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## DEFICIENCIES IN THE INDIAN LAND REVENUE SYSTEM AND INEFFICIENCIES IN THE LAND APPROVAL PROCESSES

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### INTRODUCTION

Land is one of the most critical resources for any economy, serving as a foundational element for various sectors, including agriculture, industry, housing, and infrastructure development. In India, where nearly half of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihood, the importance of land extends beyond mere economic value. It holds profound cultural, historical, and social significance, acting as a source of identity and community for millions. Land is often intertwined with traditions, livelihoods, and even spiritual beliefs, making it a key element in the fabric of Indian society.

Despite its vital role, the Indian land revenue system has been fraught with deficiencies that hinder effective land governance and management. This system is responsible for collecting revenue from landowners, maintaining land records, and ensuring equitable access to land resources. However, the framework that governs land revenue is outdated, often characterized by archaic laws, inefficient processes, and bureaucratic red tape. Many states still rely on colonial-era regulations that fail to reflect the realities of modern land use and ownership, resulting in a disconnect between legal frameworks and ground realities.

Moreover, the processes associated with obtaining land approvals are increasingly inefficient. Land acquisition for development projects—be it for infrastructure, industrial purposes, or housing—often involves a complex web of approvals from various government departments. These processes are not only time-consuming but also lack transparency and coordination, leading to frustrations among landowners and investors alike. The inefficiencies in land approval can cause significant delays in projects, ultimately impacting economic growth and development.

The deficiencies in the Indian land revenue system and the inefficiencies in land approval processes have far-reaching implications for society and the economy. Economically, delays and uncertainties in land transactions can deter investment, stifle innovation, and lead to the misallocation of resources. For instance, large infrastructure projects may stall due to prolonged land acquisition processes, resulting

in increased costs and missed opportunities for job creation and economic development. On a social level, inequities in land distribution and access can exacerbate existing disparities, marginalizing vulnerable communities and reinforcing cycles of poverty.

Additionally, the complexities and inefficiencies in land governance can lead to widespread land disputes. Outdated records and unclear ownership rights can spark conflicts among landowners, farmers, and communities. Such disputes not only drain judicial resources but also disrupt social harmony, leading to tensions between different groups. Furthermore, the issues of corruption and lack of accountability within the land revenue system can further erode public trust in governmental institutions, complicating efforts to achieve effective land governance.

This article aims to delve deeper into the deficiencies in the Indian land revenue system

and the inefficiencies in land approval processes. It will explore the historical context that has shaped the current landscape, analyze the root causes of these deficiencies, and discuss their implications for economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability. By highlighting the urgent need for reform, this article seeks to provide insights into potential pathways for improving land governance in India, ensuring that land serves as a catalyst for inclusive growth and sustainable development rather than a source of conflict and inequity.

## 1. Historical Context of the Indian Land Revenue System

### 1.1. Colonial Legacy

The roots of the Indian land revenue system can be traced back to colonial rule. The British implemented revenue systems that prioritized state revenue over landowners' rights, leading to widespread disenfranchisement of farmers. The Permanent Settlement of 1793 and the Ryotwari System established a rigid framework for land revenue collection, often disregarding local customs and practices. These colonial policies created a legacy of bureaucratic inefficiency, corruption, and exploitation, which continues to affect the system today.

### 1.2. Post-Independence Reforms

After independence in 1947, India undertook several reforms to address the inequities in land ownership and revenue collection. The Land Reforms Acts aimed to abolish zamindari systems and redistribute land to tenants. However, these reforms were unevenly implemented, with many states lagging in enacting comprehensive reforms. The focus remained on revenue collection rather than land governance, perpetuating existing inefficiencies.

### 1.3. Current Framework

Today, the Indian land revenue system is governed by various laws at the central and state levels, leading to a complex web of regulations. Each state has its own land revenue code, and the lack of a unified national

framework complicates land management. The system continues to be plagued by issues such as outdated records, land disputes, and inadequate infrastructure for land administration.

