

Standing Committee Report Summary

Implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)

- The Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (Chair: Mr. Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka) presented its report on 'Implementation of Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP)' on August 11, 2026. The National Land Records Modernisation Programme was launched in 2008 to digitise textual and spatial land records, modernise land registration and survey systems, and establish modern record rooms. In 2016, it was restructured and integrated with the existing computerisation of land records and registration systems to form the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme (DILRMP). Its continuation has been approved until 2025-26. Key observations and recommendations of the committee include:
 - **Progress under DILRMP:** The Committee noted that as of January 2026, 99.8% of record of rights have been computerised, 97.4% of cadastral maps digitised, 95.7% of sub-registrar offices computerised, and 88.6% of registration offices integrated with revenue offices. It observed that several key components remained pending across states, including modern record rooms, surveys and re-survey, and integration of textual land records with digitised (spatial) maps. The Committee recommended completion of these activities within a defined timeline, and expediting the approval and operationalisation of DILRMP for upcoming years.
 - **Auto-triggered mutation:** Mutation refers to the process of updating land records following a sale, inheritance, partition, or court order. The Committee noted that registration and mutation have traditionally been separate processes, requiring purchasers to approach revenue authorities separately for each. This has led to delays and discrepancies in land records. Auto-triggered mutation, where registration automatically generates an electronic mutation request, has been implemented in 17 states. The Committee recommended implementing auto-triggered online mutation nationwide. It also recommended prescribing timelines for disposal of mutation, correction, and other revenue cases.
 - **Modern record rooms:** Modern Record Rooms facilitate systematic preservation, indexing, management, and retrieval of land records at the Tehsil/Taluk level. The Committee observed that while digital access reduces the need to visit revenue offices, physical records remain an important source for verification of ownership, updation of land records, and dispute resolution. It noted that progress in establishment of modern record rooms has remained comparatively lower (72.5%). The Committee recommended: (i) completion of modern record rooms, (ii) digitisation and preservation of legacy land records, and (iii) development of standards and protocols for preservation, retrieval, and maintenance of physical and digital records. It also recommended ensuring legal recognition of digitally signed records of rights across all states.
 - **Sixth Schedule areas:** Sixth Schedule areas are autonomous tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Committee noted that digitisation in these areas is challenging due to community land ownership, customary practices, and administration by Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). It recommended a dedicated implementation strategy for these areas, developed in consultation with ADCs, state governments, and traditional institutions.
 - **Aadhaar and mobile number linkage:** The Committee observed that consent-based Aadhaar linkage and mobile number linkage with record of rights can help prevent impersonation, unauthorised land transfers, and fraud. The Committee recommended: (i) completion of consent-based Aadhaar linkage and mobile number linkage by all states, and (ii) automatic SMS and electronic alerts to registered landowners whenever a transaction or mutation request is submitted.
 - **NAKSHA programme:** The National geospatial Knowledge-based land Survey of urban Habitations (NAKSHA) is pilot program to create digital and geo-referenced land records in urban areas. The Committee recommended: (i) evaluation of the NAKSHA pilot and a phased strategy to expand it to other urban local bodies, and (ii) adequate financial and technical support to states for implementation.

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