



PROGRESS OF LAND RECORDS COMPUTERIZATION

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Land Records are vital documents for both people and the government, used to prove ownership and necessary for various administrative functions. Technology, through computerized land ownership records, is providing millions of people with security and peace of mind. Most of the intuitions and procedure for administering land in India, which had been established by the British with the prime goal of increasing revenue, were accepted without major change at Independence. As consequences, the institutions and processes are not matched with the requirements of a modern system of and administration which should provide accurate and up to date information on land ownership and valuation so as to facilitate low – cost land transitions and use of land as collateral. Thus, computerization of land records facilitates easy maintenance of land administration and land ownership

Computerization of Land Records:

Computerization of revenue records, land records and land registration is a prerequisite for reaping the advantages of modern technology. There were two centrally sponsored schemes, Viz computerization of land Records (CLR) and strengthening of revenue administration and updating the land records were under the control of department of land resources, Ministry of Rural Development, GOI up to 2007-08. The two schemes have supported the efforts of the states for updating and computerization of land records. On implementation of the scheme, majority of the States/UTs have completed data entry of Record of Rights (RoRs). Some states have stopped manual issue of RoRs and have accorded legal sancity to the computerized copies of RoRs. Further, some states/UTs have placed the RoRs data on websites. In addition, awareness has been generated among the masses about the benefits of computerization land records. However, much is needed to be done to achieve the final goal of ushering in the system of decisive titles with title guarantee, which is essential for security of property rights, reducing land disputes, efficient functioning of the economic operations based on land, and overall efficiency of the economy.

Accordingly, during 2008-09, the two schemes were amalgamated into one modified scheme in the shape of the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) merging the key components of the two schemes, rationalizing them into one integrated scheme. The main purpose of the programme is to modernize the land records system in the country and to buildup an integrated land information management system with up to date and real time land records, for this purpose, the two main system of land records management and registration are to be integrated with the help



of modern technology. Hence, the following activities are being supported under the programme.

- Completion of computerization of the Records of Rights (RoRs)
- Digitization of maps and integration of textual and spatial data
- Survey / resurvey with modern technology including arial photogrammetry
- Computerization of Registration.
- Automatic generation of mutation notices.
- Vertical linking of revenue offices and connectivity analyst the land records and registration offices.
- Modern records room/land records management centers at tehil/taluk/circle block level.
- Training and capacity building of the concerned offices and functionaries.

During 2008-09, funds to the tune of Rs.188.76 crore was released to 20 states/UTs and 69 districts were covered under the programme. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs.195. Crore was released to 18 States/UTs for covering to more districts under the programme. So far Rs. 473.28 crores were been released to the states/UTs for coverage of 161 districts. The state wise and year wise release of funds and districts covered is given in table1. It is heartening to note that Madhya Pradesh state has obtained substantial amount extending over twenty districts. West Bengal, Maharastra, Gujarat, Rajastan, and Andhra Pradesh states have also got considerable amount. It is disheartening to note from the data NLRMP released fewer amount to states such as Sikkim, J&K, A&N Islands, and D&N Haveli. It is also clear from the data some states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jarkhand, Karnataka, Mizoam, Tamil Nadu, Uttarkhand, Chandigath, and Delhi could not receive the amount.

The major portion of the funds has been sanctioned under the programme for survey/resurvey. However, utilization of funds under this item has not been encouraging. Accordingly, the matter was examined in consultation with the states and with a view to improve the utilization of funds, the state governments were called for submission of proposals for utilization of funds released for survey/ resurvey for other activities of the programme in new districts of the state after retraining 10% of funds released for survey/ re survey for taking up preliminary activities. In addition, for expediting survey/ resurvey Operations, consultation with the national remote sensing center, states and other agencies on use of satellite imagery for survey/resurvey were organized.



