effective implementation of programme activities.
- (iv) Undertake field visits to States/UTs for providing technical assistance, resolving implementation issues and monitoring progress on the ground.
- (v) Support preparation of guidelines, SOPs, technical standards, training materials, reports, presentations and policy documents.

(vi) Assist senior officers of DoLR in programme review, monitoring, evaluation, parliamentary matters, inter-ministerial consultations and stakeholder engagements.

(vii) Monitor physical and financial progress of the programme and provide analytical inputs for decision-making.

(viii) Facilitate capacity building, knowledge management, documentation of best practices and dissemination of success stories.

(ix) Support implementation of MIS, dashboards and digital monitoring systems.

(x) Perform such other functions as may be assigned by the Department of Land Resources from time to time.

Financial Assistance for NPMU

Indicative Cost Structure for National Programme Management Unit (NPMU)

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No.	Position	Quantity	Expenditure per month	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31
					(5% Increment)	(5% Increment)	(5% Increment)	(5% Increment)
1	Programme Manager	1	1.25	15.00	15.75	16.54	17.36	18.23
2	Expert (Land Administration)	1	1.25	15.00	15.75	16.54	17.36	18.23
3	Manager Geospatial Technology	2	2.00	24.00	25.20	26.46	27.78	29.17
4	Coordinator	1	0.80	9.60	10.08	10.58	11.11	11.67

5	IEC Expert	1	0.90	10.80	11.34	11.91	12.50	13.13
6	GIS Technical Expert	2	1.25	15.00	15.75	16.54	17.36	18.23
7	Data Analyst	1	0.80	9.60	10.08	10.58	11.11	11.67
8	PFMS & Accounts Expert	1	0.70	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	10.21
9	Data Management and Cloud Solution Expert	1	0.70	8.40	8.82	9.26	9.72	10.21
10	Legal Expert	1	1.15	13.80	14.49	15.21	15.98	16.77
11	Capacity Building Expert	1	1.0	12.00	12.60	13.23	13.89	14.59
12	Technical Documentation Expert	1	1.20	14.40	15.12	15.88	16.67	17.50
13	Project Associate - Finance & Accounts	1	0.50	6.00	6.30	6.62	6.95	7.29
	Total	15	13.50	162.00	170.10	178.61	187.54	196.91
14	<u>Office Administrative charges</u> like procurement of Laptops/Desktops			20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

ps, Printers, Scanners, Stationaries and any other charges.							
<u>Logistics</u> <u>Charge</u> Hiring of Vehicle, expenses on official tours etc.			10.0	20.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Grand Total			192.0 0	195.10	198.61	207.54	216.91

*(The above composition and remuneration structure is indicative and may be refined as per programme requirements. Depending on the evolving technical and operational needs, the number of experts as well as their remuneration may be increased or decreased, **subject to the overall sanctioned budget and with the approval of the Secretary, DoLR.** This flexibility ensures that the NPMU can effectively deploy the most appropriate expertise to achieve programme objectives)*

State Programme Management Unit (SPMU)

Under the previous phases of DILRMP, State Programme Management Units (SPMUs) were established in 30 States/UTs to facilitate the implementation of the programme at the State/UT level. Under DILRMP 3.0, financial assistance for SPMUs shall be provided only to these 30 States/UTs where SPMUs have already been established. Each of these States/UTs shall continue the existing SPMU established under the earlier phases of DILRMP. The SPMU shall function under the administrative control of the nodal Revenue Department and shall provide technical, managerial, monitoring, and coordination support for the effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0.

The SPMU shall function as the primary coordination and implementation support unit for all programme activities within the State/UT.

Roles and Responsibilities of SPMU

The SPMU shall:

- (i) Act as the nodal coordination mechanism between the State Government and the National Programme Management Unit (NPMU)/DoLR.
- (ii) Provide implementation support to the State Nodal Department for execution of DILRMP 3.0 components.
- (iii) Monitor physical and financial progress of programme activities and regularly apprise the NPMU regarding implementation status.
- (iv) Ensure timely updation of MIS, dashboards and other monitoring systems prescribed under the programme.
- (v) Coordinate with Registration, Survey & Settlement, Revenue, Municipal and other stakeholder departments for implementation of programme activities.
- (vi) Facilitate field-level monitoring, verification and technical support to districts and implementing agencies.
- (vii) Support preparation of proposals, utilization certificates, progress reports and other documents required under the programme.
- (viii) Assist in training, capacity building, awareness generation and dissemination of best practices.
- (ix) Support implementation of all components of DILRMP.
- (x) Perform any other task assigned by the State Nodal Department or Department of Land Resources from time to time.

Financial Assistance for SPMU

S. No.	Position (Indicative)	Tentative Annual Cost <i>(Rs. in Lakh per annum)</i>
1	Project Manager	10.00
2	Geospatial Expert	9.00
3	GIS Developer	7.00
	Sub-Total (Human Resources)	26.00
	Office Establishment & Administrative Expenses	2.50
	Total Annual Cost	28.50

Notes:

- 1. The above table is indicative.*
- 2. States/UTs may finalise the number of posts, roles, and remuneration & increment based on their operational needs and state-specific norms.*
- 3. Flexibility is provided to ensure efficient functioning and optimal use of resources within the overall ceiling of Rs. 28.5 lakh*

Chapter-3: Implementation Framework & Fund Flow Mechanism

3.1 Institutional Arrangement for Implementation

The State Governments/UT Administrations shall implement the Programme through their designated Nodal Department. In most States/UTs, the Revenue/Land Revenue Department functions as the nodal department for implementation of land governance initiatives and shall ordinarily serve as the nodal department for DILRMP 3.0. The State Government/UT Administration shall nominate a 'State Nodal Officer' not below the rank of Secretary/Commissioner/Director through an appropriate Government Order/Office Order approved by the Chief Secretary/Administrator. The Nodal Officer shall be responsible for overall coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting of programme activities in the State/UT

Since, the programme encompasses multiple components cutting across various sectors, implementation shall require close coordination among several departments and agencies. Depending upon the component being implemented, the Stamp and Registration Department shall be the primary stakeholder for registration-related activities, while the Urban Development, Housing, Municipal Administration, Town and Country Planning, Industrial Development and other concerned departments shall be involved in implementation of NAKSHA. Survey and Settlement Departments, and other technical institutions may also be associated as required.

The State Government/UT Administration shall nominate a Co-Nodal Officer for each concerned department through issuance of an Office Memorandum/Government Order with the approval of the Chief Secretary/Administrator to facilitate inter-departmental coordination and smooth implementation of the Programme. The 'State Nodal officer' will ensure monthly coordination and monitoring with team of Co Nodal Officer. A monthly review will organized at ACS/PS level while quarterly review ill be undertaken at the level of Chief Secretary of the State/UT.

3.2 State Programme Management Unit (SPMU)

Each State/UT, where PMU has already been established under the previous phase of DILRMP shall continue a State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) under the nodal department for effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0. The SPMU shall function under the supervision of an officer not below the rank of Director, Settlement Commissioner or equivalent officer designated by the State Government.

The SPMU shall act as the primary implementation, coordination and monitoring mechanism for all components of DILRMP 3.0 and shall ensure effective coordination among Revenue, Registration, Survey and Settlement, Urban Development, Municipal Administration and other stakeholder departments.

The SPMU shall be responsible for:

- (i) Preparation and submission of Annual Action Plans (AAPs);
- (ii) Monitoring physical and financial progress of all programme components;
- (iii) Coordination with the National Programme Management Unit (NPMU), Department of Land Resources and technical agencies;
- (iv) Regular updation of Management Information System (MIS);
- (v) Maintenance of project accounts and compliance with PFMS requirements;
- (vi) Organization of training, capacity building and awareness programmes;
- (vii) Monitoring implementation agencies, consultants and vendors, wherever engaged; and
- (viii) Submission of periodic progress reports, utilization certificates and other information sought by the Department of Land Resources.

For each activity under the programme, the roles and responsibilities of departmental officials, implementing agencies and vendors shall be clearly defined by the State/UT and communicated to the Department of Land Resources.

3.3 Project/Proposal Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (PS&MC)

The Project/Proposal Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (PS&MC) has been constituted at the national level under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources (DoLR) for sanctioning projects, and monitoring and reviewing the implementation and progress of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) and its various components. The Committee was originally constituted under the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) vide Order dated 11.09.2008 and continues to function under DILRMP. The committee will be reconstituted to address the current needs and new department like India AI mission.

The PS&MC serves as the apex decision-making body for approving projects and proposals under the programme, reviewing implementation progress, issuing policy directions, and facilitating effective coordination among the Central Government, States/UTs, and implementing agencies.

3.3.1 Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the PS&MC are as follows:

1. To sanction projects and proposals for implementation of DILRMP.
2. To provide suitable directions and guidance for effective implementation of the programme.
3. To periodically monitor and review the progress of implementation of DILRMP and its various components.
4. To resolve issues and difficulties faced by the States/UTs in the implementation of the programme.
5. To take necessary decisions regarding changes in technology, data security, records to be computerized, city surveys and urban land records (at appropriate stage), amendments to the DILRMP guidelines, sanctioning of innovative projects, and other related matters.

3.3.2 Composition of the PS&MC

The composition of the Project/Proposal Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (PS&MC) is as follows:

S. No.	Member	Position
1.	Secretary, Department of Land Resources	Chairperson
2.	Secretary, Department of Science & Technology or his/her representative not below rank of Joint Secretary	Member
3.	Additional/Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development	Member
4.	Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources	Member
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) or his/her representative not below rank of Joint Secretary	Member
6.	Surveyor General of India or his/her representative	Member
7.	Director General, National Informatics Centre (NIC) or his/her representative not below rank of DDG	Member
8.	CEO, UIDAI or his/her representative not below rank of DDG	Member
9.	CEO, India AI Mission or his/her representative not below rank of DDG/ Joint Secretary	Member
10.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	Member
11.	Representative of the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)	Member
12.	Representative of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)	Member
13.	Divisional Head, Department of Land Resources	Member-Secretary

3.3.3 Meetings of the PS&MC

The PS&MC shall ordinarily meet once every quarter but can also meet at shorter notice as and when required to consider proposals, review the progress of programme implementation, and implementation issues, and provide guidance for effective execution of DILRMP.

3.4 Fund Flow Mechanism

Funds under the Scheme shall be released and managed through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Expenditure (DoE), Ministry of Finance, Government of India, from time to time. The Department of Land Resources shall release funds to the designated Central Nodal Agency (CNA) for implementation of the Scheme. The CNA shall be responsible for the receipt, management, accounting, monitoring, and further release of funds to implementing agencies, wherever applicable.

Each State/UT shall designate a single nodal entity and maintain one dedicated DILRMP Scheme account under the CNA framework for receipt and utilization of Scheme funds. Even where different components are implemented by multiple departments or agencies, separate bank accounts shall not be opened unless specifically permitted by the Government of India. The State/UT shall make appropriate administrative arrangements for implementation while ensuring that all fund management, accounting, reporting, and monitoring are carried out through the designated DILRMP Scheme account.

As per DoE OM no. 3/(06)/PFMS/2023, dated 21.05.2024 (amended from time to time), CNAs will keep all the funds received in the Central Nodal Account only and shall not transfer the funds to any other account or not divert the same to Fixed Deposits/ Flexi- Account/ Multi-Option Deposit Account/ Corporate Liquid Term Deposit (CLTD) account etc. The funds released to CNA shall not be parked in bank account of any other agency.

The DILRMP is a demand-driven scheme. Funds will be released to the respective CNAs of State Governments/UT Administrations for carrying out the activities under the DILRMP. Funds for various components of the DILRMP will be provided to the

State Government based on the proposal submitted by the States. The assistance of Central Government will be restricted to the approved cost norms. Funds shall be released in one or more installments (as per DoE guidelines updated from time to times) based on:

- a) Proposal submitted by States/UTs as per the DILRMP guidelines;
- b) Availability of budgetary allocation;
- c) Utilization of previously released funds and unspent balances;
- d) Submission of prescribed financial and physical progress reports;
- e) Submission of Utilization Certificates and Statements of Expenditure as prescribed by DoE, Gol,
- f) Deposit of accrued interest out of the DILRMP funds to CFI from time to time as prescribed by DoE, Gol.
- g) Compliance with the provisions of these Guidelines and instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.
- h) Relevant provisions of GFR updated from time to time

Funds shall be released as far as possible in 'Just-In Time' manner keeping the float in CNAs account to the minimum possible and shall in no case release more than 25% of the amount earmarked for the scheme in a financial year at a time. Additional funds (not more than 25% at a time) will be released only upon utilization of at least 75% of the funds released earlier and in compliance with the conditions of previous sanction.

3.5 Financial Management and PFMS Compliance

All States/UTs shall mandatorily utilize the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) for management and monitoring of funds released under DILRMP 3.0.

The States/UTs shall maintain a dedicated bank account for receipt and utilization of funds under the programme and shall ensure compliance with all PFMS and Government of India financial management requirements.

States/UTs shall ensure timely settlement of advances, accurate financial reporting and regular reconciliation of accounts through PFMS.

3.6 Utilization of Funds

Funds released under the Scheme shall be utilized exclusively for activities approved under DILRMP within the sanctioned limits. The implementing agencies shall ensure economy, efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the utilization of funds and shall comply with the provisions of the General Financial Rules (GFR), procurement guidelines, and other applicable instructions of the Government of India.

3.7 Utilization Certificate

The States/UTs shall submit component-wise **Utilization** Certificate as per the format GFR-12C (as amended time to time) prescribed in GFR. For recurring Grants States/UTs shall submit **Utilization** Certificate as per the format GFR-12A (as amended time to time) prescribed in GFR.

3.8 Inter-component Transfer

Funds shall be released to the States component-wise. The Department of Land Resources is authorized to alter inter-se allocation of funds released under DILRMP 3.0. States seeking the inter-component transfer of funds shall submit proposal to DoLR for approval.

3.9 Financial Reporting and Monitoring

All fund releases, expenditures, balances, and related financial transactions shall be recorded and monitored through PFMS. States/UTs and implementing agencies shall furnish financial and physical progress reports, Utilization Certificates, Statements of Expenditure, and any other information required by the Department of Land Resources within the prescribed timelines.