## 2. Deficiencies in the Indian Land Revenue System<sup>1757</sup>

### 2.1. Outdated Land Records

One of the most significant deficiencies in the Indian land revenue system is the maintenance of outdated land records. Many states still rely on manual records that are prone to errors and inaccuracies. Land records, such as ownership, land use, and revenue assessment, are often not updated in real time, leading to disputes and confusion regarding land ownership.

#### 2.1.1. Lack of Digitization

While some states have made strides toward digitizing land records, progress remains inconsistent. The digitization process has often been marred by technical glitches, lack of user training, and inadequate infrastructure. This hampers efforts to create a transparent and accessible land record system that could benefit farmers and investors alike.

#### 2.1.2. Land Disputes

Outdated land records contribute significantly to land disputes, which are prevalent in many parts of India. These disputes often result in protracted legal battles that can last for years, causing significant financial and emotional distress to the parties involved. The backlog of cases in the judicial system exacerbates the issue, as land disputes consume a substantial portion of judicial resources.

### 2.2. Inefficient Revenue Collection Mechanisms

The Indian land revenue system relies on various revenue collection mechanisms, including land revenue, property tax, and stamp duty. However, these mechanisms are often

<sup>1757</sup> Chatterjee, M. (2021). *The Need for Land Reforms in India: Why Change is Essential for Economic Growth*. Economic and Political Weekly. Retrieved from [EPW](https://www.epw.in).



inefficient and lead to revenue loss for state governments.

### 2.2.1. Lack of Standardization

Different states have different rates and methods for calculating land revenue and property tax, resulting in a lack of standardization. This not only creates confusion for landowners but also discourages compliance. Many landowners are unaware of their obligations, leading to significant revenue losses for the state.

### 2.2.2. Corruption and Malpractices

Corruption remains a pervasive issue in the land revenue system. Revenue officials may demand bribes for land record updates or revenue assessments, creating a culture of malpractice. This undermines public trust in the system and exacerbates existing inequalities.

### 2.3. Bureaucratic Red Tape

The land revenue system is characterized by excessive bureaucratic procedures that hinder efficient land governance. Obtaining necessary approvals for land transactions can be a lengthy and cumbersome process.

#### 2.3.1. Multiple Approvals Required

Land transactions often require multiple approvals from various government departments, including revenue, urban development, and environmental authorities. The lack of coordination among these departments leads to delays and confusion. Each approval may require a different set of documents, further complicating the process.

#### 2.3.2. Lack of Transparency

The bureaucratic nature of the land revenue system often leads to a lack of transparency in decision-making processes. Landowners and potential investors may find it challenging to navigate the approval processes, leading to frustration and disillusionment with the system.

### 2.4. Inequitable Land Distribution

The existing land revenue system perpetuates inequities in land distribution. Large landholders

often benefit from loopholes in the system, while small farmers and marginalized communities face challenges in accessing land and resources.

### 2.4.1. Barriers to Entry

Small farmers often encounter barriers to entry in land markets, such as high transaction costs and difficulty accessing credit. This limits their ability to invest in land improvements and increases their vulnerability to economic shocks.

### 2.4.2. Women's Land Rights

Gender disparities in land ownership remain a significant issue in India. Despite legal provisions aimed at promoting women's rights to land, societal norms and bureaucratic hurdles often prevent women from accessing and controlling land. This inequality hampers women's economic empowerment and perpetuates cycles of poverty.

## 3. Inefficiencies in the Land Approval Processes<sup>1758</sup>

### 3.1. Lengthy Approval Timelines

The land approval processes in India are often characterized by lengthy timelines, which can deter investment and hinder development.

#### 3.1.1. Delays in Land Acquisition

The process of acquiring land for infrastructure projects, such as roads, highways, and industrial parks, can be excessively delayed due to bureaucratic hurdles and legal disputes. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, aimed to streamline land acquisition, but implementation remains inconsistent.

