



भूमि संसाधन विभाग  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
Government of India



# PROCEEDINGS

## CHINTAN SHIVIR ON MODERNIZATION OF REVENUE COURT CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM & GLOSSARY OF REVENUE TERMS

**ORGANIZED BY:  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RESOURCES,  
BNYCRS-LBSNAA & YASHADA**



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## **Background of the Chintan Shivir on Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) and Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT)**

A one and half a day Chintan Shivir (a National Deliberative Workshop) on “Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS)” and “Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT)”, sponsored by Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, was organized by B. N. Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie at Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration (YASHADA), Pune from 31st October to 1st November 2025, with active participation of senior officials from the DoLR, State and Union Territories and representatives from 22 States and 3 Union Territories and law experts on the subject. The one-and-a-half-day programme provided a common platform for deliberations on innovative measures to modernize the Revenue Court Case Management System and to develop a standardized, multilingual glossary of revenue terms used nationwide.

The workshop primarily focused on enhancing the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of revenue court processes through the adoption of modern digital tools and policy reforms. Detailed presentations, thematic sessions, and group consultations were conducted to explore strategies for process re-engineering, integration of land records with registration systems, and harmonization of State/UTs laws with simplified digital procedures.

Diverse practices across States and UTs, dependence on manual processes, and procedural variations have created challenges in achieving uniformity and efficiency.

The objective of the workshop was to bring together policy makers, administrators, and technical experts to share successful models, identify key challenges, and evolve strategies for building a more efficient, transparent, and citizen-centric revenue court system, which forms a critical component of land and revenue administration in India, through digital means, to ensure timely disposal of land-related disputes and enhance transparency in quasi-judicial proceedings at all levels of the Revenue Courts hierarchy. The proceedings on the first day of the workshop facilitated discussions on modernization, digital transformation, and integration of revenue court processes.

The second day of the workshop was dedicated to discussions on the Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT), wherein YASHADA presented a comprehensive compilation of Record of Rights (RoR) from 36 States and Union Territories, translated into English, Hindi, and regional languages. The deliberations also addressed crucial aspects such as transliteration and translation challenges, standardization of cadastral maps, and the equivalence of revenue terms across languages and jurisdictions.

Given the diversity of languages, administrative structures, and local practices, minor variations in revenue terms often lead to misinterpretation and hinder effective coordination among States. To overcome these hurdles, the workshop emphasized the development of a comprehensive, multilingual glossary that would ensure clarity, consistency, and ease of reference in revenue

administration. The Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT) initiative was designed to address the need for standardization and linguistic uniformity in the terminology used in land and revenue records nationwide.

The combined deliberations on RCCMS and GoRT thus, aimed to create a unified framework for digital governance and linguistic standardization, strengthening the foundation for transparent and efficient land management across India. This Chintan Shivir marked a significant step towards establishing a uniform, technology-driven, and citizen-centric land revenue administration system, reinforcing collaboration between the Centre and the States for improved governance, interoperability, and transparency in land management.

### **Inaugural Session:**

#### **Opening of the Shivir and welcome-cum-orientation address by Shri Prem Kumar V. R., Deputy Director, LBSNAA**

The Chintan Shivir began with watering of plants by the dignitaries, which symbolise growth and prosperity followed by Welcome Address and Orientation to the workshop by Shri Prem Kumar V. R., Deputy Director, LBSNAA, who welcomed all dignitaries, participants, and representatives from various States and Union Territories and outlined the objectives of the workshop, emphasizing the importance of modernizing the Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) to make it more efficient, transparent, and citizen friendly.

He noted that land and revenue administration plays a crucial role in ensuring equitable access to land resources and reducing disputes, and the RCCMS initiative represents a major step toward digital transformation in this sector. Shri Prem Kumar further emphasized the need for collaborative dialogue among States to share experiences, best practices, and innovations that can be replicated nationally. He expressed optimism that the Chintan Shivir would generate actionable recommendations to strengthen digital case management and streamline land governance across India.

#### **Keynote Address by Shri Manoj Joshi, Secretary, DoLR**

Shri Manoj Joshi shared insightful perspectives on the modernization of land and revenue administration systems in India. He began by highlighting that land records and administration systems differ significantly across States, leading to variations in data formats, operational procedures, and accessibility. This diversity, he stated, creates challenges in establishing a uniform and transparent land management framework.

He pointed out that there is no comprehensive national-level database on pending revenue court cases, which makes it difficult to assess the true magnitude of pendency and delays in the system. Establishing a centralized, digital repository under the RCCMS, he said, would be crucial for improving efficiency, transparency, and accountability.

DoLR Secretary lauded the State of Chhattisgarh for its strong land record management practices and recognized Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh as States with some of the most

advanced land record systems in the country. Their efforts, he noted, serve as valuable examples for other States seeking to enhance record accuracy and integration.

He further discussed the impact of pending court cases on land prices and the property market, observing that unresolved land disputes often distort property values and hinder investment. He stressed that a smooth, transparent, and predictable property market is essential for promoting sustainable economic development.

Encouraging active participation, Shri Joshi advised all attendees to share their ideas and suggestions during the group discussions, noting that inputs from officers, legal experts, and field practitioners are vital for formulating practical solutions that can be implemented at both State and national levels.

DoLR Secretary also emphasized that most changes in land records occur through the process of mutation, which reflects ownership transfers and transactions. Hence, ensuring the accuracy and timeliness of mutation entries is critical for maintaining up-to-date and reliable land records. Proper record maintenance, he added, might necessitate changes in the revenue codes to support simplification of the processes, which is essential for driving broader administrative modernization.

In conclusion, Shri Manoj Joshi reaffirmed the Government of India's commitment to driving digital *reforms* in the land and revenue matters. He called for a collective effort among States, institutions, and experts to standardize land management practices, improve data reliability, and build a citizen-centric system that promotes transparency and economic growth.

The inaugural session concluded with closing remarks by Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, Additional Director General, YASHADA, who summarized the key messages from the keynote and briefed participants about the upcoming technical sessions and group discussions.

## **Day 1 Session 1: Overview & Progress of Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System- Status update**

**Speaker:** Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, Department of Land Resources, Government of India

Led by Shri Kunal Satyarthi, the session focused on the urgent need for modernization of the existing revenue court system and presented the vision and framework for the Modernized Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS).

### **Need for Modernization:**

Shri Kunal Satyarthi highlighted the existing challenges in the traditional revenue court system, including manual filing of cases, multiple tiers of appeal, delays in disposal, lack of transparency, and citizen inconvenience. He underscored the necessity of modernizing these systems through digitization, workflow simplification, and institutional efficiency, ensuring timely and transparent disposal of the matters and justice delivery at the grassroots level.

### **Vision for RCCMS:**

He elaborated that the Modernized Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) envisions a fully online, paperless, and integrated digital platform connecting land records, registration offices, and revenue courts. The system aims to ensure faster case disposal, auto-triggered mutations post-registration, and overall efficiency and accountability in land administration.

### **Guidelines by DoLR:**

The Department of Land Resources (DoLR), on 20 June 2025, issued comprehensive guidelines for the simplification of revenue court processes. The guiding principle is to make these processes “*more judicious and less judicial.*” The guidelines include rationalized timelines, limitations on the number of appeals, appointment of dedicated officers for court work, and digital issuance of notices and orders to enhance transparency and speed.

### **Process Re-engineering:**

The presentation detailed technology-driven workflows designed for both sale-based (whole and part survey numbers) and legal-heirship-based mutations. These re-engineered processes facilitate online case filing, electronic service of notices through SMS and email, digital Patwari reports, and electronic speaking orders, thereby significantly reducing physical hearings, manual paperwork, and processing time.

### **National RCCMS Dashboard and State Evaluation:**

A National RCCMS Dashboard has been created to track the implementation and progress by state. Approximately 13 states share data with the national dashboard via API integration to display the real-time status of revenue court systems.

### **Financial Support and Implementation:**

Under the Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment Scheme (2024–25 & 2025–26), financial assistance has been extended to States such as Madhya Pradesh and Assam to operationalize the modernized RCCMS. Shri Satyarthi emphasized that such financial and technical support aims to accelerate the digital transformation of revenue courts across India. The DoLR evaluation (June 2025) assessed States on 13 key parameters, including integration with registration systems, digitization of legacy records, workflow automation, and transition toward a paperless functioning model.