3.10 Interest and Unspent Balances

Interest earned on funds released under the Scheme and unspent balances shall be accounted for separately and dealt with in accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Expenditure from time to time.

States/UTs should ensure that the interest earned from the funds in the CNA account is mandatorily remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India in terms of Rule 230(8) of GFR, 2017 only through Bharatkosh (NTRP) using PFMS process flow and no other mode should be adopted. The deposit of interest accrued in the CNA account in CFI is also a condition for release of funds to the CNA in terms of DoR OM No. 3/(06)/PFMS/2023 dt. 15th May, 2023 amended from time to time.

3.11 Audit

The accounts of the Scheme shall be subject to audit by the competent authorities of the Government of India, including the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, and by any other authority authorized for the purpose. States/UTs and implementing agencies shall maintain proper records and make them available for audit, inspection, review, and evaluation.

3.12 Applicability of Government Instructions

The provisions relating to fund flow, operation of Scheme accounts, release of funds, financial reporting, utilization, interest management, treatment of unspent balances, audit, and other financial matters shall be governed by the instructions, guidelines, orders, and amendments issued by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and the Department of Land Resources from time to time. Any subsequent instructions issued by the Government of India shall automatically apply to the Scheme and shall prevail over any inconsistent provision contained in these Guidelines.

3.13 Project Appraisal and Sanction

All the proposals from States/UTs, NIC, institutions, etc. shall require prior approval of PS&MC. Such proposals shall be put up before the PS&MC for approval.

The proposal shall be submitted only after ensuring that the DILRMP Management Information System (MIS) has been updated with the latest progress. The figures reflected in the MIS shall be treated as the official figures for appraisal and sanction of funds.

Once a project proposal is sanctioned by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PSMC), conveying of the sanction and release of funds to

States/UTs/Agencies (all installments) and also inter- component transfer of funds will be done with the approval of Divisional Head in consultation with Integrated Finance Division (IFD).

3.14 Management Information System (MIS) and Reporting

The DILRMP Management Information System (MIS) shall serve as the primary platform for monitoring programme implementation across the country.

States/UTs shall ensure regular and timely updation of component-wise physical and financial progress on the MIS. The information uploaded on the MIS shall form the basis for monitoring, review, fund release and evaluation of programme performance.

The SPMU shall regularly review progress at State, district and field levels and take corrective measures wherever required. Periodic reports, dashboards and analytical outputs generated from the MIS shall be utilized for programme management and decision-making.

The Department of Land Resources may conduct periodic reviews, field visits, inspections and third-party evaluations to assess programme performance and implementation quality.

The detailed information regarding DILRMP MIS is given in subsequent chapter.

3.15 Data Sharing and Interoperability

States and Union Territories shall facilitate sharing of geospatial and non-geospatial datasets available with them through Secure API architecture for implementation of DILRMP 3.0, Land Stack, Registration Repository, NAKSHA and other initiatives of the Government of India, subject to applicable laws, policies and security considerations.

States/UTs shall adopt standards, interoperability protocols, APIs and data models prescribed by the Department of Land Resources to facilitate seamless integration of land-related information systems.

Ownership of data shall continue to remain with the respective State Government, Union Territory Administration or concerned department providing the data. Sharing

of data under DILRMP 3.0 shall not alter the ownership, custodianship or legal status of any dataset.

The objective of data sharing shall be to promote interoperability, improve service delivery, reduce duplication of effort and facilitate creation of a unified and citizen-centric land governance ecosystem.

3.16 Content Management

Data Entry, Updation and Data Verification/Validation Process

Land records data broadly comprise (a) textual data, including Record of Rights (RoRs), mutation records and other land attributes; and (b) spatial data, including cadastral maps, FMBs/Tippans and other survey records. States/UTs shall ensure that all textual and spatial records are continuously updated, digitized and maintained in a computerized environment to reflect the latest status of land ownership and related attributes.

All pending mutation orders shall be incorporated into the land records database on priority basis and corresponding entries shall be updated in the computerized system. Similarly, spatial data shall be digitized, georeferenced and updated in accordance with the provisions of these Guidelines and the technical standards prescribed by the Department of Land Resources. This is to clarify that every layer/metadata will have to be integrated with Bhu-Aadhaar which will become the common identifier for land stack . State Govt./UT Administration will need to issue SOP for the same to district level officials

Each State/UT shall, wherever applicable, notify a reasonable cut-off date after which only digitally signed and/or electronically generated Records of Rights (RoRs) shall be issued to citizens. After such cut-off date, issuance of manually prepared RoRs should be discontinued. All subsequent mutations, corrections and updation of land records shall be carried out directly in the computerized system in accordance with the applicable Land Revenue Acts, Rules, Manuals and other statutory provisions.

The responsibility for ensuring accuracy, completeness and authenticity of land records data shall rest with the concerned Revenue Department. States/UTs

shall establish a robust verification and validation mechanism before final acceptance of data. The Patwari (or equivalent grassroots revenue functionary such as Lekhpal, Talati, Halka Karamchari, Village Accountant, etc.) shall undertake 100% verification of data entered into the system. In addition, supervisory officers shall conduct random verification on a mutually exclusive basis as indicated below:

Officer	Minimum Verification Requirement
Patwari / Equivalent Revenue Functionary	100%
Revenue Inspector / Equivalent	10%
Tehsildar	2%
Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO)	1%
Deputy Commissioner / District Collector/ADMs	0.1%

States/UTs may adopt a roster-based system of field inspections and verification to ensure timely completion and maintenance of data quality standards. Accuracy of data entry and effective verification are critical for ensuring reliability of land records and reducing future disputes. Accordingly, accountability shall be fixed wherever unexplained errors, omissions or discrepancies are detected during verification, audit or subsequent usage of the records.

States/UTs that have authorized Gram Panchayats or other local bodies to pass mutation orders shall ensure seamless connectivity and integration between such institutions and the concerned Revenue Offices so that mutation orders are reflected in the land records database in real time and land records remain current and updated.

For ensuring interoperability, standardization and long-term sustainability of digital land records, all textual data shall be stored using **UNICODE standards** for local language support and data exchange. States/UTs currently using ISCII or any other font-based solutions shall migrate their databases to UNICODE format. Technical assistance for migration, conversion and standardization may be obtained

from the National Informatics Centre (NIC) or any other agency authorized by the Department of Land Resources.

The State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) shall periodically review the quality of data, status of mutations, updation of records and compliance with the above provisions and take necessary corrective measures to ensure accuracy, consistency and reliability of land records databases.

3.17 Regulatory and Procedural Reforms

The success of DILRMP 3.0 depends not only on adoption of modern technologies but also on the creation of an enabling legal, regulatory and procedural framework for maintenance and management of land records. States and Union Territories may therefore undertake necessary legislative, regulatory and procedural reforms to facilitate implementation of various components and innovative initiatives under DILRMP 3.0 such as Bhu-Aadhaar (ULPIN), Land Stack, National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS), Registration Repository, NAKSHA and other technology-enabled land governance systems.

The States/UTs may review and suitably amend existing Acts, Rules, Regulations, Manuals, Standing Orders, Executive Instructions and Operational Procedures relating to land records, survey and settlement, registration, mutation and other land administration functions to align them with the objectives of DILRMP 3.0.

In particular, States/UTs may consider undertaking the following reforms:

- (i) Simplification, revision and standardization of land records maintenance procedures and preparation/updation of Land Records Manuals, Survey Manuals, Settlement Manuals and Record of Rights (RoR) formats to support digital land governance systems.
- (ii) Standardization of codification systems, feature codes, land use classifications, survey codes, ownership categories and other land attributes used in cadastral maps, RoRs and related databases. States/UTs are encouraged to adopt standard data codes and data models prescribed by the Department of Land Resources.

(iii) Conferment of legal sanctity on computerized and digitally signed land records, RoRs, maps and related extracts so that they are recognized as official records for all administrative and legal purposes.

(iv) Discontinuation of manual maintenance of land records and issuance of handwritten copies of RoRs once the computerized land records system has stabilized and adequate safeguards for data accuracy and continuity have been established.

(v) Adoption of procedures for real-time updation of land records, integration of textual and spatial records, digital mutation workflows, online service delivery and other technology-enabled governance processes.

(vi) Incorporation of provisions necessary for implementation of ULPIN, georeferenced cadastral maps, digital registration systems, Revenue Court Case Management Systems, Land Stack and other digital initiatives under DILRMP 3.0.

Wherever a State Government/UT Administration adopts any procedure, workflow, standard or technology framework prescribed under these Operational Guidelines or the associated Technical Manuals, it shall ensure that appropriate provisions exist under the relevant State/UT laws, rules, regulations, manuals and executive instructions. Wherever necessary, suitable amendments may be carried out to provide legal validity and enforceability to such procedures and digital records.

3.18 Data Security

Assuring security and effective performance

The Integrated Land Information Management System (ILIMS) gives rise to new concerns and new functions that need to be properly understood and addressed. These concerns relate to security of information system assets and data integrity. One important information system function, therefore, is asset safeguarding and data integrity. At the international level, two sets of standards have been codified by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO): one is the ISO/IEC 27001, also called the information security management system (ISMS) standard of 2005; the other is ISO/IEC 27002:2005, a codification of practices for information security management. The ISO/IEC 27001 (earlier called ISO/IEC BS-17799) lists the

standards required from any management in implementing information system security function. This lays down standards for the management to perform four core functions: planning-determining the goals of information systems function and the means of achieving this goal; organizing- gathering, allocating and coordinating the resources needed to accomplish the goals; leading-motivating, guiding and communicating with personnel; and controlling- comparing actual performance with planned performance as a basis for taking any corrective action that may be needed. This also deals with management processes: plan- do-check-act (PDCA) model. The ISO 27002 lists the security controls (such as password controls). The two standards, together, imply that unless the management itself is serious about security and goes about doing it in a systematized way (ISO/IEC 27001), no amount of technical controls (ISO/IEC 27002) would suffice. ISO 15489-1:2016 (e.g.), Information and documentation - Records management - Part 1: Concepts and principles

This part of ISO 15489 defines the concepts and principles from which approaches to the creation, capture and management of records are developed. This part of ISO 15489 describes concepts and principles relating to the following:

- records, metadata for records and records systems;
- policies, assigned responsibilities, monitoring and training supporting the effective management of records;
- recurrent analysis of business context and the identification of records requirements;
- records controls;
- processes for creating, capturing and managing records.

This part of ISO 15489 applies to the creation, capture and management of records regardless of structure or form, in all types of business and technological environments, over time.

- Strong Password Policy implementation and Multifactor Authentication for extracting sensitive user related information.

- Principle of least privilege should be applied at all levels (i.e. User/ DBA/ System Admin etc.)

3.19 User and Data Authentication

i) User authentication is the process of identifying a user. The information system must satisfy itself that the user is the one who he/she claims to be. There are a number of ways a user can be authenticated. Password authentication is sufficient for the purpose of extracting user-related information. However, for users who are to have more privileges on the database than that of merely reading it, then stronger forms of authentication are recommended. For such users, a two-factor authentication scheme is recommended; for example, authenticating a user both with a password and the biometric technology.

ii) Besides authenticating the user, every land record data that is entered into the database needs to be approved/authenticated by the officer who is competent for the purpose as per the local revenue manual. The land information system should provide a user interface for performing this task. Once a data item has been approved/authenticated, the application system does not allow any further changes to it. That is, there is no user interface provided to make any change directly to an approved record. If any change does occur, a new record is entered, verified and authenticated. Thus, the information system also records a history of the changes occurring to any piece of data.

iii) In a database environment, the database administrator (DBA) may have all privileges on the database, i.e., he/she can insert any record, change any record or delete any record, irrespective of the fact that he/she is not the approving authority as per the local revenue manual. Such overriding privileges with a single person must be used with propriety; otherwise, these can be abused. On the one hand, centralizing certain functions to be performed in the database environment improves communication, coordination and control. On the other hand, vesting substantial powers in the DBA role runs contrary to the fundamental principles of sound internal control. This problem is not unique to Integrated Land Information Management System, but is common to all e- Governance initiatives that use databases. Therefore,

the States/UTs must take remedial measures for reducing the risks associated with the DBA role.

iv) States may put in place a system to prevent misuse of the privileges of the Data Base Administrator (DBA), system of electronic approvals by the legally prescribed competent authorities.

3.20 Purchase Procedures

The States/UTs shall follow their Governments' rules and procedures in purchase of services, hardware, equipment, etc. with comprehensive warranty.

3.21 Role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions

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 Panchayats could be involved in dissemination of information. The States/UTs may consider giving the power of doing undisputed mutations to the gram panchayats subject to making necessary provisions in revenue laws. Where GPs are involved in carrying out undisputed mutations, inter-connectivity with tehsils may be worked out by the States/UTs with their own funds or by dovetailing funds from other sources. The District Administration should take up mass awareness programme with the help of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). 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

3.22 Technical Support to the States / UTs and Implementing Agencies

Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG)

The Department of Land Resources has constituted a Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG) to provide technical guidance and advisory support for effective implementation of DILRMP 3.0. The CTAG shall also advise the Department of Land Resources on revision of financial norms and technical standards for various programme components, development of technical specifications, adoption of emerging technologies, and resolution of technical issues arising during

implementation and approved by PS&MC. The Group shall also facilitate hand-holding support to States/UTs and implementing agencies through expert consultations and technical reviews initiatives to ensure uniform implementation of the Programme across the country.

The CTAG comprises representatives from premier national technical organizations including the **National Informatics Centre (NIC)**, **Survey of India (Sol)**, **National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)**, **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**, **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)**, **Forest Survey of India (FSI)**, **Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI)** and other domain experts in the field of land administration, surveying, geospatial technologies and information technology. A copy of the Office Order constituting the CTAG, along with its composition is given at **Annexure-XX**. States and Union Territories are also encouraged to seek technical assistance from the regional offices of these organizations, wherever required, for smooth implementation of various components under DILRMP 3.0.

The composition and terms of reference of the Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG) may be revised from time to time, based on the emerging technical and implementation requirements of DILRMP 3.0, with the approval of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources.