TABLE-1

Year-Wise Release of Funds& Districts Covered Under the National Land Records

Sl.No	States/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3356.60(5)			3356.60(5)
2	Arunachal Pradesh				0.00(0)
3	Assam		1806.12(20)	329.625(7)	2135.754(27)
4	Bihar	748.48(2)	720.80(3)		1469.28(5)
5	Chhatisgarh		553.86(2)	414.705(3)	968.57(5)
6	Gujarat	715.445(3)		3431.56(5)	4147.005(8)
7	Goa				0.00(0)
8	Haryana	285.06(2)	1374.94(8)	198.08	1858.08(10)
9	Himachal Pradesh	488.95(3)	326.82		815.77(3)
10	J&K	65.625(2)			65.63(2)
11	Jharkhand				0.00(0)
12	Karnataka				0.00(0)
13	Kerala		700.79(3)		700.79(3)
14	Madhya Pradesh	1266.33(5)	4168.04(15)	3031.83	8466.20(20)
15	Maharashtra	3693.01(6)	788.78		4481.79(6)
16	Manipur	168.53(4)			168.53(4)
17	Meghalaya	431.43(3)	192.32(2)		623.75(5)
18	Mizoram				0.00(0)
19	Nagaland	58.97(2)		181.625(2)	240.595(4)
20	Orissa	924.27225(4)	1467.22(3)	147.05	2538.54(7)
21	Punjab	814.17(2)		585.613(3)	1399.783(5)
22	Rajasthan		3901.94(4)		3901.94(4)
23	Sikkim	9.36(3)			9.36(3)
24	Tamilnadu				0.00(0)
25	Tripura	271.68(4)		155.02	426.70(4)
26	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50(5)	70.86	224.568	1641.93(5)
27	Uttarakhand				0.00(0)
28	West Bengal	3991.55(10)	3264.54(9)		7256.09(19)
29	A&N Island	25.71(1)	28.39	12.15	66.25(1)
30	Chandigarh				0.00(0)
31	D&N Haveli	24.29	33.68	33.68	91.05(1)
32	Delhi				0.00(0)
33	Daman&Diu		103.72(2)		103.72(2)
34	Lakshdweep		4.21(1)	162.20	166.00(1)
35	Puducherry	190.00	36.92	72	226.93(2)
	Total States/UTs	18875.96225(67)	19543.96(72)	8907.7060(20)	47327.62825 (161)

Modernization Programme(As on 31.12.2010)

Rs:Lakh

Source: Ministry of Rural Development Annual Report (The figures in brackets indicates Districts covered in respective states)



TABLE-2
NLRMP in the North Eastern States During 2008-09 to 2010-11

Sl. No	No. of Districts covered	Funds released towards central share
1.Assam	27	2135.75
2.Manipur	4	168.53
3.Meghalaya	5	623.75
4.Nagaland	4	240.595
5.Sikkim	3	9.36
6.Tripura	4	426.70
Total	47	3604

Source: Ministry of Rural Development Annual Report

It is clear from the table 2 that there are 47 districts of North Eastern (NE) states have been covered under the NLRMP during 2008-09 to 2010-11. Some of the North Eastern states have requested for central assistance at improved rate under NLRMP. Accordingly funds pattern under the NLRMP for the NE states, to allow for centre: state cost sharing on a 90:10 basis for survey/resurvey and modern record rooms/land records management centers at Tehsil level and for computerization of Registration.

Benefits of Computerization Land Records:

- Digitization will be useful only if computerized records are routinely used, i.e manual records can be terminated so as to avoid duplication.
- This system simplifies the process and significantly reduces petty corruption that was traditionally involved in getting access to land records, the amounts involved in individual cases may become less.
- Computerization helps to improve credit access to farmers, land records allows inter-connectivity among the revenue offices.
- The computerized land ownership records, provides an e-governance environment in rural areas.
- This programme will strengthen revenue administration and updates the land records.
- It would be useful to generate and integrate various levels of data for purposes of planning, monitoring, evaluation of development programme.

Computerization of land records should be completed in a specified timeframe. The land data should include comprehensive information about the parcel of land such as land type, land use productivity, type of tenancy etc. The other information including incidence of cultivation, irrigation facilities, cost of irrigation, cropping intensity, availability of drinking water, type of soil etc. Similarly land topographical indicators, infrastructure facilities, and mining rights should also be spelt out.