### **Conclusion:**

The session concluded with an acknowledgment that RCCMS represents a transformative reform in India’s land governance and justice delivery framework. By adopting digital mechanisms, re-engineered workflows, and standardized processes, the initiative aspires to make revenue courts efficient, transparent, and citizen-friendly, aligning with the broader vision of Digital India and Good Governance.

## **Day 1 Session 2: PRATYAY - RCCMS case study of Maharashtra State:**

## **Presentation by Shri Suhas Diwase, Settlement Commissioner & Director of Land Records, Maharashtra:**

The session was led by Shri Suhas Diwase, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Maharashtra. He presented the State's flagship digital initiative, Pratyay 2.0 – Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS), aimed at transforming the functioning of revenue courts through technology-enabled governance.

Shri Suhas Diwase explained that Pratyay 2.0 is an advanced version of Pratyay 1.0, shifting from a presiding-officer-centric system to a citizen-centric, participatory, and transparent platform. The initiative, developed under the Office of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Government of Maharashtra, seeks to enhance efficiency, accountability, and accessibility in revenue administration while facilitating paperless, faster, and citizen-friendly services.

### **Core Objectives and Key Features:**

The platform serves as a comprehensive digital ecosystem managing the entire life cycle of a revenue case- from registration and filing to scrutiny, hearing, and final judgment. Major features include:

- **Presiding Officer and Advocate Registration:** Online verification integrated with Bar Council APIs.
- **Acts and Sections Coverage:** Digital access to 33 major Acts related to revenue cases.
- **E-Filing of Cases and Appeals:** Online filing of appeals, reviews, and revisions by advocates, citizens, and officers.
- **Scrutiny and Hearing Management:** Automated checks, digital scheduling, and notice dispatch through SMS, email, and Aapli Chavadi portal.
- **Case Diary (Rojnama):** Real-time recording of proceedings, attendance, and statements.
- **Live Board and Case Status Search:** Public access to hearing schedules and case progress.
- **Judgment and Decision Module:** Real-time digital delivery of judgments for instant communication.

Integration with land records systems such as e-Mojani, EPCIS, and eFerfar ensures automatic fetching of property details, thereby improving data accuracy and transparency.

### **Comparative Analysis: Pratyay 1.0 vs. Pratyay 2.0:**

<b>Pratyay 1.0</b>	<b>Pratyay 2.0 Enhancements</b>
Filing is limited to Presiding Officers	Filing is enabled for advocates, citizens, and officers
No online workflow for caveats or delays	Complete online filing for caveats, stays, and delay condonation
No provision for third-party or legal heir addition	Modules for third-party, extra-party, and heir addition
Absence of live hearings	Virtual hearings and real-time attendance capture
No advocate verification	API-based verification via the Bar Council
Manual notice dispatch	Integrated e-Tapal system with SMS/email alerts

No payment facility	Online payment of court and stamp fees
No citizen interface	Access through CSC centres and e-Seva Kendras
No legal resources	Built-in library of GRs, circulars, and Acts

These advancements ensure end-to-end digital case management, minimizing paperwork, reducing delays, and enhancing transparency and user empowerment.

### **Operational Workflow and Citizen Impact:**

Shri Suhas Diwase illustrated the workflow of a case under Pratyay 2.0:

- Applicants or advocates file appeals or revisions online using pre-fetched land record data.
- The presiding officer reviews the case; discrepancies, if any, are digitally returned for correction.
- Notices are auto-generated and dispatched electronically.
- Hearings are conducted with a digital recording of proceedings and attendance.
- Final judgments are uploaded instantly, with SMS and email alerts sent to all parties.
- Citizens can track case progress and hearing details on the Live Board, ensuring full transparency.

### **Broader Significance:**

Shri Suhas Diwase emphasized that Pratyay 2.0 represents not merely a digital tool but a systemic reform in revenue justice. By embedding judicial processes within an e-governance framework, it enhances fairness, accountability, and efficiency in service delivery. Maharashtra, through this initiative, has become a national leader in e-governance in the land and revenue sector.

He concluded by highlighting the importance of capacity building, continuous feedback, and system upgrades to ensure sustained success and universal adoption of Pratyay 2.0 across the State.

## **Discussion Highlights**

### **1. Addressing Long-standing Delays and Legal Hurdles**

Participants discussed how Pratyay 2.0 has resolved long-standing delays and procedural bottlenecks that previously plagued land ownership disputes. Shri Suhas Diwase explained that the system's digital workflows, automated verifications, and real-time integration with land databases have eliminated redundant manual layers, reduced case pendency, and provided citizens with faster access to ownership titles—particularly in cases involving developers and builders.

### **2. Transition from Paper-Heavy to Digital Governance**

The session acknowledged that transitioning from a paper-heavy system to a fully digital platform was one of the breakthroughs and challenges. Shri Suhas Diwase highlighted that the process required significant administrative restructuring, capacity building, and behavioural change among field functionaries. Despite initial resistance, continuous training, user feedback

loops, and phased adoption ensured a successful digital transformation without disrupting judicial integrity.

### **3. Enhancing Transparency through Real-time Tracking and Digital Hearings**

Participants unanimously agreed that Pratyay 2.0 has greatly enhanced transparency and accountability. Real-time case tracking, live boards displaying daily hearings, and digital access to judgments have eliminated discretionary delays. Citizens can now monitor case progress at every stage, reducing dependency on intermediaries and reinforcing trust in the revenue adjudication process.

### **4. Tangible Citizen Benefits through Clear and Verified Titles**

A major outcome discussed was the tangible benefit to citizens who now receive clear, verifiable, and legally sound land titles through Pratyay 2.0. The integration with land records ensures data accuracy, reducing the risk of fraudulent transactions. The clarity in ownership titles has facilitated easier property transactions, reduced litigation, improved access to institutional finance, and strengthened overall confidence in land governance.

### **5. Lessons and Way Forward for Other States**

Participants noted that Pratyay 2.0 serves as a benchmark for digital transformation in revenue courts and offers valuable lessons for other States. Recommendations included:

- Adoption of Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for uniform implementation.
- Providing local language interfaces to improve accessibility.
- Ensuring robust connectivity in rural areas for seamless operations.
- Strengthening Aadhaar-based authentication to prevent impersonation.
- Conducting continuous awareness and training programs for officials and citizens alike.
- It was noted that Chhattisgarh, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh are already collecting mobile numbers and Aadhaar details either during transactions or through online seeding mechanisms.

The session concluded with appreciation for Maharashtra's innovative approach under Pratyay 2.0, marking a significant stride toward transparent, efficient, and citizen-oriented governance in the revenue administration domain.

### **Day 1 Session 3: Action Oriented Group Consultations**

Shri Shekhar Gaikwad briefed the participants on the objectives and design of the Chintan Shivir on RCCMS. He explained the group formation process and the thematic division of participants into four groups, focusing on key aspects of process re-engineering, digitalization of revenue courts, integration of land records with RCCMS, and alignment of State laws to facilitate a simplified revenue Court case management system. He outlined the plan for technical discussions, group consultations, and presentations scheduled throughout the day. Shri Gaikwad emphasized collaborative deliberation, inter-state learning, and identifying actionable recommendations to strengthen digital governance in the revenue court system. He concluded with an overview of the subsequent sessions and expected outcomes of the two-day workshop.

## Action Oriented Group Consultations

### Group 1: Making the Processes of Revenue Courts Digital

**Chair:** Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, DoLR, GoI

**Co-Chair:** Shri Niranjana Kumar Sudhanshu, DG, YASHADA & Adv. Anand Akut

**Lead Anchor:** Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (DoLR)

**Anchor:** Shri Somesh Chavan, DoLR

**Facilitators:** Shri Shahuraj More (Director, CoE LAM), Shri Tanveer Inamdar (Technical Support, CIT)

#### **Lead State Speakers:**

- Shri Rajesh K Mehta, IAS (Retd.), Additional Secretary, Revenue Department (Appeals), **Gujarat**
- Shri Lakshmikanta Sethi, Secretary, Board of Revenue, **Odisha**

**Participating States:** Puducherry, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Haryana, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep, West Bengal & Delhi.

#### **Discussion points:**

- How can State/UT revenue laws/rules be aligned to enable fully online and paperless revenue court operations?
- How to transition from traditional in-person hearings to document-based, digital models?
- Leveraging advanced web-based platforms for end-to-end revenue court case processes.
- Technical challenges for court officials and users: Hardware and software readiness, capacity-building, and e-literacy.