The rates of various components under DILRMP are as under:

S. No.	Component	Activity	Rates
A. Computerization of Land Records			
1	Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Unique Land Parcel	(i) Digitization of Cadastral Maps/ Tippians/ FMB;	Rs. 1900 /- per cadastral map sheet
		(ii) Geo-referencing of Cadastral Maps/ Tippians/ FMB;	Rs. 45 /- per FMB/Tippan

	Identification Number (ULPIN)	(iii) Assigning ULPIN to land parcels	
2	Modern Record Room (Tehsil)	Scanning of important legacy revenue records, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens	Rs. 5 /- per page
3	Consent-based integration of Aadhaar Number, seeding of Mobile Number and Address in Land Record database	(i) Linking of Aadhaar with Land Records (Aadhaar Seeding) on voluntary basis; (ii) Authentication of Land Record through Aadhaar; (iii) Seeding of Mobile number and address with Land Records	Rs. 10 /- per Aadhaar provided
4	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records	(i) Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records; (ii) Implementation of online and paperless Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS)	Rs. 1 /- Lakh Per Revenue Court for activities mentioned in the component
5	Core GIS/ Software Applications Modified Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development	Development and deployment of GIS base platform for integration of land related data base and making it available online for citizen use	New Component

6	NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitations)	Completion of NAKSHA Pilot Programme	As per NAKSHA SoP
B. Computerization of Registration			
7	Computerization of Registration Process	(i) Implementation of completely online and paperless registration system; (ii) Integration with land records and revenue courts; (iii) Scanning of legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens.	Rs. 5 per page
8	Registration Repository	(i) Establishment of registration repository; (ii) Development of GIS based registration software; (iii) Integration of land records, Revenue Courts and Banks with registration repository; (iv) Search facility for citizens.	New Component

9	Modernization of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)	Modernization of SROs on lines of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK).	Rs. 50 Lakh per SRO (Rate arrived at based on consultations with major States/UTs in a meeting chaired by the Secretary (LR) and approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC))
C. Evaluation Studies, IEC, Training and PMU			
10	Evaluation Studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Training	Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training/ Capacity Building.	
11	Programme Management Unit (PMU)	To provide technical resources to oversee effective implementation of various components of DILRMP.	Rs. 28.50 lakh per State PMU

3.23 Asset Management, Verification and Monitoring

The State-level assets created under DILRMP 3.0 constitute valuable public assets and shall be properly recorded, maintained and utilized exclusively for the purpose of implementation of the Programme. Every asset procured or created wholly or partly from funds provided under DILRMP 3.0 shall be uniquely identifiable, digitally recorded and physically verifiable throughout its useful life.

States/UTs shall maintain a comprehensive Physical & Digital **Asset Register** for all assets created under the Programme, both at the State and District levels. The Asset Register shall contain complete details including the name of the asset, component under which procured, make and model, manufacturer, serial number, year of manufacture, quantity, procurement cost, date of procurement, funding source, present location, custodian, warranty details and operational status.

The details of all such assets created under DILRMP 3.0 shall also be shared to the **DILRMP Management Information System (MIS)** of Department of Land Resources through API. The asset database shall be updated regularly whenever a new asset is procured, transferred, replaced, condemned or disposed of.

The term "assets" shall include, but not be limited to:

- (i) Computers, laptops, servers and workstations;
- (ii) Printers, scanners, plotters and other IT peripherals;
- (iii) Networking equipment and storage devices;
- (iv) Equipment procured under Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS);
- (v) Equipment installed in Registration Seva Kendras (RSKs)/Sub-Registrar Offices;
- (vi) Audio-visual equipment, display systems and digital kiosks;
- (vii) Office furniture, compactors and record management infrastructure procured under the Programme; and
- (viii) Any other movable or immovable asset created from DILRMP funds.

Each asset shall be assigned a **unique Asset Identification Number (AIN)** or QR Code/Barcode, wherever feasible, to facilitate digital inventory management, verification and lifecycle tracking.

The States/UTs shall ensure that all assets remain functional, are properly maintained and are utilized exclusively for the intended purpose of the Programme. Any transfer, replacement, disposal or condemnation of assets shall be carried out only in accordance with the applicable Government rules and with proper updating of the Asset Register and DILRMP MIS.

All assets created under DILRMP 3.0 shall be available for physical verification, inspection and audit at any time. Officers of the Department of Land Resources, Government of India, or any agency authorized by the Department, may undertake physical inspections of assets during monitoring visits, field inspections, third-party evaluations, technical audits or any other review process. The concerned State/UT shall extend all necessary cooperation and produce the assets and related records for verification.

The State Programme Management Unit (SPMU) shall conduct periodic verification of assets created under the Programme and certify their availability, functionality and utilization. Any discrepancy, loss, damage, non-utilization or unauthorized diversion of assets shall be promptly reported to the Department of Land Resources along with the corrective action taken.

3.24 Charge Creation and Flag Marking for Integration of State Land Records with Banks and Financial Institutions

To facilitate institutional credit, digital lending and financial inclusion, States/UTs may provide a provision in the State Land Records Information System for recording and displaying the creation, modification and satisfaction of charges, mortgages, liens or other encumbrances created in favour of Banks, Financial Institutions and other lending agencies, in accordance with the applicable laws and procedures of the respective State/UT.

The integration shall enable secure, authenticated and consent-based exchange of financial and non-financial information between the State Land Records System and authorised Banks, Financial Institutions and Digital Lending Service Providers through standardised Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). The objective is to facilitate faster verification of land ownership, land parcel details and charge status, thereby

reducing manual verification, duplication of records, fraud and delays in loan processing, particularly for agricultural and rural credit.

The system may provide a mechanism for digital flag marking on the Record of Rights (RoR) or other land records indicating the existence of a registered charge or encumbrance against a land parcel, without affecting ownership rights or title. Such flag shall be updated automatically upon creation, modification or release of the charge by the authorised institution through a secure electronic workflow. The detailed terms and conditions governing the creation, modification, satisfaction and visibility of such flags shall be prescribed by the respective State/UT in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

The integration should ensure secure data exchange using authenticated APIs, appropriate encryption, audit trails, role-based access controls and compliance with applicable data protection, privacy and cybersecurity requirements. Access to land records shall be provided only to authorised entities for specified purposes and in accordance with the consent framework and applicable legal provisions.

States/UTs are encouraged to adopt interoperable standards to facilitate integration with national digital public infrastructure, including the Unified Lending Interface (ULI), Agri Stack and other Government-approved digital platforms, wherever applicable. Such integration is expected to significantly improve credit delivery, reduce turnaround time for loan sanction and disbursement, strengthen risk assessment, promote paperless lending and enhance access to formal credit, particularly for farmers, rural households and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

Suggested Activities

- Development of API-based integration between State Land Records Systems and authorised Banks/Financial Institutions.
- Creation of digital workflows for creation, modification and release of charges.
- Development of flag-marking functionality in RoR and related land record databases.
- Integration with digital lending platforms such as ULI and other Government-approved platforms.

Chapter-4: Monitoring and Review Framework

4.1 Monitoring and Review at the National Level

At the national level, for sanctioning of projects and monitoring and reviewing of the programme, a Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (PSMC) has been set up under the Chairpersonship of the Secretary, Department of Land Resources. The PS&MC comprises of Members from different Ministries/Departments, State Representatives, Survey of India, NIC etc. The detailed constitution and ToRs of PS&MC is given in preceding chapter. The Committee will monitor and review progress of the DILRMP work in the country. Officers from the Department of Land Resources would also be visiting the States/UTs to review the implementation of the Programme. It is recommended to conduct at least 2 meetings to Monitoring and review of the programme in a year.

4.2 State/UT- level Monitoring and Review Committee

A State/UT-level Monitoring and Review Committee shall be constituted in each State/UT for the DILRMP under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary/Chairman, Board of Revenue. It is recommended that a representative from the Board of Revenue, Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Departments of Revenue, Registration, Finance, Planning and IT, the Divisional Commissioners, Inspector General of Registration, Commissioner/Director of Survey & Settlement and of Land Records, State Forest Department, State Informatics Officer of the NIC and any other expert as decided by the State Government/UT Administration should be its members. Representatives from Regional Centre of Excellence (LAM), Sol, NRSC/ISRO, BISAG-N, C-DAC, FSI, and SLUSI may be involved/ invited as per the need as special invitees. The Committee shall monitor and review the progress of implementation of the Programme, facilitate the necessary process re-engineering, and guide the implementation authorities. The committee will approve training and capacity building plan, IEC and communication plan for the state/ UT. The Committee shall submit quarterly progress reports in the prescribed format to Department of Land Resources. The States/UTs shall develop a system of checks by the State/UT level officers

through field visits. It is recommended to conduct at least 2 meetings to Monitor and review of the programme in a year and these can be reported in the MIS (Online).

4.3 Division-level Monitoring and Review Committee:

All the Divisions in the State /UT need to have a division-level Monitoring and Review Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Divisional Head/Commissioner (or a Senior Officer to be assigned by the respective state/ UT government where divisional system is not available) along with District Collector/Deputy Commissioner and Registrar, Survey & Settlement/Consolidation Officers, representative of State Forest Department and District Informatics Officer of the NIC as members. Representatives from other technical agencies such as the Sol, NRSC/ISRO, BISAG-N, C-DAC, FSI, and SLUSI may be involved as per the need as special invitees. The Committee will review the progress of implementation of the Programme at least once in a quarter, and the Divisional Head/Commissioner shall submit report to the State-level Monitoring & Review Committee. Online monitoring reports shall be submitted by the Divisional Head/Commissioner to the State Govt. as well as to the DoLR as per the MIS reporting formats and periodicity prescribed.

4.4 District-level Monitoring and Review Committee

All the districts need to have a District-level Monitoring and Review Committee under the Chairpersonship of the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/ and District Magistrate, along with ADMs/SDMs dealing with land revenue matters, CEO/Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad, Sub-district Registrar, Survey & Settlement/Consolidation Officer having jurisdiction over the district, representative of State Forest Department and District Informatics Officer of the NIC as members. Representatives from other technical agencies such as the Sol, NRSC/ISRO, BISAG-N, C-DAC, FSI, and SLUSI may be involved as per the need as special invitees. The Committee will review the progress of implementation of the Programme at least once in a month, and the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner shall submit report to the Divisional-level Monitoring and Review Committee, State-level Monitoring & Review Committee. Online monitoring reports shall be submitted by the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner to the State Govt. as well as to the DoLR (online) as per the MIS reporting formats and periodicity prescribed.

4.5 Evaluation of the Programme

- (i) To get the impact assessment and feedback about the actual implementation of the Programme at field level, the DoLR will get the Mid Term & End Line evaluation of the Programme carried out through NITI Aayog and reputed organizations such as the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), State Administrative Training Institutes (ATIs), etc.
- (ii) The Department may also directly engage National / International level recruited consortium, IITs, IIMs, Central Universities, NITs and other organizations and industry association like FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc. for research and development purpose, information analytics, consultation, collaboration, and other activities.
- (iii) The States/UTs are also advised to carry out concurrent evaluation and impact assessment through in- house teams/experts to assess the on-site progress vis-à-vis deliverables of the sanctioned projects and suggest the measures for improving the system. These concurrent evaluation results must be intimated to the DoLR for obtaining the second installment of Central funding.
- (iv) DoLR will take appropriate action for conducting third party independent evaluation of the scheme and rationalization / restructuring of the scheme accordingly for achieving the desired results and also to take appropriate action to reduce unspent balances.
- (v) While undertaking the third-party independent evaluation of the progress of the scheme so far, the baseline survey may also be conducted to ascertain the current status of the States/UTs on each component of DILRMP and the further need and requirements. The expenses on this count may be borne from the head “Evaluation Studies”, IEC and Training. States /UTs are free to add any additional components in terms of their contextual needs on the basis of such data being available (or already available) from their own resources and converge the same with DILRMP.

4.6 DILRMP Management Information System (DILRMP-MIS 5.0)

Over the years, States and Union Territories have developed digital systems for land records, registration, revenue courts, cadastral maps and other land administration functions, which serve as the primary source of data. To facilitate monitoring of programme implementation, the Department of Land Resources has developed the DILRMP Management Information System (DILRMP-MIS) as the national monitoring platform under DILRMP. While DILRMP-MIS 3.0 focused on data collection and reporting, DILRMP-MIS 4.0 introduced dashboards and analytical tools.

With the increasing availability and maturity of digital systems across States and Union Territories, and the growing requirement for near real-time information by Parliament, PMO, Cabinet Secretariat, NITI Aayog and other Government agencies, DILRMP-MIS 5.0 is proposed to enable API-based data exchange, automated reporting and advanced analytics for improved programme monitoring, governance and decision-making.

Objective

The primary objective of DILRMP-MIS 5.0 is to establish a unified national monitoring, analytics and decision-support platform for tracking the implementation and outcomes of DILRMP across States and Union Territories.

The platform shall facilitate:

- i. Real-time monitoring of programme implementation
- ii. Timely availability of progress information for Parliament, Parliamentary Committees, Government reviews and policy formulation
- iii. Monitoring of physical and financial progress under DILRMP
- iv. Evidence-based decision making and programme management
- v. Demand-driven generation of reports and analytics
- vi. Assessment of implementation performance across States and Union Territories
- vii. Improved transparency, accountability and governance

Activities Covered

DILRMP-MIS 5.0 will support monitoring of all approved DILRMP components and activities, and the Department of Land Resources may prescribe data elements, reporting formats, metadata standards and API specifications to ensure uniformity, interoperability and consistency of data across States and Union Territories.

Hybrid Data Capture Framework

DILRMP-MIS 5.0 shall adopt a hybrid data capture framework combining source-based data exchange and web-based reporting.

API-Based Data Capture

For components where operational databases are available, States and Union Territories shall share prescribed datasets through standardized APIs and secure machine-to-machine communication mechanisms.

The data shall be automatically synchronized with DILRMP-MIS 5.0 at prescribed intervals.

Web-Based Reporting

For infrastructure and implementation-related components where operational databases may not be available, States and Union Territories shall update progress directly through web-based forms provided in DILRMP-MIS.

Timelines for Updation

States and Union Territories shall ensure that information relating to web-based components is updated within **24 hours** of completion, commissioning, operationalization or achievement of the relevant milestone.

Restriction on Bulk Updation

DILRMP-MIS 5.0 is intended to function as a near real-time monitoring platform.

Accordingly:

- i. Bulk or periodic data entry shall not be permitted.
- ii. Backdated data entry shall be avoided.

iii. Exceptions may be allowed only with approval of the Department of Land Resources.

iv. The system shall maintain complete audit trails and time-stamped transaction logs.