Best practices and experiences on overcoming legal, procedural, and technology hurdles for successful digital transformation.

#### **Context and Rationale**

The session focused on Gujarat's pioneering initiatives in digitizing the functioning of revenue courts to enhance transparency, efficiency, and citizen accessibility. Participants discussed how land governance, being central to livelihoods and justice delivery, required a robust and technology-driven system to replace conventional manual processes. The state's transition towards digital systems aims to address delays, storage constraints, forgery risks, and citizen grievances associated with paper-based case handling.

#### **Key Challenges Identified**

The discussion highlighted several challenges in traditional systems:

- **Complex workflows** leading to delayed case disposal.
- **Fragile physical records** prone to loss, damage, and forgery.

- **Overcrowded record rooms** cause retrieval and res judicata difficulties.
- **Limited citizen engagement** and procedural transparency.
- **Uneven workload** distribution across districts.
- **Security vulnerabilities** in document management.

### Digital Transformation and Benefits

Gujarat's approach to modernization through **Integrated Revenue Case Management System (iRCMS)** has resulted in:

- **Efficiency gains** through automation and centralised digital records.
- **Transparency** via online filing, e-sealed orders, and public dashboards.
- **Data-driven governance** using analytics to assess litigation trends.
- **Technological innovation** with AI and blockchain integration.
- **Sustainability** through reduced paper use and faster service delivery.

The **Integrated Institutional Litigation Management Software (IILMS)** and platforms like **AnyRoR**, **Web-Bhulekh**, and **iORA** have further streamlined service delivery and provided secure, citizen-centric access to land and case records.

### Performance Highlights

For the period **April 2024–March 2025**, a total of **1.27 lakh cases** were filed under iRCMS, with **1.16 lakh disposed of (92%)**, demonstrating high operational efficiency. Of these, **68%** of cases were accepted and processed, **25%** dismissed, and **7%** rejected or withdrawn. The system supports **virtual hearings** for remote case disposal and integration with **e-Dhara** for online record updates.

### Objectives and Outcomes

The breakout session emphasized the following key outcomes:

- Enhanced **speed and accessibility** of case disposal.
- Strengthened **transparency** through digital audit trails.
- **Cost-efficiency** and reduction in administrative burden.
- Improved **data security** through e-signature and blockchain safeguards.
- Promotion of **environmentally sustainable governance**, aligned with the **SDGs**.

### Way Forward and Recommendations

Participants discussed the roadmap for scaling and sustaining Gujarat's digital governance model:

- **Integration** of iORA, iRCMS, e-Dhara, and CSIS portals for seamless workflow.
- **Auto-mutation** of revenue records based on court orders.
- **Legacy record digitization** for easy reference and retrieval.
- **GIS and satellite-based mapping** through partnerships with ISRO/BISAG.
- **AI-driven insights** for predictive case management and fraud detection.

- **Citizen empowerment** through secure, faceless, and accessible digital justice delivery in line with the vision of “**Viksit Bharat @2047.**”

## **Conclusion**

The session concluded that Gujarat’s digitization of revenue court management stands as a model of innovation and administrative reform. The approach exemplifies how integrated technologies can transform justice delivery systems, making them more efficient, transparent, and citizen-oriented.

## **Group 2: Integration of Land Records with Registration, Land Registration with RCCMS and RCCMS with Land Records**

**Chair:** Shri S. Chockalingam, Principal Secretary & Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra

**Co-Chair:** Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, ADG, YASHADA

**Lead Anchor:** Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (DoLR)

**Anchor:** Shri L.S. Yadav DoLR

**Facilitators:** Shri Balasaheb Kale (Deputy Director (Land Survey), CoE LAM), Shri Sunil Salve (Facilitator, CoE LAM)

**Participating States:** Shri Suhas Diwase, Land Settlement Commissioner, Maharashtra, HP, Rajasthan, MP, Karnataka, West Bengal

### **Discussion points:**

- i. Expediting settlement of legacy mutation cases to update and integrate RoR and Cadastral Maps with present-day ownership data.
- ii. Modalities & technical challenges in integration of land registration systems, land records and RCCMS.
- iii. Creating and maintaining unified digital databases of interested parties.
- iv. Addressing legal and procedural barriers that hinder seamless digital integration.
- v. Sharing experiences, technical know-how, and operational challenges between states.

- 1) **Expediting settlement of legacy mutation cases to update and integrate RoR and Cadastral Maps with present-day ownership data:** Integrating the RoRs and cadastral maps with incorrect entries with any other platform will mislead its users. The group agreed on the need to clear the pendency of updation in the textual RoRs and cadastral maps. The group analysed that a key reason for the pendency of RoR updation is buyers and successors not reporting the acquisition of ownership. Another reason is acquisitions done in violations of the provisions prohibiting transfers, as such changes cannot be recorded in the RoRs. The cadastral maps have larger pendency because, in the majority of States and UTs, the transfers are recorded in the Textual RoRs only, leaving the cadastral maps without reflecting the corresponding change. The natural divisions among the

shareholders within the family, due to succession after the death of a landholder, are not reflected on the cadastral maps for decades, though the entries in respect of the successors and their respective shares are made in the textual RoRs. Some States have made systemic changes to capture the spatial details of the transferred land by making submission of the pre-transfer sketch of the land intended to be transferred compulsory (KA), to update the cadastral records simultaneously with the textual RoRs (HP, KA), while some others have made special efforts towards clearing the pendency of updation by way of Rajasva Maha-abhiyans (MP, Raj). However, a lot needs to be done to achieve fully updated textual and cadastral RoRs. Conducting awareness regarding the importance of timely reporting of acquisition of ownership, conducting door-to-door verification and providing doorstep updation facility for clearing the legacy cases was the unanimous recommendation of the group.

- 2) Modalities & technical challenges in integration of land registration systems, land records and RCCMS: The requirement of integration of RCCMS with Registration was discussed. The DoLR representative opined that this facility is required for auto-triggering the updation process and facilitating the presiding officer in the RCCMS with the details of the transferred land and its ownership for cross-checking with the corresponding details from the revenue records. Similarly, integration of the systems was felt necessary by the group and no challenge was reported by any of the participating State.
- 3) Creating and maintaining unified digital databases of interested parties: How Digital databases of interested parties is being created/updated, were shared by each participating States for knowledge of the others in the group
- 4) Addressing legal and procedural barriers that hinder seamless digital integration: None of the participating States reported any legal or procedural barriers to the process of integration.
- 5) Sharing experiences, technical know-how, and operational challenges between states: Experiences and technical know-how in respect of system integration were shared in the group. States did not report any operational challenges.

### **Group 3: Aligning States/ UTs Laws with Simplified RCCMS Processes**

**Chair:** Dr. Vinod Aggarwal, Additional Chief Secretary (Retd.), Telangana

**Co-Chair:** Adv. Pravin Bhange

**Lead Anchor:** Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (DoLR)

**Anchor:** Smt. Niyati Patwardhan, DoLR

**Facilitators:** Shri Girish Rao (Land Records Expert, CoE LAM), Shri Jasmit Chougule (Training Assistant, CoE LAM)

#### **Lead State Speakers:**

- Shri Kailash Karthik, Director Land Records & Surveys, Assam
- Shri Abhishek Verma, Director Land Records, Himachal Pradesh

**Participating States:** Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar,

**Discussion points:**

- Identify legal provisions that hinder the simplification of Revenue Court Processes.
- How to legally validate electronic records, digital signatures on court orders, and online submission of documents and reports?
- Rationalizing timelines for case disposal and ensuring enforceability.
- Validating private surveyors, pre-mutation sketches, and admissibility of digital evidence.
- Harmonizing legal and procedural practices across States/UTs for uniform RCCMS implementation?
- Exchange of legislative reform experiences and challenges among States/UTs.

**1) Identify legal provisions that hinder the simplification of Revenue Court Processes**

The primary issue highlighted pertained to the provisions of the Registration Act, 1908. As noted, the Registrar under the Act generally lacks the authority to refuse registration of a document presented before them, except in limited circumstances specified under Section 22. As observed by the State of Uttar Pradesh, this often results in the registration of multiple or conflicting documents concerning the same parcel of land, thereby contributing to increased litigation.

To address this concern, the State of Assam informed that it has introduced a state-specific amendment to the Registration Act, 1908, by inserting Section 22A. This provision empowers the registering authority to verify the transferor's capacity to transfer the property at the time of registration, thereby enabling preventive scrutiny before acceptance of documents.

**2) How to legally validate electronic records, digital signatures on court orders, and online submission of documents and reports?**

Himachal Pradesh led the discussions on aligning state laws with the digital processes under the Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS). The State has notified the Himachal Pradesh Online Filing and Processing of Court Cases Rules, 2025, which comprehensively govern the end-to-end digital process—from online filing of petitions through final disposal, including the requisition and storage of digital case files in a digital record room. These rules were discussed in detail as a potential model for other states to frame similar enabling provisions.

Bihar informed that Amendment in the Bihar Land Mutation Act, 2017 has made provision for online application and process for land mutation, including for cases received from Registration. Further, Bihar has simplified the process of application under RCMS, where RoR can be selected directly during applying. "Defect check" feature has been introduced, where in the event of defects in the application, the system reverts the Application back to the applicant, thus reducing frivolous rejections. Also, FIFO (First In First Out) is followed for faster disposal and eliminating the selective disposal of mutation cases.

A related issue that emerged during the discussions concerned the challenges in serving summons, particularly locating addresses, uploading service reports on the digital portal, and

the incidence of false reports. Himachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh informed that, under their existing practices, service of summons is deemed valid when made on any senior member of the family (not a party to the dispute) present at the property. Tripura suggested that the service of summons could be digitized by allowing process servers to capture geo-tagged photographs through mobile devices, linked directly to the RCCMS portal. This approach would streamline the process by eliminating duplicate data entry and minimizing the risk of false service reporting

### **3) Rationalizing timelines for case disposal and ensuring enforceability.**

The group deliberated on the need to prescribe clear timelines for the disposal of cases and shared best practices adopted by various states as models for implementation. It was noted that in Himachal Pradesh, proceedings are required to be concluded within three months at the Tehsil level and within six months at the appellate level. To ensure compliance, specific Rules have been framed providing for punitive action against officers violating these timelines. The system automatically halts further action by a delayed officer and forwards the matter to their superior authority, who may initiate disciplinary proceedings or record adverse remarks in the officer's Annual Confidential Report (ACR).

Chhattisgarh informed that it has eliminated the provision for remand of proceedings. Bihar reported that, under its revised framework, the timelines for mutation cases have been fixed at 35 days where no objection is raised and 70 days where objections exist, though timelines at the appellate level are yet to be enforced. In Assam, the Management Information System (MIS) platform generates alerts for court cases pending beyond a prescribed period.

An innovative mechanism introduced by Assam was also discussed, wherein a cumulative time limit is prescribed for the entire chain of hierarchy involved in a proceeding. Consequently, any delay at a lower level creates automatic pressure on higher-level officers, who are left with proportionately lesser time to complete their functions. The system includes an auto-escalation feature and is monitored by a dedicated commission established to oversee compliance. Violations attract pecuniary penalties, and the timelines are statutorily fixed under the Public Services Act

### **4) Validating private surveyors, pre-mutation sketches, and admissibility of digital evidence.**

The group acknowledged the inclusion of private surveyors and preparation of pre-mutation sketches as a potential reform to expedite and streamline the mutation process. The Chair, citing the example of Karnataka, where such a system is already in practice, advised states to consider maintaining a roster of private licensed surveyors. Establishing such a roster would help reduce the dependency on government surveyors, who are often overburdened, thereby enabling faster processing of cases. It was further suggested that licensed private surveyors should be governed by clear regulatory provisions, including the power to suspend or cancel their licenses in the event of dereliction or misconduct.

## 5) Harmonising legal and procedural practices across States/UTs for uniform RCCMS implementation?

Based on the discussions, the States resolved to adopt and implement the best practices currently followed by various jurisdictions to enhance the efficiency and transparency of Revenue Court Case Management Systems (RCCMS). Recognizing the value in these proven approaches, such as clear timelines, digital case processing rules, integration of technology for summons service, and involvement of private licensed surveyors. States agreed to progressively move toward harmonized legal and procedural frameworks.

## 6) Exchange of legislative reform experiences and challenges among States/UTs.

Throughout the discussions, there was a consistent exchange of ideas and experiences among the States and Union Territories regarding legislative reforms and procedural improvements for RCCMS. These conversations facilitated the sharing of best practices, challenges faced, and innovative solutions adopted across different regions. This collaborative dialogue aimed to strengthen the overall framework, promote mutual learning, and set the stage for future harmonization of practices to ensure a more efficient and uniform implementation of revenue court management systems nationwide.

## Group 4: Process Re-engineering of Revenue Courts

**Chair:** Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria, Principal Secretary, Revenue, Karnataka

**Co-Chair:** Shri Nazrul Islam, Former Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam & Adv. Yogini Kanade

**Lead Anchor:** Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director, DoLR

**Anchor:** Shri Apurva Kumar, DoLR

**Facilitators:** S. Tripathy (GIS Expert, CoE LAM), Rushikesh Chikane (GIS Scholar, CoE LAM),

### **Lead State Speakers:**

- Shri Rajender Kataria, Principal Secretary, Revenue, **Karnataka**
- Shri Deepak Jacob, Director of Survey & Settlement, **Tamil Nadu**

**Participating States:** Odisha, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Goa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh

### **Discussion points:**

- Integrating digital onboarding of stakeholders into the court workflow.
- Appointing exclusive and skilled revenue officers dedicated to court matters.
- Capacity-building programmes for court staff and field functionaries.
- Introducing modernization initiatives to enhance citizen trust.
- Transforming RCCMS into a fact-based enquiry system w.r.t sale-based mutations, partition, legal heirship, will-based cases, demarcation of boundaries.
- Using digital tools and dashboards for monitoring stage-wise pendency, case progress, and

disposal rates.

- Mandating pre-mutation sketches in line with Registration Act, 1908.

Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria explained the process engineering of RCCMS in Karnataka. He stated that digital records were initiated in 1997, and from 2002 onwards, only digital records have been maintained. The RCCMS workflow has been established, and village accountants have been equipped with laptops.

He further informed that digital challans have been introduced, and notices are now computerized, typed, and digitally signed. He highlighted that orders are passed within 15 days, ensuring disposal efficiency. Shri Deepak Jacob suggested certain modifications to the process statement presented by Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria.

Shri Nazrul Islam emphasized the timely disposal of court cases and appreciated the practices followed by Maharashtra officers. He proposed that necessary changes in the Act be made to support digital processes.

During the discussion, the advocate pointed out server downtime issues, while Goa officers highlighted the frequent transfer of officers. Shri Deepak Jacob and Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria further mentioned that all activities must be recorded in RCCMS for transparency and accountability.

### **Open discussion with States after the Action-Oriented Consultations**

- Assam implemented RCCMS last year covering administrative and court processes. Amendments are required for digital records, timelines, and Right to Public Services provisions. The state lacks permutation sketches, digital evidence, and empanelled surveyors. Mutation is done on paper and field with physical maps, though digital sketches are needed.
- Tamil Nadu created the RCCMS portal under GoI conditions. Integration with the Registration Department is pending. Property value and boundary disputes are not shown during registration. Party-hand applications are converted online by PAs or Readers in SDM Courts.
- In Maharashtra and Gujarat, survey department and ULBs/Urban Development Authorities often don't communicate. Urban Development Authority approves the planning and keeps separate records, but maps are not updated online regularly.
- Bihar rectified both offline and online records through RCCMS. Around 10-15% cases are disputed and pending. Appeals from DSLR orders go to circle officers who carry out actual mutations.
- Tripura's RCCMS cases are not reflected in RoR. Backlog clearance is ongoing in mission mode. Latitude-longitude mismatches affect about 60% of records. Subdivision is a major issue.
- Chandigarh functions with Estate Officers from Punjab and Haryana and has no independent revenue setup.

- Chhattisgarh allows online RCCMS applications. Patta and possession names differ, and state amendments may be proposed to central acts with required approvals.
- Odisha has a paperless RCCMS but faces internet issues. Corrections in Column 2 of RoR (tenant name and address) are in progress. 10-20% of mutation cases face problems due to un-updated ancestor names or unregistered farmers.
- Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand face issues of multiple joint holders in small land parcels.
- Rajasthan faces difficulties in serving notices and is exploring crowd-sourcing options. Excess lands outside the records are marked as government land.
- West Bengal is recording succession through a dedicated legal heir module. About 60% mobile linkages are done, and impersonation is rare. RoR checking is incomplete, and integration among registration, RCCMS, and land records is absent. Disposal still requires human intervention.
- Uttar Pradesh finds agricultural mutation easy but non-agricultural mutation difficult, requiring amendments. Staffing issues exist. Subdivision cases are rising.
- Karnataka plans to implement faceless RCCMS hearings soon. Hearings are minimal and simplified. The officials scrutinised the applications for jurisdiction to avoid hearing wrong cases.