Data Validation and Quality Assurance

DILRMP-MIS 5.0 shall incorporate automated validation mechanisms to ensure consistency, completeness and reliability of data received from States and Union Territories.

The system may include:

- Automated validation rules
- Duplicate detection
- Data quality checks
- User authentication and access controls

Expected Outcomes

Implementation of DILRMP-MIS 5.0 is expected to:

- i. Establish a unified national monitoring platform for all approved DILRMP components and activities
- ii. Enable data sharing through standardized APIs from State/UT operational databases and applications, while facilitating web-based reporting for activities where such systems are not available
- iii. Enable near real-time monitoring of physical and financial progress under DILRMP
- iv. Reduce reporting burden on States and Union Territories through automated data exchange
- v. Improve the accuracy, consistency and reliability of programme data
- vi. Facilitate timely fund allocation, programme reviews, performance assessment and policy interventions
- vii. Strengthen transparency, accountability and evidence-based governance and

viii. Support Parliamentary, Government and other reporting requirements through dashboards, reports and analytics

4.7 Quarterly Performance Ranking of States/UTs under DILRMP 3.0

Objective

To promote a culture of performance, accountability and healthy competition among States/UTs, the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) shall introduce a **Quarterly Performance Ranking Framework** under DILRMP 3.0. The ranking aims to objectively assess the progress of States/UTs in implementing various components of the programme and encourage timely achievement of project milestones.

The ranking mechanism is intended to:

- foster healthy competition among States/UTs for achieving better implementation outcomes;
- motivate States/UTs to improve the pace and quality of programme implementation;
- promote timely utilisation of sanctioned funds and completion of approved activities;
- encourage regular monitoring, data-driven decision-making and adoption of best practices;
- facilitate identification of high-performing States/UTs for recognition and replication of successful models; and
- enable DoLR to identify implementation gaps and provide focused handholding and technical support to States/UTs requiring assistance.

Performance Ranking

DoLR shall rank all participating States/UTs on a **quarterly basis** based on their performance under DILRMP 3.0. The ranking shall be based on a comprehensive assessment of, inter alia:

- Physical progress achieved against approved targets under various programme components;

- Financial progress, including utilization of sanctioned funds and submission of Utilization Certificates and other financial reports;
- Overall implementation performance and timely completion of targets;
- Any other performance indicators notified by DoLR from time to time.

Ranking Framework

The detailed methodology, indicators, weightages, scoring criteria and evaluation process shall be finalized by DoLR in consultation with the States/UTs to ensure transparency, objectivity and uniformity in assessment. DoLR may review and revise the framework periodically based on implementation experience and evolving programme priorities.

Publication of Rankings

The quarterly rankings shall be published on the **DILRMP Management Information System (MIS)** and may also be disseminated through review meetings, workshops and other appropriate forums. The published rankings are expected to encourage peer learning, facilitate sharing of best practices and inspire States/UTs to continuously improve their performance under DILRMP 3.0.

The rankings are intended to serve as a performance management and improvement tool rather than a punitive measure. States/UTs are expected to utilise the feedback arising from the ranking exercise to strengthen programme implementation and enhance citizen-centric land governance outcomes.

Chapter-5: Key Stakeholders – Role & Responsibilities

5.1 Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) shall be the nodal department for implementation, coordination, monitoring and overall management of DILRMP 3.0 at the national level. The responsibilities of DoLR shall include:

- (i) Formulation of policies, operational guidelines, standards and implementation framework for DILRMP 3.0;
- (ii) Providing financial assistance to States/UTs under approved components of the scheme in accordance with prescribed norms and procedures;
- (iii) Development of national standards, protocols and specifications relating to land records, cadastral maps, georeferencing, ULPIN, Registration Repository, Revenue Courts and Land Stack;
- (iv) Monitoring physical and financial progress of the scheme through National Programme Management Unit (NPMU) by means of Management Information Systems (MIS), dashboards and periodic review meetings & field visits;
- (v) Coordination with States/UTs, Survey of India, National Informatics Centre (NIC), and other institutions for effective implementation of the scheme;
- (vi) Development and maintenance of national-level digital platforms including Land Stack, Registration Repository and other common digital infrastructure developed under DILRMP 3.0;
- (vii) Facilitation of interoperability among land records, registration, survey, planning and other land-related databases;
- (viii) Organizing capacity building programmes, workshops, training programmes and awareness campaigns for stakeholders;

(ix) Undertaking evaluation studies, impact assessments, third-party audits and documentation of best practices;

(x) Facilitating adoption of emerging technologies such as GIS, drone mapping, artificial intelligence, blockchain and digital public infrastructure in land governance; and

(xi) Providing technical support and handholding to States/UTs for implementation of various components under DILRMP 3.0.

5.2 Survey of India (Sol)

Survey of India shall serve as the principal technical partner for digitization and georeferencing related activities under DILRMP 3.0.

The responsibilities of Survey of India shall include:

(i) Providing technical guidance and standards relating to georeferencing of cadastral maps, spatial accuracy and survey methodologies;

(ii) Assisting States/UTs in preparation of technical specifications, standards and quality assurance protocols for geospatial datasets;

(iii) Supporting implementation of georeferencing of cadastral maps, FMBs, Tippians and generation of ULPIN;

(iv) Providing technical support for integration of cadastral maps with orthorectified imagery and other geospatial datasets;

(v) Supporting Land Stack through development of parcel-centric geospatial frameworks and standards;

(vi) Assisting in preparation and updation of GIS data models, metadata standards and interoperability specifications;

(vii) Supporting urban land records modernization initiatives including NAKSHA and related geospatial activities;

(viii) Participating in technical reviews, quality assurance and validation of geospatial outputs generated under the scheme;

(ix) Capacity building of State officials on modern survey technologies, GIS and geospatial data management; and

(x) Any other technical support as may be required by DoLR from time to time.

5.3 National Informatics Centre (NIC)

National Informatics Centre (NIC) shall be the principal technology partner for software development, system integration and digital infrastructure under DILRMP 3.0. The responsibilities of NIC shall include:

(i) Development, maintenance and enhancement of Bhu Naksha software applications and digital platforms under DILRMP 3.0;

(ii) Support development of Land Stack platform and other centralized applications entrusted by DoLR;

(iii) Support development of Registration Repository and Revenue Court Case Management Systems (RCCMS);

(iv) Providing Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) and interoperability framework for integration of land records, registration, court and other databases;

(v) Development and maintenance of Management Information System (MIS), dashboards and monitoring tools;

(vi) Ensuring cyber security, data security, authentication and access control mechanisms in all systems developed under the programme;

(vii) Supporting States/UTs in onboarding, integration and migration of datasets onto centralized platforms;

(viii) Providing technical support, troubleshooting and capacity building to States/UTs;

(ix) Assisting DoLR in formulation of standards relating to software architecture, interoperability and digital governance; and

(x) Supporting adoption of emerging technologies including AI-enabled analytics, blockchain, cloud infrastructure and citizen-centric digital services.

5.4 States and Union Territories

The Revenue Department shall be the nodal department for implementation of DILRMP 3.0 within the State/UT. States/UTs shall be responsible for planning, execution, monitoring and maintenance of activities undertaken under the programme.

The responsibilities of States/UTs shall include:

- (i) Designation of a State Nodal Officer for overall implementation and coordination of DILRMP 3.0;
- (ii) Establishment and operationalization of State Programme Management Unit (SPMU), wherever required;
- (iii) Preparation and submission of Annual Action Plans (AAPs), proposals and utilization certificates to DoLR;
- (iv) Implementation of approved components in accordance with the guidelines, standards and timelines prescribed under DILRMP 3.0;
- (v) Digitization, georeferencing and integration of land records, cadastral maps, FMBs, Tippans and other land-related datasets;
- (vi) Generation and maintenance of ULPIN and ensuring its integration with Record of Rights and registration databases;
- (vii) Modernization of record rooms, registration offices and revenue courts under approved components;
- (viii) Collection, validation, quality assurance and updation of land-related data;
- (ix) Integration of State databases with Land Stack, Registration Repository and other national platforms developed under DILRMP 3.0;

(x) Designation of departmental nodal officers for coordination with Registration, Survey, Settlement, Planning, Municipal Administration and other departments for Land Stack;

(xi) Capacity building of field functionaries and stakeholders;

(xii) Ensuring compliance with prescribed standards, data security provisions and audit requirements;

(xiii) Timely submission of progress reports, financial reports and monitoring information

(xiv) Ensuring sustainability and continuous updation of land information systems created under the programme and sharing APIs for real time progress monitoring at centre; and

(xv) To incorporate the changes and approve the Property Pro Card Formats and adopting standardized ROR formats if any proposed by DoLR in the National Intertest

Ownership of data shall continue to remain with the respective State Government/UT Administration and concerned departments.

5.5 Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Land Administration and Management

The Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Land Administration and Management shall function as a knowledge, research, innovation and capacity-building institution to support implementation of DILRMP 3.0 within its jurisdiction. The responsibilities of the CoE shall include:

(i) Providing technical, policy and research support to DoLR and States/UTs on land administration and land governance reforms;

(ii) Developing model frameworks, standards, manuals, toolkits and best practice documents relating to land administration and management;

(iii) Undertaking research studies, policy analysis and thematic assessments on emerging issues in land governance;

- (iv) Supporting development of Land Stack, ULPIN framework and other next-generation land administration initiatives;
- (v) Facilitating collaboration with academic institutions, research organizations, professional bodies and international agencies;
- (vi) Developing training modules, e-learning content and capacity-building programmes for stakeholders;
- (vii) Documenting and disseminating best practices, innovations and success stories from States/UTs;
- (viii) Supporting monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment studies under DILRMP 3.0;
- (ix) Promoting adoption of emerging technologies and international best practices in land administration; and
- (x) Acting as a regional knowledge repository for land administration, cadastral management, geospatial technologies and land governance reforms for the assigned States.

PART – B: TECHNICAL GUIDELINES
DIGITAL INDIA LAND RECORDS MODERNIZATION PROGRAMME

(DILRMP) 3.0

Will be issued subsequently

Annexures

ANNEXURE- I(A)

Covering Letter for Submission of Proposal for Sanction and Release of First Instalment under DILRMP

(To be submitted by the Special Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Department of Revenue/Registration of the State/UT)

No. _____ Date: _____

To

**The Secretary
Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India
New Delhi**

Subject: Submission of Proposal for Sanction and Release of First Instalment under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0 for FY _____ – reg.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to submit the proposal of the Government of _____ for sanction and release of the first instalment of Central Assistance under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) 3.0 for the Financial Year _____.

2. The proposal has been prepared in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of DILRMP 3.0 and the details of activities proposed to be undertaken during the financial year are enclosed. The proposal comprises the following documents:

A. Proposal Documents

- i. State/UT-Level Information as per prescribed proforma (Section A) of operational guidelines of DILRMP 3.0.
- ii. Five-Year Plan indicating the year-wise strategy for covering all districts under DILRMP 3.0 components as per prescribed proforma (Section B) of operational guidelines of DILRMP 3.0
- iii. District-wise Summary Proposal as per prescribed proforma (Section C) of operational guidelines of DILRMP 3.0
- iv. Component-wise Detailed Proformas for each component as per Annexure – I(A1) for which financial assistance is sought.

v. Any other document(s), wherever applicable, as prescribed under the Operational Guidelines.

3. It is certified that the following conditions have been complied with:

i. The component-wise Utilisation Certificates in the prescribed format under GFR-12A (for recurring expenditure) and GFR-12C (for non-recurring expenditure), in respect of all Central Assistance released under DILRMP up to the previous financial year, have been enclosed.

ii. It is certified that the interest accrued on DILRMP funds up to the previous financial year has been duly remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) in accordance with the extant instructions of the Government of India. Documentary evidence in support of the remittance is enclosed.

iii. The physical and financial progress achieved under each continuing component up to the date of submission of this proposal has been furnished in the prescribed format. *(This shall not apply to new components introduced under DILRMP.)*

iv. It is certified that the corresponding physical and financial progress has been updated in the DILRMP Management Information System (MIS) before submission of this proposal. The State/UT has ensured that the MIS contains the latest and correct information for all continuing components.

v. It is certified that the information furnished in the proposal and the enclosed documents is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

4. The Government of _____ requests the Department of Land Resources to consider the enclosed proposal and accord sanction for release of the first instalment of Central Assistance under DILRMP 3.0 for the Financial Year _____.

Encl.: As above.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

(Name)

Special Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary
Department of Revenue/Registration
Government of _____

List of Enclosures

1. State/UT-Level Information.
2. Five-Year District Coverage Plan under DILRMP.
3. District-wise Summary Proposal.

4. Component-wise Detailed Proposal Proformas.
5. Physical and Financial Progress Report (Component-wise) (where applicable).
6. Utilisation Certificates in GFR-12A (Recurring Expenditure).
7. Utilisation Certificates in GFR-12C (Non-Recurring Expenditure).
8. Proof of remittance of interest accrued on DILRMP funds to the Consolidated Fund of India.
9. Any other document(s) prescribed under the Operational Guidelines.

PROFORMA FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PROPOSALS FOR THE RELEASE OF FUNDS

SECTION A: STATE/UT-LEVEL INFORMATION	
1.Name of the State /UT:	
2.Number of Revenue districts	
3.Number of Sub Registrar Offices (SROs)	
4.Number of <i>tehsils/talukas/mandals</i>	
5.Number of revenue circles/RI circles/ <i>patwari</i> circles	
6.Number of revenue villages	
7.Total No. of Land Records (RoRs)	
8. Total no. of land parcels (khatian, etc.) in the State/UT 1) Rural 2) Urban	
9. Total number of land owner in the State/UT	
10. Total No. of 1) Cadastral Maps 2) FMBs/Tippans	
11. Total Geographical area (insq.km.) 1)Rural 2)Urban 3)Forest 4)Total	
12.State-level Data Centre (SLDC)	Yes/No
13.Total No. of Revenue Courts	

14. Programme Management Unit (PMU)	Yes / No If Yes, please mention year of sanction
-------------------------------------	--

Section B: Plan to cover the districts within five years (2026-27 to 2030-31)			
Sl. No.	Year	No. of districts to be taken up during the year	Names of the districts
1.	2026-27		
2.	2027-28		
3.	2028-29		
4.	2029-30		
5.	2030-31		

Section C: District-wise proposal (Summary)

Name of the District:
Total No. of Tehsils:
Number of revenue villages:
Number of Sub Registrar Offices (SROs):
Total No. of Land Records:
Total No. of: 1) Cadastral Maps: 2) FMBs/Tippans: 3) No. of Land owners 4) No. of Land Parcels
Total Geographical area (in sq.km.): 1) Rural: 2) Urban: 3) Forest: 4) Private forest land (in NE region): 5) Total:
Total No. of Revenue Courts:
No. of land parcels (khatian,etc.) in the District: 1) Rural 2) Urban

Annexure – I (A1)

Proforma for submitting proposals for first time

1. Proforma for Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Unique Land Parcel Identification Number

(proposal to be submitted District wise)

Name of Component	Cadastral Map				FMBs/Tippans				ULPIN Generated
	Total no. of Cadastral Map (A)	No. completed till date (B)	Total no. to be completed (A-B)	Total no. to be taken up E= Out of (A-B)	Total no. of FMBs/Tippans (C)	No. completed till date (D)	Total no. to be completed (C-D)	Total no. to be taken up F= Out of (C-D)	
Digitization, Georeferencing and									
	Unit cost: Rs. 1900 per Map Sheet				Unit cost: Rs. 45 per FMB/Tippa				
	Total cost = unit cost x E				Total cost = unit cost x F				

assignin g Unique Land Parcel Identific ation Number			
---	--	--	--

2. Proforma for Consent-based integration of Aadhaar number, seeding of Mobile number & Address in land record database

(proposal to be submitted District wise)

Name of Component	Total no. of distinct land owners (A)	Total no. of distinct land owners whose Aadhaar has been integrated with Land Records(Ro R database) & Authenticated (B)	Integration & Authentication in Progress (C)	Total no. of distinct land owners, whose Aadhaar remains to be integrated with Land Records(Ro R database) & Authenticated (A-B-C)	Total no. of Aadhaar integration & Authentication along with seeding of mobile & address to be undertaken D (out of A-B-C)
Consent-based integration of Aadhaar number, seeding of Mobile number & Address in					
	Unit cost: Rs. 10 per Aadhaar provided				

land record database	
And	
Authenticati on of Record of Rights through Aadhaar number	Total cost= unit cost x D

4. Proforma for Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Revenue Offices

(proposal to be submitted District wise)

Component	Total No. of Revenue Courts (A)	No. completed (with location) (B)	No. in progress (with location) (C)	No. to be completed (with location) (A-B-C)	No. to be taken up (with location) D (out of A-B-C)
Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Revenue Offices					
	Unit cost: Rs. 1 lakh per court				
	Total cost: unit cost x D				

5. Scanning of important legacy revenue records, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens under Modern Record Room (Tehsil)

(proposal to be submitted District wise)

Component	Total legacy revenue records (in terms of no. of pages) (A)	Achievement made till date (in terms of no. of pages) (B)	Pending Work to be done (in terms of no. of pages) (C = A-B)
Scanning of important legacy revenue records, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens under Modern Record Room (Tehsil)			
	Unit cost: Rs. 5 per page		
	Total cost: unit cost x C		

6. Proforma for Modernization of SROs on lines of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK)

(proposal to be submitted District wise)

Component	No. of SRO Offices	Details of SRO Offices already modernized by the State/UT from their own funds or through PPP mode	Details of SRO Offices to be modernised on lines of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK) (Maximum 01 per District HQ). (A)
Modernisation of SROs on lines of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK)			
	Unit cost: Rs. 50 lakh per SRO		
	Total cost: unit cost x (A in nos.)		

7. Scanning of legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens

(proposal to be submitted District wise)

Component	Total legacy registered documents (in terms of no. of pages) (A)	Achievement made till date (in terms of no. of pages) (B)	Pending Work to be done (in terms of no. of pages) (C = A-B)
Scanning of legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens			
	Unit cost: Rs. 5 per page		
	Total cost: unit cost x C		

Covering Letter for Submission of Proposal for Release of Second/Subsequent Instalment under DILRMP

(To be submitted by the Special Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary of the Department of Revenue/Registration of the State/UT)

No. _____ Date: _____

To

**The Secretary
Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development
Government of India
New Delhi**

Subject: Submission of Proposal for Release of Second/Subsequent Instalment under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) for FY _____ – reg.

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to submit the proposal of the Government of _____ for release of the Second/Subsequent Instalment of Central Assistance under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) for the Financial Year _____.

2. The proposal has been prepared in accordance with the Operational Guidelines of DILRMP 3.0 and the prescribed formats for release of subsequent instalments. The proposal, inter alia, contains the physical and financial progress achieved against the funds released earlier and the requirement of funds for the remaining approved activities.

3. The following documents are enclosed with the proposal:

- i. Component-wise proposals in the prescribed Proforma for Submission of Proposals for Subsequent Instalments (for individual components) as specified in Annexure – I (B1) of the Operational Guidelines of DILRMP 3.0.
- ii. Component-wise statement indicating the physical and financial progress achieved against 1st instalment/previous instalments released under DILRMP 3.0.
- iii. Component-wise expenditure statement and balance funds available, duly certified.
- iv. Utilisation Certificates in the prescribed format under GFR-12A (for recurring expenditure) and GFR-12C (for non-recurring expenditure), in respect of the Central Assistance released up to the previous instalment as applicable.
- v. Any other document(s), wherever applicable, as prescribed under the Operational Guidelines.

4. It is certified that:

- i. The physical and financial progress achieved under each component against the funds released earlier has been furnished in the prescribed format.
- ii. The corresponding physical and financial progress has been updated in the DILRMP Management Information System (MIS) prior to submission of this proposal. The State/UT has ensured that the MIS reflects the latest status of implementation under all approved components.
- iii. The Utilisation Certificates in the prescribed formats under GFR-12A and GFR-12C, as applicable, have been enclosed.
- iv. It is certified that the interest accrued on DILRMP funds up to the previous financial year has been duly remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) in accordance with the extant instructions of the Government of India. Documentary evidence in support thereof is enclosed.

v. The information furnished in the proposal and the enclosed documents is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

5. In case the present proposal is for release of the Final Instalment, it is further certified that:

i. A component-wise statement indicating the details of approved cost, funds released, expenditure incurred, physical targets, physical achievements, balance activities (if any), and unspent balance has been enclosed.

ii. The expenditure reported represents the expenditure incurred from the funds released under DILRMP 3.0 up to the date of submission of the proposal and has been duly reflected in the State accounts.

iii. All physical achievements claimed have been completed in accordance with the Operational Guidelines and the corresponding entries have been updated in the DILRMP MIS.

iv. Any savings, unspent balance, or other adjustments shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Operational Guidelines and the extant instructions of the Government of India.

6. The Government of _____ requests the Department of Land Resources to consider the enclosed proposal and release the Second/Subsequent Instalment of Central Assistance under DILRMP 3.0.

Encl.: As above.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature)

(Name)

Special Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary/Secretary
Department of Revenue/Registration
Government of _____

Enclosures

1. Component-wise Proposal in the prescribed Proforma for Submission of Proposals for Subsequent Instalments (for individual components).
2. Component-wise Physical and Financial Progress Statement.
3. Component-wise Expenditure Statement.
4. Utilisation Certificates in GFR-12A (Recurring Expenditure) as applicable.
5. Utilisation Certificates in GFR-12C (Non-recurring Expenditure) as applicable.
6. Documentary proof of remittance of interest accrued on DILRMP funds to the Consolidated Fund of India.
7. Component-wise statement of targets and achievements (mandatory in case of Final Instalment).
8. Any other document(s) prescribed under the Operational Guidelines.

Proforma for submitting proposals for subsequent installements

1. Proforma for Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Unique Land Parcel Identification Number

Name of the Component	Sanction Order	Amount Sanctioned (including physical Qty)	Released Amount till date	Physical Progress/Achievement				Financial Progress (Component-wise Expenditure Statement to be provided)
				Sub-activity	Physical progress to be achieved (as per the fund released)	Completed till date		
						Number	%	
	(Order Number) dated _____ —			Cadastral Map –				
				FMBs/Tippans-				
				Geo-Referencing				
				ULPIN				

2. Proforma for Consent-based integration of Aadhaar number, seeding of Mobile number/e-mail & Address in land record database

Name of the Component	Sanction Order	Amount Sanctioned (including physical Qty)	Released Amount till date	Physical Progress/Achievement				Financial Progress (Component-wise Expenditure Statement to be provided)
				Sub-activity	Physical progress to be achieved (as per the fund released)	Completed till date		
						Number	%	
	(Order Number) dated —			Consent based integration of Aadhaar with Land Records Database				
				Authentication-				
				Seeding of Mobile number & Address in land Records Database				

3. Proforma for Scanning of important Legacy Revenue Records under Modern Record Room(Tehsil)

Name of the Component	Sanction Order	Amount Sanctioned (including physical Qty)	Released Amount till date	Physical Progress/Achievement				Financial Progress (Component-wise Expenditure Statement to be provided)	
				Sub-activity	Physical progress to be achieved (as per the fund released)	Completed till date			
						Number	%		
	(Order Number) dated _____			Scanning of important legacy Revenue Records (no. of Pages)					
				Creation of Meta Data for the scanned records					
				Offering it as an online service					

				to Citizen				
--	--	--	--	---------------	--	--	--	--

4. Computerisation of Revenue Courts & their integration with Land Records

Name of the Component	Sanction Order	Amount Sanctioned (including physical Qty)	Released Amount till date	Physical Progress/Achievement				Financial Progress (Component-wise Expenditure Statement to be provided)
				Sub-activity	Physical progress to be achieved (as per the fund released)	Completed till date		
						Number	%	
	(Order Number) dated _____ —			Computerisation of Revenue Courts				
				Integration of Revenue Courts with Land Records				

5. Modernisation of Sub Registrar Offices as Registrar Seva Kendra

Name of the Component	Sanction Order	Amount Sanctioned (including physical Qty)	Released Amount till date	Physical Progress/Achievement				Financial Progress (Component-wise Expenditure Statement to be provided)
				Sub-activity	Physical progress to be achieved	Completed till date		
						Number	%	

					(as per the fund released)			
	(Order Number) dated _____ —			Modernisation of Sub Registrar Office as Registrar Seva Kendra				

6. Proforma for Scanning of Legacy Registered Documents under Computerisation of Registration Process

Name of the Component	Sanction Order	Amount Sanctioned (including physical Qty)	Released Amount till date	Physical Progress/Achievement				Financial Progress (Component-wise Expenditure Statement to be provided)
				Sub-activity	Physical progress to be achieved (as per the fund released)	Completed till date		
						Number	%	
	(Order Number) dated _____ —			Scanning of legacy Registration deeds/documents (no. of Pages)				
				Creation of Meta Data for the scanned				

				deeds/docu ments				
				Offering it as an online service to Citizen				

Component wise rates of DILRMP

S. No.	Component	New/ existing/ modified component	Activity	Rates
A. Computerization of Land Records				
1	Digitization, Georeferencing and assigning Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN)	Modified	(i) Digitization of Cadastral Maps/ Tippians/ FMB; (ii) Geo-referencing of Cadastral Maps/ Tippians/ FMB; (iii) Assigning ULPIN to land parcels.	Rs. 1900 /- per cadastral map Rs. 45 /- per FMB/Tippian
2	Modern Record Room (Tehsil)	Existing	Scanning of important legacy revenue records, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens.	Rs. 5 /- per page
3	Consent-based integration of Aadhaar	Modified	(i) Linking of Aadhaar with Land Records	Rs. 10 per Aadhaar provided

	Number, seeding of Mobile Number and Address in Land Record database		(Aadhaar Seeding) on voluntary basis; (ii) Authentication of Land Record through Aadhaar; (iii) Seeding of Mobile number and address with Land Records.	
4	Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with Land Records	Existing	(i) Computerization of Revenue Courts and their integration with land records; (ii) Implementation of online and paperless Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS).	Rs. 1 lakh per revenue court
5	Core GIS/ Software Applications Modified Core GIS, Land Stack Software Development	Modified	Development and deployment of GIS base platform for integration of land related data base and making it available online for citizen use.	New component

6	NAKSHA (National Geospatial Knowledge based Land Survey of Urban Habitations)	New	Completion of NAKSHA Pilot Programme.	As per NAKSHA SoP
B. Computerization of Registration				
7	Computerization of Registration Process	Existing	(i) Implementation of completely online and paperless registration system; (ii) Integration with land records and revenue courts; (iii) Scanning of legacy registered documents, storing Meta data and offering as service to citizens.	Rs. 5 per page
8	Registration Repository	New	(i) Establishment of registration repository;	New component

			(ii) Development of GIS based registration software; (iii) Integration of land records, Revenue Courts and Banks with registration repository; (iv) Search facility for citizens.	
9	Modernisation of Sub-Registrar Offices (SROs)	New	Modernisation of SROs on lines of Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) as Registration Seva Kendra (RSK).	Rs. 50 Lakh per SRO
C. Evaluation Studies, IEC, Training and PMU				
10	Evaluation Studies, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Training	Existing	Evaluation Studies, IEC and Training/ Capacity Building.	-

11	Programme Management Unit (PMU)	Existing	To provide technical resources to oversee effective implementation of various components of DILRMP.	Rs. 28.50 lakh per State
-----------	---------------------------------------	----------	---	--------------------------

Annexure – III

Composition of Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG)

F. No. 13013/03/2024-LRD (e- 3014053)
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Land Resources

NBO Building,
Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated: 23.09.2024

ORDER

Subject: Revision of constitution of Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG) for Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) - regarding

The composition of Core Technical Advisory Group (CTAG), constituted to advise the Department of Land Resources, Government of India and the States/UTs on the technological aspects related to the implementation of the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP) is hereby revised as under:

- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|
| i. | Secretary, Department of Land Resources | Chairperson |
| ii. | Additional Secretary, Department of Land Resources | Member |
| iii. | Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Department of Land Resources or his/her representative | Member |
| iv. | The Director-General, National Informatics Centre (NIC) or his/her representative | Member |
| v. | The Surveyor General of India or his/her representative | Member |
| vi. | A representative of the India Space Research Organization (ISRO) | Member |
| vii. | A representative of the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) | Member |
| viii. | The Director-General, C-DAC or his/her representative | Member |
| ix. | The Director General, Forest Survey of India, or his/her representative | Member |
| x. | The Director, Soil and Land Use Survey of India, Ministry of Agriculture, or his/her representative | Member |
| xi. | The Registrar General of India (RGI), or his/her representative | Member |
| xii. | A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India | Member |
| xiii. | A representative of the Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India | Member |
| xiv. | A representatives of State Govt. | Member |


Contd...2-

-2-

- xv. A representatives of State Govt. Member
- xvi. Director (LR), Department of Land Resources Member
- xvii. Joint Secretary/Director (DILRMP), Department of Land Resources Convenor
2. This issues with the approval of Secretary (DoLR).