### **Suggestions**

- Buyers and sellers check records before registration instead of SRO/Revenue Department.
- Standard Operating Procedures need to be developed by every state as per the requirements.
- States may make amendments to the Central Acts after getting approval from the Central Government as per the needs of the states.
- Simplify the Court Case management system and make the process digital to ensure transparency and accountability.
- Add a Remarks column in RoR indicating ongoing cases of a particular land.
- The officials involved in RCCMS should scrutinise the application for jurisdiction before admitting and hearing the cases.

## **Day 2 Session 1: Overview of the RCCMS Portal**

**Speaker: Shri Ganesh Khadanga, Deputy Director General, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Government of India**

### **Session Type: Technical Demonstration and Interactive Discussion**

The first session of Day 2 featured an in-depth technical presentation and live demonstration on the Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS) by Shri Ganesh from NIC, DoLR, New Delhi. The session aimed to provide participants with a comprehensive understanding of the design, functionality, and implementation framework of the RCCMS portal, developed to modernize and digitize the functioning of revenue courts across the country.

### **Overview of the RCCMS Portal:**

Shri Ganesh began the session by presenting the homepage structure and user interface of the RCCMS, explaining its citizen-centric design and dual functionality for both citizens and government officers. The portal offers features such as Citizen Login, View Cause List, Defendant Registration, and access to the DSC User Manual.

He explained how citizens can register online, file petitions digitally, track the status of their cases, view hearing schedules, and download official notices or final judgments – thereby promoting transparency, accessibility, and convenience. The portal also allows defendants to register, upload supporting documents, and monitor case progress in real time.

### **Detailed Workflow Demonstration:**

Through a live walkthrough, Shri Ganesh illustrated the complete digital workflow of the system:

- **Online Petition Filing:** Citizens can submit petitions through the RCCMS portal or via the Sewa Setu application, which redirects to the system. State-level APIs automatically fetch land record data from the Record of Rights (RoR) servers.
- **Document Submission:** Petitioners can upload essential documents such as Memo of Appeal, Vakalatnama, and Certified Copies of Orders.
- **Role-Based Review:** Once a petition is submitted, it is auto-assigned to the concerned Dealing Assistant (DA) for preliminary scrutiny, followed by review and approval by the Presiding Officer (PO).
- **Digital Signature and Notice Generation:** The Presiding Officer approves or edits the draft notices, applies the Digital Signature Certificate (DSC), and sends them electronically to all parties via SMS and the portal dashboard.
- **Hearing and Attendance Management:** Attendance is marked digitally through OTP-based authentication, ensuring authenticity and preventing proxy marking.
- **Order Sheet and Final Judgment:** Officers can record case proceedings, draft final orders using the built-in editor, apply digital signatures, and generate legally valid Final Judgment PDFs.
- **Dashboard and Reports:** A centralized dashboard enables officers to view pending, approved, and disposed cases, generate reports, and monitor district- or State-level performance metrics.

### **Advanced Features and Future Enhancements:**

The system incorporates Single Sign-On (SSO) for officer authentication, ensuring secure access and role-based control. It also includes functionalities for document upload, cause list viewing, and real-time reporting.

**Shri Ganesh Khadanga, further elaborated on the future roadmap of RCCMS, which includes:**

- Integration of QR code-enabled document verification, allowing instant validation of digital documents.
- Introduction of AI-based analytics for identifying similar past cases and trends in judgments.

- Exploration of Blockchain technology to strengthen data integrity and traceability in land dispute management.
- Live streaming of recorded hearings to enhance transparency and public accountability.

### **Interactive Discussion**

Following the presentation, participants engaged in an active question-and-answer session. Queries focused on data security, digital signature implementation, integration with State RoR systems, and the workflow between field officers and district-level courts. Shri Ganesh responded to each question in detail, clarifying technical functionalities and explaining practical use-cases based on the States where RCCMS has already been implemented.

He also shared insights on interoperability standards, user training modules, and the importance of States adopting uniform digital procedures to achieve nationwide standardization under the guidance of the DoLR.

### **Conclusion:**

The session concluded with appreciation for the NIC team’s efforts in developing a robust, transparent, and citizen-friendly digital platform for revenue court case management. Participants acknowledged that RCCMS represents a transformative step in land governance reform, enabling efficient case handling, data-driven decision-making, and accountable justice delivery at the grassroots level.

## **Day 2 Session 2: Introduction - “Glossary of Revenue Terms” and Detailed Presentation on Glossary of Revenue Terms.**

**Speaker: Shri N. K. Sudhansu, Director General, YASHADA**

The second session of Day 2 was devoted to the Glossary of Revenue Terms and was led by Shri N. K. Sudhansu, Director General, YASHADA. The session provided a detailed overview of the nationwide initiative spearheaded by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) to establish a harmonized Glossary of Revenue Terms - a significant milestone in India’s journey toward modernization and standardization of land record systems.

### **Context and Objectives:**

At the outset, Shri Sudhansu described the project as a pioneering and integrative effort to standardize the varied terminologies used in land administration across States and Union Territories. He emphasised that India’s vast linguistic diversity, combined with region-specific administrative traditions, has led to substantial variation in the textual and cadastral vocabulary used in land records.

These inconsistencies pose major challenges for digital integration, interpretation, and interstate comparability of records. Consequently, there was a felt need for a uniform linguistic and conceptual framework that could ensure clarity and consistency in land record terminology.

The initiative's core objective, as elaborated by Shri Sudhansu, is to provide authoritative meanings of land-related terms in English and Hindi, thereby facilitating mutual understanding and ensuring interoperability within digital land record systems.

### **Project Structure and Implementation:**

Administrative approval for the initiative was granted on 6th May 2024, with the implementation responsibility assigned to the Centre of Excellence, YASHADA, Pune. The project was structured in four major phases:

1. **Compilation** of trilingual nomenclature for major Record of Rights (RoR) forms used across all States and UTs.
2. **Identification and interpretation** of key fields and sub-fields in these RoR forms.
3. **Collection of equivalent expressions** from cadastral maps and textual records in three languages.
4. **Establishing equivalence or similarity** between terms used in different States/UTs.

YASHADA coordinated closely with State and UT Nodal Officers, organized online training and review meetings, and ensured rigorous follow-up in collaboration with the Department of Land Resources. Centres of Excellence from various regions were also engaged to maintain inclusivity and representational accuracy.

### **Challenges and Observations:**

Shri Sudhansu highlighted several operational challenges encountered during implementation. These included incomplete submissions, non-machine-readable formats, and a lack of interdepartmental coordination between the Revenue and Survey & Settlement Departments in some States. In certain cases, legal references were also omitted, complicating verification.

### **On Equivalence and Linguistic Diversity:**

A key theme of the session was the complexity of establishing "equivalence" among land and revenue terminologies across States. Shri Sudhansu explained that the terms used in the Record of Rights often derive from distinct historical and cultural contexts, reflecting legacies of erstwhile administrative systems. Consequently, a single term may hold different meanings or connotations across regions.

He emphasized that absolute equivalence is conceptually untenable in such a diverse linguistic landscape. Instead, a more pragmatic approach would be the grouping of conceptually similar terms to promote understanding while preserving regional specificity.

This nuanced methodology, he noted, would serve as a bridge between linguistic diversity and administrative standardization, facilitating clarity, transparency, and seamless interoperability in digital land record systems.

### **Wider Relevance and Impact:**

Shri Sudhansu also emphasized that the Glossary of Revenue Terms will prove immensely beneficial to both field-level functionaries and policymakers, as well as citizens at large. By

eliminating linguistic barriers, the glossary will ensure that revenue terms from all States and Union Territories become easily readable, interpretable, and comparable.

This will make the Record of Rights – one of the foundational documents in land administration – simpler to comprehend and uniformly understood across the country. The initiative is expected to foster administrative coherence, improve accessibility of land information, and enhance the citizen-centricity of digital land governance.

### **Conclusion:**

In his concluding remarks, Shri Sudhansu reiterated that the Glossary of Revenue Terms represents a landmark step in India's digital land governance reforms. It symbolizes collaborative federalism, linguistic inclusivity, and administrative modernization. He commended the efforts of participating States and urged them to expedite pending verifications to facilitate the nationwide rollout of the glossary.

The session concluded with consensus among participants that this initiative would play a transformative role in promoting uniformity, interoperability, and transparency in the country's land records ecosystem.

## **Group Discussion on Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT)**

**Theme: State/UT Responses, Equivalence of Terms, Standardization of RoR and Cadastral Maps, and Language-Related Issues**

**Format: Open Group Discussion**

Following the technical presentation on the Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT), an extensive Group Discussion was conducted with participation from representatives of various States and Union Territories. The deliberations focused on the operational experiences, linguistic complexities, and standardization challenges encountered during the preparation of the Glossary.

**Key Discussion Points:**

**State/UT-Wise Responses and Progress:**

Participants reviewed the status of submissions received from States and Union Territories and appreciated the efforts made in compiling the Record of Rights (RoR) terminology. Several States had submitted complete and verified trilingual data, while a few required further review and validation. Members emphasized the importance of consistent follow-up with Nodal Officers and periodic review meetings to ensure the uniformity and completeness of submissions.

**Equivalence and Similarity of Terms - A Practical Impossibility**

A major theme of the discussion was the impracticality of achieving complete equivalence or similarity among revenue terms across States. Participants observed that terminologies used in

Record of Rights documents have evolved from distinct historical, cultural, and administrative frameworks, often rooted in the local governance systems of erstwhile regions.

It was unanimously acknowledged that the same term may carry different meanings, legal interpretations, or functional implications in different States. Hence, absolute equivalence or one-to-one similarity of terms is neither linguistically feasible nor administratively meaningful.

The group concluded that instead of enforcing direct equivalence, the appropriate approach would be to identify and group conceptually similar terms, thereby maintaining regional authenticity while achieving semantic coherence at the national level.

### **Standardization of RoR and Cadastral Maps:**

The discussion further underlined the need for standardized formats and terminological consistency in Record of Rights and cadastral maps. Participants suggested that a minimum standardized set of data fields, nomenclature, and legends be adopted for integration within the digital platforms of different States. Such harmonization would facilitate interoperability, enhance data accuracy, and strengthen the overall reliability of digital land records.

### **Transliteration and Translation Challenges:**

Several States highlighted challenges in transliteration and translation of local revenue terms into Hindi and English. It was noted that many expressions used in regional records have no precise equivalents in other languages, leading to inconsistencies in meaning and interpretation. Participants recommended the adoption of a standard transliteration protocol ensuring phonetic accuracy, supported by expert linguistic validation, to retain both contextual and administrative precision.

### **Conclusion:**

The group discussion reaffirmed that while complete equivalence of revenue terms is not achievable, the Glossary of Revenue Terms remains a vital step toward achieving conceptual alignment, linguistic standardization, and digital interoperability in India's land administration system.

By reducing linguistic barriers, the glossary will make the Record of Rights more comprehensible, accessible, and citizen-centric across all States and Union Territories. Participants expressed their commitment to strengthening inter-state collaboration and completing the pending verification processes to ensure the glossary's timely national rollout.

### **Presentation by BHASHINI Team**

**Presenter: Shri Shailendra Pal Singh, Senior General Manager, Digital India BHASHINI Division, Delhi**

A walkthrough demonstration was conducted by the BHASHINI Team, demonstrating the available features:

#### **Available BHASHINI Services**

S.N.	Use Case Title	Description	BHASHINI Service(s) Available	Steps / Proposed Steps to Avail Services
1	Voice-Based Data Entry in Land Records	Enable revenue officials to record or update land data entries using voice instead of manual typing, improving speed, accessibility, and reducing human error, recommended for <b>Pratyay 2.0</b> .	Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)	Go to <a href="#">Onboarding portal</a> > Complete Registrations > BHASHINI Udyat > Request API
2.	Translation of Land Record Terminologies	Address translation challenges in land record documents and domain-specific terminologies to ensure accuracy, standardization, and uniform understanding.	Domain-Specific Translation & Glossary APIs, Lekhaanuvaad	Go to <a href="#">Onboarding portal</a> > Complete Registrations > BHASHINI Parikshan Application > Lekhaanuvad > Click on Request Application
3.	Multilingual RCCMS	Enable officers and citizens to interact with RCCMS modules (case filings, appeals, internal notes) in their preferred language.	BHASHINI Translation Plugin	Request BHASHINI translation plugin:  Go to <a href="#">Onboarding portal</a> > Complete Registrations > BHASHINI Parikshan Application > Bhashini Translation Plugin >
4.	Digitisation of Roznama (Case Diaries)	Support digitisation and automatic translation of daily court proceedings and case diaries to improve accessibility and enable seamless tracking.	1.Integration of Live Streaming ASR  2. Lekhaanuvaad (for documents translation)	1. Go to <a href="#">Onboarding portal</a> > Complete Registrations > BHASHINI Udyat > Request API  2. Go to <a href="#">Onboarding portal</a> > Complete Registrations > BHASHINI Parikshan Application > Lekhaanuvad > Click on Request Application
5.	Screen Reading & Accessibility in Public Forms	Enable text-to-speech and multilingual screen reading for public-facing revenue forms to improve accessibility for all users.	Text-to-Speech (TTS)	Go to <a href="#">Onboarding portal</a> > Complete Registrations > BHASHINI Udyat > Request API

6.	<b>Domain-Specific Glossary Development and validation</b>	Collaboratively develop and validate domain-specific revenue glossaries with states to improve translation consistency and AI model accuracy.	Glossary Service and Bhasha Daan (Crowdsourcing Platform)	Workbench can be developed with glossary ingestion and state validation workflow via Hackathon
7.	<b>AI-Enabled RCCMS Enhancements</b>	Explore AI-driven functionalities in RCCMS such as case categorisation, summarisation, and predictive analytics to assist in decision-making.	NLP Pipelines (Classification, Summarisation, Search)	POC can be done to develop the same in collaboration with CDAC via Hackathon

Thereafter, a discussion was held between the BHASHINI team and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) representatives on the role of emerging technologies in enhancing digital governance and language accessibility in public service systems. Both teams shared insights into their respective areas of expertise – BHASHINI elaborated on its AI-driven multilingual translation framework, while NIC explained its data integration and automation systems being utilized across various government platforms.

The discussion emphasized the need for greater collaboration between BHASHINI and NIC, as combining their linguistic and technological capabilities could significantly strengthen ongoing digital transformation initiatives across departments. The BHASHINI team also presented their notable achievement of translating the Punjab Record of Rights (RoR) into 22 Indian languages, underscoring the transformative potential of multilingual technology in making government data more inclusive and citizen-friendly.

During the interaction, the Joint Secretary, Department of Land Resources, highlighted that many State Land Revenue Codes and related laws currently exist only in regional languages. He stressed that these important legal and administrative texts should also be made available in English, Hindi, and respective regional languages, on the lines of linguistic standardization efforts adopted nationally. He suggested that YASHADA, under the guidance of Shri Gaikwad, Additional Director General, could take the lead in initiating this multilingual translation and harmonization exercise in coordination with BHASHINI and NIC.

### **Presentation by C-DAC Team**

**Presenter: Shri Chandrakant Dhutadmal, Joint Director, C-DAC and Smt. Aparna Kulkarni, Joint Director, C-DAC**

#### **Important points from C-DAC presentation:**

- 1) 2 years ago, C-DAC worked in a project with DoLR where a transliteration solution was developed which has been used for transliterating names & addresses.
- 2) 17 States have integrated it since then.

- 3) On the tool, a citizen can select district, village and khata number and the records will be displayed.
- 4) With respect to the Glossary of Revenue Terms, C-DAC was facing an issue since the terms were old terms used in land records. Common citizens would not know what they are. C-DAC recommended that a glossary should be maintained and that could be translated manually in all 22 languages. This was done in Chandigarh and Punjab. This can be done for other States also.
- 5) C-DAC tool is different from BHASHINI since it is rule based, while BHASHINI is AI based.
- 6) The advantage with C-DAC tool is that it provides a plug-in along with the NIC servers. This proximity to the servers makes the access and interpretation very fast.
- 7) Close co-ordination between NIC and C-DAC helps in expediting the model.