(Dayanidhi Joshi)
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India
Tel. No. 011-23062698
Email: dn.joshi@nic.in

To,
All the members of the CTAG.

Physical Progress of various components of DILRMP 2.0

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:43:41 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Computerization of Land Records (CLR)

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Total Villages	No. of RoR			No. of Villages Where CLR Completed		Total No. of Land Owners	Availability of Gender Based Land Ownership (RoR)				Whether RoR Available Online for Download	Whether Digitally Signed RoR Available Online	Whether Digitally Signed RoR Legally Valid in State	Whether Mutation Application Can Be Submitted Online	Whether Auto-Trigged Mutation Facility Available	Whether Banks Authorized to Create/Clear 'Mortgage' Charge in RoR			Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by SRO	Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by Revenue Courts	Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by Civil Courts Through e-Courts System
					Total	Computerized	%	No.	%		No. of Districts Where Available	Male	Female	Total	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	No. of Districts where authorized	No. of Bank Branches where authorized	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15a)	(15b)	(15c)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	9	205	89,747	89,747	100.00	205	100.00	1,28,169	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	655	16,267	3,26,17,293	3,26,17,293	100.00	16,267	100.00	1,12,69,853	26	47,91,614	26,45,566	74,37,180	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	NO
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	72	1,412	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	2	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
4	ASSAM	35	159	22,543	43,92,672	42,22,558	96.13	20,202	89.62	2,53,93,726	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	NO
5	BIHAR	38	534	45,858	4,34,68,047	4,34,68,047	100.00	45,857	100.00	4,34,68,047	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	38	549	YES	YES	YES
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	25	25	25	100.00	25	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	NO	NO
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	252	20,267	2,50,67,712	2,50,67,712	100.00	20,055	98.95	1,10,75,055	33	74,45,951	36,29,104	1,10,75,055	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	33	2,095	YES	YES	NO
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	4	97	1,19,165	1,19,165	100.00	95	97.94	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Total Villages	No. of RoR			No. of Villages Where CLR Completed		Total No. of Land Owners	Availability of Gender Based Land Ownership (RoR)				Whether RoR Available Online for Download	Whether Digital Signed RoR Available Online	Whether Digital Signed RoR Legally Valid in State	Whether Mutation Application Can Be Submitted Online	Whether Auto-Trigged Mutation Facility Available	Whether Banks Authorized to Create/Clear 'Mortgage' Charge in RoR			Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by SRO	Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by Revenue Courts	Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by Civil Courts Through e-Courts System
					Total	Computerized	%	No.	%		No. of Districts Where Available	Male	Female	Total	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	No. of Districts where authorized	No. of Bank Branches where authorized	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15a)	(15b)	(15c)	(16)	(17)	(18)
9	DELHI	11	21	198	12,828	11,405	88.91	59	29.80	42,599	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
10	GOA	2	12	421	7,56,189	7,56,189	100.00	421	100.00	18,14,168	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	NO
11	GUJARAT	34	304	18,511	1,22,37,133	1,22,37,133	100.00	18,511	100.00	3,02,18,349	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	34	10,855	YES	YES	NO
12	HARYANA	22	142	7,103	36,14,314	36,14,314	100.00	7,103	100.00	2,68,10,460	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	22	0	YES	NO	NO
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	21,429	20,34,915	20,34,915	100.00	21,429	100.00	63,04,385	12	36,76,350	25,58,342	62,34,692	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	0	0	YES	NO	NO
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	207	6,850	6,850	6,845	99.93	4,832	70.54	0	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
15	JHARKHAND	24	268	32,871	27,31,472	26,98,027	98.78	32,659	99.36	46,19,681	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	NO
16	KARNATAKA	31	240	30,126	1,99,40,721	1,99,37,181	99.98	30,126	100.00	4,21,99,056	31	2,76,18,155	82,63,310	3,58,81,465	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	31	16,551	YES	YES	YES
17	KERALA	14	78	1,666	2,81,97,354	2,81,97,354	100.00	1,666	100.00	3,23,27,199	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	14	5,934	YES	NO	YES
18	LADAKH	2	15	248	249	150	60.24	130	52.42	56,653	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	10	10	72,425	72,425	100.00	10	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	449	56,851	5,32,96,578	5,32,96,578	100.00	54,460	95.79	2,48,93,173	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	55	7,691	YES	YES	YES
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	358	44,534	2,62,74,755	2,62,74,755	100.00	44,534	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES
22	MANIPUR	16	31	606	605	516	85.29	520	85.81	7,76,082	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
23	MEGHALAYA	12	55	6,932	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
24	MIZORAM	11	18	640	3,31,160	3,31,160	100.00	640	100.00	3,31,160	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Total Villages	No. of RoR			No. of Villages Where CLR Completed		Total No. of Land Owners	Availability of Gender Based Land Ownership (RoR)				Whether RoR Available Online for Download	Whether Digital Signature RoR Available Online	Whether Digital Signature RoR Legally Valid in State	Whether Mutation Application Can Be Submitted Online	Whether Auto-Triggered Mutation Facility Available	Whether Banks Authorized to Create/Clear 'Mortgage' Charge in RoR			Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by SRO	Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by Revenue Courts	Whether Land Records Can Be Checked Online by Civil Courts Through e-Courts System
					Total	Computerized	%	No.	%		No. of Districts Where Available	Male	Female	Total	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	No. of Districts where authorized	No. of Bank Branches where authorized	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15a)	(15b)	(15c)	(16)	(17)	(18)
25	NAGALAND	16	8	937	23,311	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	0	0	NO	NO	NO
26	ODISHA	30	317	51,820	2,01,64,329	2,01,28,059	99.82	51,760	99.88	4,49,87,523	0	0	0	0	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	NO	NO
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	8	129	2,72,380	2,72,380	100.00	129	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	0	0	YES	NO	NO
28	PUNJAB	23	104	13,013	5,54,635	5,39,658	97.30	12,965	99.63	77,94,597	1	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	23	4,300	YES	YES	NO
29	RAJASTHAN	41	425	49,305	1,35,70,102	1,33,88,607	98.66	47,942	97.24	1,60,02,619	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	NO	NO
30	SIKKIM	6	78	418	1,90,500	1,65,849	87.06	348	83.25	1,90,500	6	1,14,237	26,928	1,41,165	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	0	0	YES	NO	NO
31	TAMIL NADU	38	317	16,810	3,68,34,607	3,68,34,607	100.00	16,810	100.00	6,99,84,000	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES
32	TELANGANA	33	620	10,890	1,02,74,968	1,02,74,968	100.00	10,820	99.36	1,01,20,535	32	63,17,118	31,37,236	94,54,354	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	32	0	YES	NO	NO
33	TRIPURA	8	48	897	13,49,403	13,49,403	100.00	897	100.00	20,29,171	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	8	8	YES	YES	NO
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	129	16,691	15,25,474	15,25,474	100.00	16,562	99.23	10,44,104	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	0	0	NO	YES	NO
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	350	1,08,910	1,10,326	1,10,326	100.00	1,08,899	99.99	0	0	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	75	17,710	YES	YES	YES
36	WEST BENGAL	23	349	42,310	5,87,89,969	5,87,89,969	100.00	42,267	99.90	5,87,89,969	1	0	0	0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	0	0	YES	YES	YES
	Grand Total	779	6,841	6,47,800	39,89,22,213	39,84,32,794	99.88	6,29,205	97.13	47,26,70,833	144	4,99,63,425	2,02,60,486	7,02,23,911	31	23	23	25	27	12	365	65,693	24	16	8

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:43:50 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Map Digitization

S. No.	Total State/UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	No. of Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippans									Cadastral Maps + FMBs + Tippans						No. of Villages								No. of Land Parcels						No. of Districts Where Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippans updated and Showing current Ownership
				Cadastral Maps			FMBs			Tippans			Total	Digitized			Geo-Referenced			Total	Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippans linked to RoR		Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippans Geo-Referenced		ULPIN assigned	Total	Geo-Referenced			ULPIN assigned			
				Total	Digitized	%	Total	Digitized	%	Total	Digitized	%		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.		No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10a)	(10b)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(13a)	(13b)	(14a)	(14b)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(17a)	(17b)	(18)			
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	9	214	214	100.00	12,485	1,103	8.83	0	0	0.00	12,699	1,317	10.37	0	0.00	205	54	26.34	4	1.95	4	1.95	89,790	4,017	4.47	4,017	4.47	0			
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	655	14,725	14,725	100.00	1,00,41,072	1,00,41,072	100.00	0	0	0.00	1,00,55,797	1,00,55,797	100.00	50,88,491	50.60	162,671	10,815	66.48	7,434	45.70	7,971	49.00	1,04,86,616	1,04,86,616	100.00	1,04,86,616	100.00	0			
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	72	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	38	38	100.00	38	38	100.00	38	100.00	1412	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0			
4	ASSAM	35	159	21,069	19,591	92.98	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	21,069	19,591	92.98	16,735	79.43	22543	14,225	63.10	16,735	74.24	14,120	62.64	1,02,52,572	63,10,193	61.55	63,06,945	61.52	27			
5	BIHAR	38	534	74,452	74,452	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	74,452	74,452	100.00	66,028	88.69	45858	38,581	84.13	42,279	92.20	38,581	84.13	3,70,26,819	3,70,26,819	100.00	3,70,26,819	100.00	0			
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	108	108	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	108	108	100.00	108	100.00	25	25	100.00	25	100.00	25	100.00	31,677	31,677	100.00	31,677	100.00	0			
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	252	48,037	47,872	99.66	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	48,037	47,872	99.66	16,781	34.93	20267	18,423	90.90	14,611	72.09	14,614	72.11	1,84,54,938	1,50,53,839	81.57	1,50,49,839	81.55	0			
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	4	2,923	2,923	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2,923	2,923	100.00	2,271	77.69	97	46	47.42	72	74.23	72	74.23	1,16,976	71,872	61.44	71,872	61.44	0			
9	DELHI	11	21	183	147	80.33	93	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	276	147	53.26	28	10.14	198	7	3.54	71	35.86	0	0.00	6,768	0	0.00	0	0.00	2			
10	GOA	2	12	14,828	14,828	100.00	6,66,470	1,99,061	29.87	0	0	0.00	6,81,298	2,13,889	31.39	421	0.06	421	421	100.00	421	100.00	421	100.00	7,56,189	7,56,189	100.00	7,56,189	100.00	2			

S. No.	Total State/UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	No. of Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians									Cadastral Maps + FMBs + Tippians					No. of Villages								No. of Land Parcels						No. of Districts Where Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians updated and Showing current Ownership			
				Cadastral Maps			FMBs			Tippians			Total			Digitized		Geo-Referenced		Total	Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians linked to RoR			Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians Geo-Referenced		ULPIN assigned		Total	Geo-Referenced				ULPIN assigned		
				Total	Digitized	%	Total	Digitized	%	Total	Digitized	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%		No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10a)	(10b)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(13a)	(13b)	(14a)	(14b)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(17a)	(17b)	(18)					
11	GUJARAT	34	304	26,911	26,911	100.00	0	0	0.00	94,25,824	62,13,390	65.92	94,52,735	62,40,301	66.02	62,40,301	66.02	18511	18,511	100.00	18,511	100.00	18,511	100.00	94,66,371	94,66,371	100.00	94,66,371	100.00	0					
12	HARYANA	22	142	63,077	63,077	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	63,077	63,077	100.00	56,625	89.77	7103	2,693	37.91	6,278	88.39	2,693	37.91	1,79,35,052	61,27,578	34.17	59,53,738	33.20	0					
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	2,17,003	2,15,018	99.09	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2,17,003	2,15,018	99.09	1,44,372	66.53	21429	15,940	74.39	18,614	86.86	18,614	86.86	1,39,62,315	1,19,19,995	85.37	1,19,19,995	85.37	12					
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	207	23,373	22,143	94.74	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	23,373	22,143	94.74	20,858	89.24	6850	863	12.60	6,080	88.76	861	12.57	68,36,683	62,00,609	90.70	4,86,041	7.11	1					
15	JHARKHAND	24	268	51,585	51,195	99.24	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	51,585	51,195	99.24	51,195	99.24	32871	32,592	99.15	32,592	99.15	32,066	97.55	2,27,41,806	2,27,41,806	100.00	2,27,41,806	100.00	0					
16	KARNATAKA	31	240	30,317	30,121	99.35	0	0	0.00	1,65,79,711	1,43,48,751	86.54	1,66,10,028	1,43,78,872	86.57	1,43,48,751	86.39	30126	28,618	94.99	28,618	94.99	28,618	94.99	1,65,79,711	1,43,48,751	86.54	1,31,06,770	79.05	0					
17	KERALA	14	78	10,765	4,685	43.52	10,71,932	6,83,134	63.73	0	0	0.00	10,82,697	6,87,819	63.53	6,57,513	60.73	1666	48	2.88	998	59.90	850	51.02	3,19,20,288	53,53,973	16.77	53,53,973	16.77	0					
18	LADAKH	2	15	1,513	1,333	88.10	243	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1,756	1,333	75.91	35	1.99	248	0	0.00	35	14.11	21	8.47	3,78,721	69,450	18.34	30,000	7.92	2					
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	10	0	0	0.00	5,000	5,000	100.00	0	0	0.00	5,000	5,000	100.00	0	0.00	10	10	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	79,738	0	0.00	0	0.00	1					
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	449	56,435	54,717	96.96	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	56,435	54,717	96.96	40,245	71.31	56851	52,255	91.92	54,924	96.61	54,848	96.48	4,73,03,908	4,05,57,758	85.74	4,03,28,962	85.26	1					
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	358	44,219	43,971	99.44	0	0	0.00	50,21,213	17,69,132	35.23	50,65,432	18,13,103	35.79	43,971	0.87	44534	43,971	98.74	30,407	68.28	43,971	98.74	1,40,78,965	1,40,8,945	99.50	1,40,8,945	99.50	0					
22	MANIPUR	16	31	1,453	1,449	99.72	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1,453	1,449	99.72	567	39.02	606	0	0.00	236	38.94	547	90.26	5,84,832	3,74,777	64.08	3,49,709	59.80	1					
23	MEGHALAYA	12	55	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	6932	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					
24	MIZORAM	11	18	1,073	1,073	100.00	3,31,171	3,31,171	100.00	0	0	0.00	3,32,244	3,32,244	100.00	1,55,326	46.75	640	0	0.00	640	100.00	640	100.00	3,31,171	1,59,648	48.21	1,59,854	48.27	0					
25	NAGALAND	16	8	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	937	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					
26	ODISHA	30	317	1,37,304	1,37,243	99.96	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1,37,304	1,37,243	99.96	865	0.63	51820	51,600	99.88	865	1.67	865	1.67	5,99,42,568	7,07,593	1.18	7,07,593	1.18	30					
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	8	21,161	21,161	100.00	2,95,106	2,95,106	100.00	2,73,945	2,73,945	100.00	2,73,945	2,73,945	100.00	0	0.00	129	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,75,695	0	0.00	0	0.00	0					