## Photographs:



Dignitaries present at the workshop (from left): Shri Niranjana K. Sudhansu Director General, YASHADA ; Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria, Principal Secretary, Revenue, Karnataka ; Shri S. Chockalingam, Principal Secretary & Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra; Shri Manoj Joshi, Secretary, DoLR, GoI; Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, DoLR, GoI; Shri Vinod Aggarwal, Additional Chief Secretary (Retd.), Telangana



Participants Registration and training material distribution



Inauguration ceremony by Shri Manoj Joshi, Secretary, DoLR



Felicitation of the Secretary – LR by Director General, YASHADA



Inaugural session by Prem Kumar, Deputy Director, LBSNAA



Keynote Address by Shri Manoj Joshi, Secretary, DoLR



Shri Kunal Satyarthi Joint Secretary DoLR: Overview & Progress of Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System: Status update





Group Consultations



Shri Ganesh Khadanga, DDG, NIC, DoLR:  
Overview of the RCCMS Portal



Shri N K Sudhansu IAS, DG YADSHDA: Introduction – “Glossary of Revenue Terms” and Detailed Presentation on Glossary of Revenue Terms.



Shri Suhas Diwase, Land Settlement Commissioner, Maharashtra: PRATYAY - RCCMS case study of Maharashtra State



Shri Shekhar Gaiwad, ADG, YASHADA : Workshop mentor



Participants engaged in the workshop



Participants engaged in the workshop



Participants engaged in the workshop



Felicitation Ceremony

## **Group Photo:**



## **Valedictory:**

The Valedictory Session of the Chintan Shivir on “Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System (RCCMS)” and “Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT)” was held on 1st November 2025 at YASHADA, Pune, under the chairmanship Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary- DoLR, GoI. He appreciated the active participation and valuable inputs from officials, experts, and representatives of all 22 States and 3 Union Territories. In his address, Shri Kunal Satyarthi, emphasized that the deliberations during the two days reflected a collective commitment toward developing a transparent, efficient, and citizen-centric land and revenue administration system. He acknowledged the exemplary digital transformation achieved through Maharashtra’s PRATYAY 2.0, which serves as a model for other States implementing the RCCMS.

Shri Kunal Satyarthi also highlighted the significant contribution of the Glossary of Revenue Terms (GoRT) initiative, led by YASHADA in collaboration with the Department of Land Resources (DoLR), as a major step toward linguistic standardization and interoperability in revenue terminology. He urged all States and Union Territories to complete verification and validation of their submissions to enable the nationwide rollout of the glossary. The session concluded with the distribution of mementos and a vote of thanks by Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, Additional Director General, YASHADA expressing gratitude to all dignitaries, participants, and organizing teams for their contribution and commitment to advancing digital and linguistic modernization in land governance.

## Workshop Outreach: Media Coverage

### 1) भूमी संसाधन विभागामार्फत 'महसूल न्यायालयीन खटले व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीचे आधुनिकीकरण' या विषयावर राष्ट्रीय 'चिंतन शिबिर'

भूमी संसाधन विभागामार्फत 'महसूल न्यायालयीन खटले व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीचे आधुनिकीकरण' या विषयावर राष्ट्रीय 'चिंतन शिबिर'

Posted On: 31 OCT 2025 4:10PM by PIB Mumbai

पुणे, 31 ऑक्टोबर 2025

भारत सरकारच्या भूमी संसाधन विभाग (DoLR) यांच्या वतीने तथा लाल बहादूर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी (LBSNAA) आणि पुण्यातील यशवंतराव चव्हाण विकास प्रशासन अकादमी (यशदा) यांच्या सहकार्याने, 'महसूल न्यायालयीन खटले व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीचे आधुनिकीकरण' (RCCMS) या विषयावर 31 ऑक्टोबर ते 1 नोव्हेंबर 2025 दरम्यान पुणे येथील यशदा येथे दोन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चिंतन शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे.



या शिबिराचे उद्घाटन आज (31 ऑक्टोबर) रोजी भारत सरकारच्या भूमी संसाधन विभागाचे सचिव मनोज जोशी; महाराष्ट्र राज्याचे प्रधान सचिव तसेच मुख्य निवडणूक अधिकारी एस. चोकलिंगम; पुण्यातील यशदाचे महासंचालक निरेजन के. सुधांसु; भारत सरकारच्या भूमी संसाधन विभागाचे सहसचिव कुणाल सत्याधी; कर्नाटक राज्याच्या महसूल विभागाचे प्रधान सचिव राजेंद्र कटारिया; आणि तेलंगणाचे अतिरिक्त मुख्य सचिव विनोद अग्रवाल यांच्या उपस्थितीत करण्यात आले. देशभरातील विविध राज्यांचे प्रतिनिधी देखील या कार्यशाळेत सहभागी झाले आहेत.

### 2) <https://www.youtube.com/live/JVbJX-jYr7s?si=9U3phVAWQwFbR6D7>



सातच्या बातम्या | DD Sahyadri News Live | दि. 31.10.2025

### 3) <https://x.com/PIBMumbai/status/1984207710905417753>

← Post



Show translation

.@DoLR\_MoRD यांच्या वतीने तथा @LBSNAA\_Official, मसुरी आणि @yashadaofficial, पुणे यांच्या सहकार्याने 31 ऑक्टोबर-1 नोव्हेंबर 2025 दरम्यान महसूल न्यायालयीन खटले व्यवस्थापन प्रणालीच्या (आरसीसीएमएस) आधुनिकीकरणासाठी दोनदिवसीय राष्ट्रीय चिंतन शिबिराचे आयोजन करण्यात आले आहे.

या कार्यशाळेचे उद्घाटन भूमि संसाधन विभागाचे सचिव श्री मनोज जोशी यांच्या हस्ते झाले. यावेळी विविध राज्यांतील वरिष्ठ अधिकारी आणि प्रतिनिधी उपस्थित होते.



PIB India and 2 others

4) <https://pressnews.in/rural-development/modernizing-revenue-court-case-management-systems-pune-workshop/>



## Modernizing Revenue Court Case Management Systems: Pune Workshop

October 31, 2025

Land disputes in India often drag on for years, affecting families, businesses, and even large investments. With more property deals happening every day, revenue courts struggle under heavy workloads and outdated methods. To tackle this, the Department of Land Resources has organized a major national brainstorming session in Pune. This two-day event starts on October 31 and runs until November 1, 2025, at the Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration.

Officials from various states and union territories will gather to share ideas and find practical solutions. The focus remains on using technology to make revenue courts faster, fairer, and easier for ordinary people to approach. Old systems from the colonial period still cause confusion in records and procedures, leading to delays that hurt livelihoods and property ownership.

### Key Areas Under Discussion

The workshop divides its agenda into four main topics, each aimed at fixing long-standing problems in land administration.

#### Upgrading Case Handling in Revenue Courts

5) [https://public.app/video/sp\\_6sug0u275aws5](https://public.app/video/sp_6sug0u275aws5)



पुणे शहर: पुणे येथील यशदा येथे महसूल न्यायालयीन खटले व्यवस्थापन

**B N Yugandhar Centre for Rural Studies**  
**Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie**

**Chintan Shivir on “Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System”**  
**and “Glossary of Revenue Terms”**  
**(31<sup>st</sup> October, 2025 to 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2025)**

**Venue: Samvad Building, MDC-5 classroom, YASHADA, Pune**

TIME (IN HRS.)	SESSION(S)	GUEST SPEAKER(S)
<b>Day 1 (31<sup>st</sup> October, 2025)</b>		
<b>Modernization of Revenue Court Case Management System</b>		
<b>Inaugural Session (09:30 AM to 11:05 AM)</b> <i>(Minute to Minute Programme will be issued separately)</i>		
11:05 - 11:30	<b>GROUP PHOTO AND TEA BREAK</b>	
<b>Technical and Panel Discussions (Chintan Shivir Session-I)</b>		
11:30 - 12:30	<p><b>PRATYAY - RCCMS case study of Maharashtra State:</b></p> <p><b>Discussion points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How has PRATYAY helped resolve the long-standing delays and legal hurdles in securing land ownership from developers?</li> <li>• What were the biggest breakthroughs and challenges in moving from a paper-heavy process to a fully digital, paperless portal?</li> <li>• In what ways has real-time application tracking and digital hearings improved transparency or discretionary delays?</li> <li>• What tangible benefits are citizens seeing after obtaining clear titles through PRATYAY?</li> <li>• What lessons from Maharashtra’s PRATYAY initiative can be applied by other States looking to modernize revenue court cases? What still needs to be accomplished?</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chair:</b> Shri Manoj Joshi, Secretary, DoLR, GoI</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, DoLR, GoI</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shri S. Chockalingam, Principal Secretary &amp; Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra</li> <li>• Shri Suhas Diwase, Land Settlement Commissioner, Maharashtra</li> <li>• Shri Niranjana K. Sudhansu, Director General, YASHADA, Pune</li> <li>• Adv. Anand Akut</li> </ul>
12:30 - 13:30	<b>LUNCH</b>	

13:30 – 15:00	<b>ACTION ORIENTED GROUP CONSULTATIONS</b> <b>(Chintan Shivir Session-II)</b>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Group 1: Making the Processes of Revenue Courts Digital</b>  <b>Location: MDC- 4, Samwad Building</b></p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, DoLR, GoI  <b>Co-Chair:</b> Shri Niranjana Kumar Sudhanshu, DG, YASHADA &amp; Adv. Anand Akut  <b>Lead Anchor:</b> Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (DoLR)  <b>Anchor:</b> Shri Somesh Chavan, DoLR  <b>Facilitators:</b> Shri Shahuraj More (Director, CoE LAM), Shri Tanveer Inamdar (Technical Support, CIT)</p> <p><b>Lead State Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shri Rajesh K Mehta, IAS (Retd.), Additional Secretary Revenue Department (Appeals), Gujarat</li> <li>• Shri Lakshmikanta Sethi, Secretary Board of Revenue, Odisha</li> </ul> <p><b>Participating States:</b> Puducherry, Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Haryana, Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli, Daman &amp; Diu, Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep, West Bengal &amp; Delhi.</p> <p><b>Discussion points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can State/UT revenue laws/rules be aligned to enable fully online and paperless revenue court operations?</li> <li>• How to transition from traditional in-person hearings to document-based, digital models?</li> <li>• Leveraging advanced web-based platforms for end-to-end revenue court case processes.</li> <li>• Technical challenges for court officials and users: Hardware and software readiness, capacity-building, and e-literacy.</li> <li>• Best practices and experiences on overcoming legal, procedural, and technology hurdles for successful digital transformation.</li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Group 2: Integration of Land Records with Registration, Land Registration with RCCMS and RCCMS with Land Records</b>  <b>Location: MDC- 6, Samwad Building</b></p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Shri S. Chockalingam, Principal Secretary &amp; Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra  <b>Co-Chair:</b> Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, ADG, YASHADA &amp; Adv. J.P. Ghaytadak  <b>Lead Anchor:</b> Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director(DoLR)  <b>Anchor:</b> Shri L.S. Yadav DoLR  <b>Facilitators:</b> Shri Balasaheb Kale (Deputy Director (Land Survey), CoE LAM), Shri Sunil Salve (Facilitator, CoE LAM)</p> <p><b>Lead State Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shri Biswanath Chakraborty, Jt. Director, Land &amp; Land Reforms, West Bengal</li> <li>• Shri Rakesh Patel, Additional Commissioner, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul> <p><b>Participating States:</b> Uttarakhand, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Ladakh</p> <p><b>Discussion points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expediting settlement of legacy mutation cases to update and integrate RoR and Cadastral Maps with present-day ownership data.</li> <li>• Modalities &amp; technical challenges in integration of land registration systems, land records and RCCMS.</li> </ul>	

- Creating and maintaining unified digital databases of interested parties.
- Addressing legal and procedural barriers that hinder seamless digital integration.
- Sharing experiences, technical know-how, and operational challenges between states.

**Group 3: Aligning States/UTs Laws with Simplified RCCMS Processes**  
**Location: MDC- 7, Samwad Building**

**Chair:** Dr. Vinod Aggarwal, Additional Chief Secretary (Retd.), Telangana

**Co-Chair:** Adv. Pravin Bhange

**Lead Anchor:** Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director (DoLR)

**Anchor:** Smt. Niyati Patwardhan, DoLR

**Facilitators:** Shri Girish Rao (Land Records Expert, CoE LAM), Shri Jasmit Chougule (Training Assistant, CoE LAM)

**Lead State Speakers:**

- Shri Kailash Karthik, Director Land Records & Surveys, **Assam**
- Shri Abhishek Verma, Director Land Records, **Himachal Pradesh**

**Participating States:** Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh,

**Chhattisgarh Discussion points:**

- Identify legal provisions that hinder simplification of Revenue Court Processes.
- How to legally validate electronic records, digital signatures on court orders, and online submission of documents and reports?
- Rationalizing timelines for case disposal and ensuring enforceability.
- Validating private surveyors, pre-mutation sketches, and admissibility of digital evidence.
- Harmonising legal and procedural practices across States/UTs for uniform RCCMS implementation?
- Exchange of legislative reform experiences and challenges among States/UTs.

**Group 4: Process Re-engineering of Revenue Courts**  
**Location: MDC- 5, Samwad Building**

**Chair:** Shri Rajender Kumar Kataria, Principal Secretary, Revenue, Karnataka

**Co-Chair:** Shri Nazrul Islam, Former Secretary, Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam & Adv. Yogini Kanade

**Lead Anchor:** Shri Amit Kumar Singh, Director, DoLR

**Anchor:** Shri Apurva Kumar, DoLR

**Facilitators:** S. Tripathy (GIS Expert, CoE LAM), Rushikesh Chikane (GIS Scholar, CoE LAM),

**Lead State Speakers:**

- Shri Rajender Kataria, Principal Secretary, Revenue, **Karnataka**
- Shri Deepak Jacob, Director of Survey & Settlement, **Tamil Nadu**

**Participating States:** Odisha, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Goa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh

**Discussion points:**

- Integrating digital onboarding of stakeholders into the court workflow.
- Appointing exclusive and skilled revenue officers dedicated to court matters.
- Capacity-building programmes for court staff and field functionaries.
- Introducing modernization initiatives to enhance citizen trust.
- Transforming RCCMS into a fact-based enquiry system w.r.t sale-based mutations, partition, legal

	heirship, will-based cases, demarcation of boundaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using digital tools and dashboards for monitoring stage-wise pendency, case progress, and disposal rates.</li> <li>Mandating pre-mutation sketches in line with Registration Act, 1908.</li> </ul>	
15:00 - 15:30	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
15:30 - 17:00	Group Presentations about the outcomes of the Chintan Shivir	
17:00 - 17:15	Way forward and conclusion	Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, ADG, YASHADA
<b>Day 2 (1<sup>st</sup> November, 2025)</b> <b>“Glossary of Revenue Terms”</b>		
Time (in Hrs.)	Session(s)	Guest Speaker(s)
09:45 - 10:00	Introductory remark on the day's session	Shri N K Sudhanshu, Director General, YASHADA, Pune
10:00 - 10:15	Introductory remark on RCCMS software of DoLR	Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, DoLR, GoI
10:15 - 11:00	An overview of RCCMS software of DoLR	Shri Ganesh Khadanga, Scientist-F & Head of Division, NIC, DoLR
11:00 - 11:30	Introduction - “Glossary of Revenue Terms” & Detailed Presentation on Glossary of Revenue Terms	Shri Niranjan K. Sudhansu, Director General, YASHADA, Pune, & Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, Additional Director General, YASHADA, Pune & the Centre of Excellence, YASHADA, Pune
11:30 - 12:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
12:00 - 13:30	Presentation by BHASHINI and C-DAC	<b>Chairperson:</b> Dr. Vinod Aggarwal, Special Chief (Retd.), Telangana  <b>Moderator:</b> Shri Shekhar Gaikwad, ADG, YASHADA  <b>Panel members:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shri Kunal Satyarthi, Joint Secretary, DoLR, GoI</li> <li>Shri Niranjan K. Sudhansu, Director General, YASHADA, Pune</li> <li>Shri Chandrakant Dhutadmal, Joint Director, C- DAC, Pune &amp; Smt. Aparna Kulkarni, Joint Director, C-DAC</li> <li>Shri Shailendra Pal Singh &amp; Ms. Pooja Sharma, Digital India Division, BHASHINI</li> </ul>
13:30 -13:45	Valedictory and Distribution of Memento	
13:45 - 14:45	<b>LUNCH</b>	