S. No.	Total State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	No. of Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians									Cadastral Maps + FMBs + Tippians					No. of Villages								No. of Land Parcels						No. of Districts Where Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians updated and Showing current Ownership	
				Cadastral Maps			FMBs			Tippians			Total	Digitized			Geo-Referenced	Total	Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians linked to RoR			Cadastral Maps / FMBs / Tippians Geo-Referenced		ULPIN assigned		Total	Geo-Referenced			ULPIN assigned			
				Total	Digitized	%	Total	Digitized	%	Total	Digitized	%		No.	No.	%			No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	No.	%		No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(6a)	(6b)	(6c)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10a)	(10b)	(11)	(12a)	(12b)	(13a)	(13b)	(14a)	(14b)	(15)	(16a)	(16b)	(17a)	(17b)	(18)			
28	PUNJAB	23	104	75,707	62,307	82.30	16,242	0	0.00	701	0	0.00	92,650	62,307	67.25	51,375	55.45	13013	0	0.00	10,340	79.46	9,129	70.15	1,95,08,552	1,09,48,316	56.14	1,06,83,632	54.79	4			
29	RAJASTHAN	41	425	1,33,438	1,30,883	98.09	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1,33,438	1,30,883	98.09	91,495	68.57	49305	48,711	98.80	48,670	98.71	48,670	98.71	4,55,89,524	4,53,00,391	99.37	4,53,00,391	99.37	2			
30	SIKKIM	6	78	2,554	2,554	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2,554	2,554	100.00	2,554	100.00	418	1	0.24	364	87.08	375	89.71	5,72,386	1,35,794	23.72	3,56,898	62.35	1			
31	TAMIL NADU	38	317	30,955	30,955	100.00	55,289	55,289	100.00	0	0	0.00	55,593	55,593	100.00	55,593	100.00	16810	16,810	100.00	16,810	100.00	16,810	100.00	5,61,32,005	5,61,32,005	100.00	5,61,32,005	100.00	0			
32	TELANGANA	33	620	17,432	14,365	82.41	30,588	0	0.00	36,476	0	0.00	36,956	14,365	0.39	14,365	0.39	10890	0	0.00	9,219	84.66	5	0.05	36,78,189	29,84,542	81.14	2,311	0.06	27			
33	TRIPURA	8	48	5,333	5,333	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5,333	5,333	100.00	5,333	100.00	897	897	100.00	897	100.00	897	100.00	33,21,640	33,21,640	100.00	27,67,816	83.33	8			
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	129	87,611	84,816	96.81	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	87,611	84,816	96.81	2,152	2.46	16691	0	0.00	2	0.01	16,288	97.59	2,83,83,895	2,83,81,458	99.99	2,83,81,458	99.99	0			
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	350	1,18,247	1,18,247	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1,18,247	1,18,247	100.00	1,14,943	97.21	108910	1,07,833	99.01	1,07,833	99.01	1,07,833	99.01	5,48,77,690	5,26,07,039	95.86	5,11,05,469	93.13	73			
36	WEST BENGAL	23	349	68,359	67,561	98.83	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	68,359	67,561	98.83	40,493	59.24	42310	42,267	99.90	25,045	59.19	6	0.01	4,99,84,268	2,95,89,198	59.20	7,854	0.02	0			
	Grand Total	779	6,841	14,02,364	13,65,978	97.41	1,79,99,381	1,70,84,626	94.92	3,49,05,256	2,26,05,256	64.68	5,43,50,78	4,10,58,60	75.54	3,28,34,169	60.41	647,800	54,63,77	84.34	49,96,16	77.13	4,78,926	73.93	58,15,80,618	43,17,859	74.14	38,90,85,565	66.90	194			

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:44:29 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Consent-based linkage of Aadhaar with RoR

S.No	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	No. of Villages					No. of RoR				
				Total	Where at least 1 RoR linked with Aadhaar		Where 100% RoR linked with Aadhaar		Total	Linked with Aadhaar		Linked with Mobile Number	
				No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10a)	(10b)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	9	205	0	0.0	0	0.0	89,747	0	0.0	0	0.0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	655	16,267	16,010	98.42	16,010	98.42	3,26,17,293	2,47,25,764	75.81	1,73,10,806	53.07
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	72	1,412	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
4	ASSAM	35	159	22,543	14,553	64.56	0	0.0	43,92,672	5,12,335	11.66	2,90,588	6.62
5	BIHAR	38	534	45,858	45,205	98.58	8,286	18.07	4,34,68,047	2,53,91,233	58.41	2,53,91,233	58.41
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	25	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0	0.0	0	0.0
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	252	20,267	20,128	99.31	3,119	15.39	2,50,67,712	89,78,804	35.82	1,07,98,384	43.08
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	4	97	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,19,165	0	0.0	0	0.0
9	DELHI	11	21	198	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,828	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	GOA	2	12	421	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,56,189	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	GUJARAT	34	304	18,511	18,037	97.44	0	0.0	1,22,37,133	46,37,118	37.89	46,37,118	37.89
12	HARYANA	22	142	7,103	0	0.0	0	0.0	36,14,314	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	21,429	0	0.0	0	0.0	20,34,915	8,61,046	42.31	2,88,810	14.19
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	207	6,850	0	0.0	0	0.0	6,850	0	0.0	0	0.0
15	JHARKHAND	24	268	32,871	0	0.0	0	0.0	27,31,472	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	KARNATAKA	31	240	30,126	29,579	98.18	55	0.18	1,99,40,721	1,30,83,261	65.61	1,19,40,423	59.88
17	KERALA	14	78	1,666	1,479	88.78	0	0.0	2,81,97,354	42,321	0.15	4,12,713	1.46
18	LADAKH	2	15	248	0	0.0	0	0.0	249	0	0.0	0	0.0
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	10	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	72,425	0	0.0	0	0.0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	449	56,851	47,554	83.65	843	1.48	5,32,96,578	1,41,01,119	26.46	73,67,050	13.82
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	358	44,534	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,62,74,755	0	0.0	0	0.0
22	MANIPUR	16	31	606	0	0.0	0	0.0	605	0	0.0	0	0.0
23	MEGHALAYA	12	55	6,932	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
24	MIZORAM	11	18	640	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,31,160	0	0.0	1,01,123	30.54

S.No	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	No. of Villages					No. of RoR				
				Total	Where at least 1 RoR linked with Aadhaar		Where 100% RoR linked with Aadhaar		Total	Linked with Aadhaar		Linked with Mobile Number	
				No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)	(8)	(9a)	(9b)	(10a)	(10b)
25	NAGALAND	16	8	937	0	0.0	0	0.0	23,311	0	0.0	0	0.0
26	ODISHA	30	317	51,820	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,01,64,329	0	0.0	0	0.0
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	8	129	0	0.0	0	0.0	2,72,380	0	0.0	0	0.0
28	PUNJAB	23	104	13,013	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,54,635	0	0.0	0	0.0
29	RAJASTHAN	41	425	49,305	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,35,70,102	0	0.0	0	0.0
30	SIKKIM	6	78	418	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,90,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
31	TAMIL NADU	38	317	16,810	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,68,34,607	0	0.0	0	0.0
32	TELANGANA	33	620	10,890	666	6.12	10,805	99.22	1,02,74,968	90,18,651	87.77	84,77,890	82.51
33	TRIPURA	8	48	897	0	0.0	0	0.0	13,49,403	0	0.0	0	0.0
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	129	16,691	0	0.0	0	0.0	15,25,474	0	0.0	0	0.0
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	350	1,08,910	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,10,326	0	0.0	0	0.0
36	WEST BENGAL	23	349	42,310	42,267	99.9	0	0.0	5,87,89,969	32,48,098	5.52	2,42,32,660	41.22
	Grand Total	779	6,841	6,47,800	2,35,478	36.35	39,118	6.04	39,89,22,213	10,45,99,750	26.22	11,12,48,798	27.89

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:44:38 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Computerization of Registration (SRO)

S. No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total SROs	Number of SROs using online registration application	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by SRO	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by public	Standard deed templates available in Registration System with option to customize/generate auto-deeds (Yes/No)	Are circle rates made visible to public on Registration System (Yes/No)	Is fee calculation done automatically by Registration System (Yes/No)	Registration System integrated with e-Stamp System to make online payment (Yes/No)	Option available for refund of paid fees directly into bank account of party (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to upload supporting documents (Yes/No)	Facility of online verification of documents available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Are signatures obtained from parties (and witnesses) through digital pen and pad. (Yes/No)	Digital signature enabled in Registration System for SRO (Yes/No)	Option of e-KYC available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System for video-conferencing with parties (Yes/No)	Home Visit module available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Email/Messages sent automatically to parties regarding important event in process of registration (Yes/No)	Are registered documents sent automatically in digital (Yes/No)	Is there provision for online Grievance redressal system in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to fetch property details from Land Records System (Yes/No)	Does the Registration System has facility of auto-trigger mutation (Yes/No)	Is Pendency of revenue case mentioned/ red-flagged in the Registration System (Yes/No)	Are Aadhaar, PAN and finger print details masked on the Registered Deeds in the System (Yes/No)	Is there facility to store Registered documents in Digilocker (Yes/No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	5	5	01-01-2020		NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	295	295	01-01-1983	01-01-1983	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	5	5			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	ASSAM	35	77	77	01-01-2005	01-03-2017	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
5	BIHAR	38	137	137	01-01-1995	01-01-1995	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	1	31-07-2021	31-07-2021	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	105	105	31-01-2025	31-01-2025	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO

S. No.	State/UT	Total Districts	Total SROs	Number of SROs using online registration application	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by SRO	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by public	Standard deed templates available in Registration System with option to customize/generate auto-deeds (Yes/No)	Are circle rates made visible to public on Registration System (Yes/No)	Is fee calculation done automatically by Registration System (Yes/No)	Registration System integrated with e-Stamp System to make online payment (Yes/No)	Option available for refund of paid fees directly into bank account of party (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to upload supporting documents (Yes/No)	Facility of online verification of documents available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Are signatures obtained from parties (and witnesses) through digital pen and pad (Yes/No)	Digital signature enabled in Registration System for SRO (Yes/No)	Option of e-KYC available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System for video-conferencing with parties (Yes/No)	Home Visit module available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Email/Messages sent automatically to parties regarding important event in process of registration (Yes/No)	Are registered documents sent automatically in digital (Yes/No)	Is there provision for online Grievance redressal system in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to fetch property details from Land Records System (Yes/No)	Does the Registration System has facility of auto-trigger mutation (Yes/No)	Is Pendency of revenue court case mentioned/red-flagged in the Registration System (Yes/No)	Are Aadhaar, PAN and finger print details masked on the Registered Deeds in the System (Yes/No)	Is there facility to store Registered documents in Digilocker (Yes/No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	3	3	14-11-2014		YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	DELHI	11	22	22			YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
10	GOA	2	12	12	01-01-2018	01-01-2018	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
11	GUJARAT	34	294	294	04-01-2007	04-01-2007	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
12	HARYANA	22	242	242	17-06-2000	17-06-2000	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	193			NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	86	86			NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES
15	JHARKHAND	24	42	42	01-01-1947		NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES
16	KARNATAKA	31	259	259	01-04-2004	01-04-2004	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
17	KERALA	14	315	315	01-04-1980		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
18	LADAKH	2	14	14			NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	9	9			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

S. No.	State/UT	Total Districts	Total SROs	Number of SROs using online registration application	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by SRO	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by public	Standard deed templates available in Registration System with option to customize/generate auto-deeds (Yes/No)	Are circle rates made visible to public on Registration System (Yes/No)	Is fee calculation done automatically by Registration System (Yes/No)	Registration System integrated with e-Stamp System to make online payment (Yes/No)	Option available for refund of paid fees directly into bank account of party (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to upload supporting documents (Yes/No)	Facility of online verification of documents available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Are signatures obtained from parties (and witnesses) through digital pen and pad (Yes/No)	Digital signature enabled in Registration System for SRO (Yes/No)	Option of e-KYC available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System for video-conferencing with parties (Yes/No)	Home Visit module available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Email/Messages sent automatically to parties regarding important event in process of registration (Yes/No)	Are registered documents sent automatically in digital (Yes/No)	Is there provision for online Grievance redressal system in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to fetch property details from Land Records System (Yes/No)	Does the Registration System has facility of auto-trigger mutation (Yes/No)	Is Pendency of revenue court case mentioned/red-flagged in the Registration System (Yes/No)	Are Aadhaar, PAN and finger print details masked on the Registered Deeds in the System (Yes/No)	Is there facility to store Registered documents in Digilocker (Yes/No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	234	234	01-04-2004	01-04-2011	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	519	519	01-02-2002	01-04-1985	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
22	MANIPUR	16	16	16	01-01-1998		NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
23	MEGHALAYA	12	0	0			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
24	MIZORAM	11	23	23	05-06-2019		NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
25	NAGALAND	16	0	0			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
26	ODISHA	30	321	321	01-01-1995	01-01-1995	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	10	10	01-01-1969	01-01-1969	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
28	PUNJAB	23	181	181	07-01-2018	07-01-2018	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
29	RAJASTHAN	41	659	659	01-09-2015	01-09-2015	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
30	SIKKIM	6	19	19	21-04-2003	15-08-2024	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
31	TAMIL NADU	38	595	595	01-01-1975	01-01-1975	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
32	TELANGANA	33	144	144	01-01-1983	01-01-1983	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
33	TRIPURA	8	23	23	01-01-2012	01-01-2012	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	51	51	19-11-1958	19-11-1958	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO

S. No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total SROs	Number of SROs using online registration application	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by SRO	Year from Legacy Records digitized and searchable by public	Standard deed templates available in Registration System with option to customize/ generate auto-deeds (Yes/No)	Are circle rates made visible to public on Registration System (Yes/No)	Is fee calculation done automatically by Registration System (Yes/No)	Registration System integrated with e-Stamp System to make online payment (Yes/No)	Option available for refund of paid fees directly into bank account of party (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to upload supporting documents (Yes/No)	Facility of online verification of documents available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Are signatures obtained from parties (and witnesses) through digital pen and pad. (Yes/No)	Digital signature enabled in Registration System for SRO (Yes/No)	Option of e-KYC available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System for video-conferencing with parties (Yes/No)	Home Visit module available in Registration System (Yes/No)	Email/ Messages sent automatically to parties regarding important event in process of registration (Yes/No)	Are registered documents sent automatically in digital (Yes/No)	Is there provision for online Grievance redressal system in Registration System (Yes/No)	Option available in Registration System to fetch property details from Land Records System (Yes/No)	Does the Registration System has facility of auto-trigger mutation (Yes/No)	Is Pendency of revenue case mentioned/ red-flagged in the Registration System (Yes/No)	Are Aadhaar, PAN and finger print details masked on the Registered Deeds in the System (Yes/No)	Is there facility to store Registered documents in Digilocker (Yes/No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	382	382	01-01-2002	01-01-2002	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
36	WEST BENGAL	23	261	261	01-01-1985	01-01-1985	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO
	Grand Total	779	5555	5554			18	30	30	22	11	15	21	11	14	14	1	19	18	13	20	22	24	5	13	11

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:44:01 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Modern Record Room (MRR)

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	MRR Sanctioned		MRR Completed (Out of Total)		MRR Completed (Out of Sanctioned)	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	9	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	655	93	14.2	93	14.20	93	100.0
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	72	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
4	ASSAM	35	159	154	96.86	76	47.80	76	49.35
5	BIHAR	38	534	534	100.0	456	85.39	456	85.39
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	1	100.0	1	100.00	1	100.0
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	252	185	73.41	155	61.51	155	83.78
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	4	2	50.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
9	DELHI	11	21	3	14.29	2	9.52	2	66.67
10	GOA	2	12	12	100.0	2	16.67	2	16.67
11	GUJARAT	34	304	235	77.3	249	81.91	249	105.96
12	HARYANA	22	142	118	83.1	118	83.10	118	100.0
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	169	87.11	116	59.79	116	68.64
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	207	148	71.5	0	0.00	0	0.0
15	JHARKHAND	24	268	38	14.18	26	9.70	26	68.42
16	KARNATAKA	31	240	191	79.58	191	79.58	191	100.0
17	KERALA	14	78	15	19.23	13	16.67	13	86.67
18	LADAKH	2	15	15	100.0	10	66.67	10	66.67
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	10	2	20.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	449	446	99.33	349	77.73	349	78.25
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	358	358	100.0	332	92.74	332	92.74
22	MANIPUR	16	31	19	61.29	2	6.45	2	10.53
23	MEGHALAYA	12	55	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
24	MIZORAM	11	18	18	100.0	18	100.00	18	100.0
25	NAGALAND	16	8	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
26	ODISHA	30	317	317	100.0	311	98.11	311	98.11
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	8	8	100.0	8	100.00	8	100.0
28	PUNJAB	23	104	28	26.92	23	22.12	23	82.14
29	RAJASTHAN	41	425	328	77.18	108	25.41	108	32.93
30	SIKKIM	6	78	17	21.79	16	20.51	16	94.12

S.No.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	MRR Sanctioned		MRR Completed (Out of Total)		MRR Completed (Out of Sanctioned)	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(6a)	(6b)	(7a)	(7b)
31	TAMIL NADU	38	317	313	98.74	232	73.19	232	74.12
32	TELANGANA	33	620	0	0.0	0	0.00	0	0.0
33	TRIPURA	8	48	46	95.83	45	93.75	45	97.83
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	129	128	99.22	77	59.69	77	60.16
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	350	337	96.29	29	8.29	29	8.61
36	WEST BENGAL	23	349	348	99.71	343	98.28	343	98.56
	Grand Total	779	6,841	4,626	67.62	3,401	49.71	3,401	73.52

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:44:20 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Computerization of Revenue Court Management System (e-RCMS)

S. N. o.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Number of Revenue Courts			Whether e- Revenue Court Management System Available (Yes/No)	Online Processes of Revenue Courts available								Whether Proceedings completely paperless (Yes/No)	Whether Land records can be checked online by civil courts (e-courts System) (Yes/No)	Whether filing of case mentioned in LR directly from e-courts System (Yes/No)
				Total	Computerized/Online			Affidavits & Attached Documents (Yes/No)	Generation of Cause List (Yes/No)	Notice to Defendants via Email, Mobile, WhatsApp (Yes/No)	Filing of Counter Affidavits and Attached Documents (Yes/No)	Proceedings Typing directly into System (Yes/No)	Uploading Court Orders / Sent via email /mobile /whatsapp (Yes/No)	Filing Of Case mentioned in LR directly from RCMS (Yes/No)	Online Land Record Check via Revenue Court System (Yes/No)			
				No.	No.	%												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(7d)	(7e)	(7f)	(7g)	(7h)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	9	0	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	655	655	655	100.0	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	72	0	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	ASSAM	35	159	186	150	80.65	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
5	BIHAR	38	534	821	821	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	7	7	100.0	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	252	919	919	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	4	6	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	DELHI	11	21	20	10	50.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
10	GOA	2	12	105	105	100.0	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
11	GUJARAT	34	304	707	707	100.0	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

S. N o.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Number of Revenue Courts			Whether Revenue Court Management System Available (Yes/No)	Online Processes of Revenue Courts available								Whether Proceedings completely paperless (Yes/No)	Whether Land records can be checked online by civil courts (e-courts System) (Yes/No)	Whether filing of case mentioned in LR directly from e-courts System (Yes/No)
				Total	Computerized/Online			Affidavits & Attached Documents (Yes/No)	Generation of Cause List (Yes/No)	Notice to Defendants via Email, Mobile, WhatsApp (Yes/No)	Filing of Counter Affidavits and Attached Documents (Yes/No)	Proceedings Typing directly into System (Yes/No)	Uploading Court Orders / Sent via email /mobile /whatsapp (Yes/No)	Filing Of Case mentioned in LR directly from RCMS (Yes/No)	Online Land Record Check via Revenue Court System (Yes/No)			
				No.	No.	%												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(7d)	(7e)	(7f)	(7g)	(7h)	(8)	(9)	(10)
12	HARYANA	22	142	431	431	100.0	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	479	479	100.0	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	207	882	882	100.0	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
15	JHARKHAND	24	268	413	413	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
16	KARNATAKA	31	240	641	641	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO
17	KERALA	14	78	27	5	18.52	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
18	LADAKH	2	15	60	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	10	17	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	449	1782	1642	92.14	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	358	681	681	100.0	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
22	MANIPUR	16	31	58	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
23	MEGHALAYA	12	55	0	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
24	MIZORAM	11	18	0	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
25	NAGALAND	16	8	0	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
26	ODISHA	30	317	317	317	100.0	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	8	20	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
28	PUNJAB	23	104	431	431	100.0	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO

S. N o.	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Number of Revenue Courts			Whether Revenue Court Management System Available (Yes/No)	Online Processes of Revenue Courts available								Whether Proceedings completely paperless (Yes/No)	Whether Land records can be checked online by civil courts (e-courts System) (Yes/No)	Whether filing of case mentioned in LR directly from e-courts System (Yes/No)
				Total	Computerized/Online			Affidavits & Attached Documents (Yes/No)	Generation of Cause List (Yes/No)	Notice to Defendants via Email, Mobile, WhatsApp (Yes/No)	Filing of Counter Affidavits and Attached Documents (Yes/No)	Proceedings Typing directly into System (Yes/No)	Uploading Court Orders / Sent via email /mobile /whatsapp (Yes/No)	Filing Of Case mentioned in LR directly from RCMS (Yes/No)	Online Land Record Check via Revenue Court System (Yes/No)			
				No.	No.	%												
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)	(6)	(7a)	(7b)	(7c)	(7d)	(7e)	(7f)	(7g)	(7h)	(8)	(9)	(10)
29	RAJASTHAN	41	425	1591	1037	65.18	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
30	SIKKIM	6	78	0	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
31	TAMIL NADU	38	317	447	447	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
32	TELANGANA	33	620	3	0	0.0	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
33	TRIPURA	8	48	32	32	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	129	9	9	100.0	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	350	2142	2142	100.0	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
36	WEST BENGAL	23	349	441	441	100.0	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	Grand Total	779	6841	14330	13404	93.54	22	13	18	14	10	18	19	11	16	10	8	7

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Dated : 01/Apr/2026 11:44:10 AM



Department of Land Resources
Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)



Survey / Re-Survey under NLRMP / DILRMP

S.No	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Total Villages	Total Rural Revenue Area (Sq.Km.)	Area Sanctioned for Survey / Re-survey (Sq.Km.)	Drone flying completed		No. of Villages				Area of Villages Where Survey Sanctioned but Not Started
							No. of Villages	Area of Villages (Sq.Km.)	Map 1 is generated	Draft map published & objections invited	Final Promulgation done	Survey Sanctioned but Not Started	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8a)	(8b)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	3	9	205	745.066	0.00	182	745.066	182	0	0	0	0.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	655	16,267	127562.615	127562.615	10,878	116871.8	6,386	6,384	7,888	6,667	8472.005
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	27	72	1,412	17041.29	16605.71	0	0.00	0	43	43	35	0.00
4	ASSAM	35	159	22,543	49857.67	39538.02	18,255	39836.96	0	0	0	0	0.00
5	BIHAR	38	534	45,858	81405.81	81405.81	30,048	73919.52	26,179	3,271	958	0	0.00
6	CHANDIGARH	1	1	25	67.166	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	33	252	20,267	90611.3117	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
8	DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	3	4	97	531.3	531.3	0	0.00	0	0	46	3	16.16
9	DELHI	11	21	198	0.00	0.00	15	0.00	15	14	12	0	0.00
10	GOA	2	12	421	3329.819	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
11	GUJARAT	34	304	18,511	175999.4749	175999.4749	0	0.00	18,500	18,500	12,006	11	194.4111
12	HARYANA	22	142	7,103	40964.66	40964.66	7,103	40964.66	0	0	0	0	0.00
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	12	194	21,429	55138.35	522.21	0	0.00	313	73	0	0	0.00
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	207	6,850	27536.21	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
15	JHARKHAND	24	268	32,871	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
16	KARNATAKA	31	240	30,126	186983.21	101822.04	17,588	117414.04	123	123	90	2,372	18586.71
17	KERALA	14	78	1,666	38892.87	3687.004	48	0.00	90	100	90	0	0.00
18	LADAKH	2	15	248	1301.06	1301.06	0	0.00	0	32	32	79	983.06
19	LAKSHADWEEP	1	10	10	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
20	MADHYA PRADESH	55	449	56,851	199858.792	199800.077	1	6.02	33	10	1	43,548	188286.993
21	MAHARASHTRA	36	358	44,534	247766.64	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
22	MANIPUR	16	31	606	1554	1554	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00

S.No	State/ UT	Total Districts	Total Tehsils	Total Villages	Total Rural Revenue Area (Sq.Km.)	Area Sanctioned for Survey / Re-survey (Sq.Km.)	Drone flying completed		No. of Villages				Area of Villages Where Survey Sanctioned but Not Started
							No. of Villages	Area of Villages (Sq.Km.)	Map 1 is generated	Draft map published & objections invited	Final Promulgation done	Survey Sanctioned but Not Started	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8a)	(8b)	(9a)	(9b)	(9c)	(9d)	(10)
23	MEGHALAYA	12	55	6,932	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
24	MIZORAM	11	18	640	16198.647	89.76	319	89.76	319	319	0	0	0.00
25	NAGALAND	16	8	937	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
26	ODISHA	30	317	51,820	28221	20183.337	6,481	20183.337	6,458	3,122	2,036	0	0.00
27	PUDUCHERRY	2	8	129	453.7863	453.7863	1	4.87	1	0	0	128	444.0461
28	PUNJAB	23	104	13,013	2178.9622	4.9622	2,441	4.9622	1,697	425	0	0	0.00
29	RAJASTHAN	41	425	49,305	622488.2091	29161	178	0.00	310	302	189	4,167	0.00
30	SIKKIM	6	78	418	3810.35	3810.35	0	0.00	3	3	3	415	0.00
31	TAMIL NADU	38	317	16,810	130060	8957.79	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
32	TELANGANA	33	620	10,890	103161.4989	3849.4833	5	9.67	5	5	5	373	3837.3933
33	TRIPURA	8	48	897	10261.4	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
34	UTTARAKHAND	13	129	16,691	19485.211	19485.211	1	2.69	0	0	0	13,640	19485.211
35	UTTAR PRADESH	75	350	1,08,910	237252.7913	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
36	WEST BENGAL	23	349	42,310	77289.644	11977.0793	0	0.00	1,653	3,243	10,733	3,478	61.9421
	Grand Total	779	6,841	6,47,800	2598008.8145	889266.74	93,544	410053.3552	62,267	35,969	34,132	74,916	240367.9315

The DILRMP-MIS is designed and hosted by National Informatics Centre Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India. Content provided and owned by the Department of Land Resources Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Data entered and updated by different users of concerned State Government / UT Administration.

Standard Operating Procedure of NAKHA enclosed

DILRMP 3.0

Guidelines

End