#### 3.1.2. Impact on Development Projects

The delays in land approval processes can severely impact development projects, leading to increased costs and missed deadlines. Investors may lose interest due to the

<sup>1758</sup> Sivaramakrishnan, K. (2018). *Land Use Planning and Management in India: Contemporary Challenges*. New Delhi: Routledge.

uncertainty and unpredictability of the approval process, ultimately stunting economic growth.

### 3.2. Lack of Inter-Departmental Coordination

The inefficiencies in the land approval processes are exacerbated by a lack of coordination among various government departments involved in land management.

#### 3.2.1. Fragmented Responsibilities

Different government departments often have fragmented responsibilities regarding land approvals. For instance, while the revenue department may handle land ownership records, the urban development department may be responsible for zoning and land use approvals. This fragmentation can lead to confusion and delays in the approval process.

#### 3.2.2. Absence of a Single Window Clearance System

The absence of a single window clearance system further complicates the land approval processes. A single window system would allow landowners and investors to obtain all necessary approvals from one location, streamlining the process and reducing bureaucratic delays.

### 3.3. Lack of Stakeholder Engagement

The current land approval processes often lack meaningful engagement with stakeholders, including local communities, farmers, and civil society organizations.

#### 3.3.1. Ignoring Local Concerns

Land acquisition for large projects often ignores the concerns of local communities. There is frequently a lack of consultation with affected populations, leading to resistance and opposition. Engaging with stakeholders early in the process can help address concerns and build trust, ultimately facilitating smoother approvals.

#### 3.3.2. Limited Transparency in Decision-Making

Transparency in decision-making processes is critical for ensuring public trust in land

approvals. However, many decisions regarding land use and acquisition are made without adequate public consultation or disclosure of information. This lack of transparency breeds suspicion and can lead to protests and legal challenges.

### 3.4. Complicated Legal Framework

The legal framework governing land approvals in India is often complex and convoluted, making it challenging for stakeholders to navigate the process.

#### 3.4.1. Ambiguities in Land Laws

Many land laws contain ambiguities and contradictions that can lead to confusion and differing interpretations. This legal uncertainty complicates the approval process and can result in disputes.

#### 3.4.2. Proliferation of Laws and Regulations

The proliferation of laws and regulations governing land use and acquisition has created a complicated landscape for landowners and investors. Keeping track of changes and ensuring compliance can be daunting, leading to delays and inefficiencies.

## 4. Implications of Deficiencies and Inefficiencies<sup>1759</sup>

### 4.1. Impact on Economic Growth

The deficiencies in the Indian land revenue system and the inefficiencies in land approval processes have significant implications for economic growth.

#### 4.1.1. Hindering Investment

Investors may be deterred from entering the Indian market due to the complexities and uncertainties associated with land acquisition and approval processes. This can lead to missed opportunities for job creation and economic development.

<sup>1759</sup>Chatterjee, M. (2021). *The Need for Land Reforms in India: Why Change is Essential for Economic Growth*. Economic and Political Weekly. Retrieved from [EPW](https://www.epw.in).

#### 4.1.2. Inefficient Use of Resources

Inefficiencies in land governance can result in the inefficient use of resources. Land is a finite resource, and mismanagement can lead to underutilization or overexploitation, impacting overall productivity.

#### 4.2. Social Implications

The deficiencies and inefficiencies in land governance also have far-reaching social implications.

##### 4.2.1. Displacement and Marginalization

Inefficient land approval processes often result in the displacement of communities without adequate compensation or rehabilitation. This marginalizes vulnerable populations, exacerbating inequalities and leading to social unrest.

##### 4.2.2. Threat to Food Security

Inequitable land distribution and ineffective land governance can threaten food security, particularly in a country where a significant portion of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods. Small farmers may struggle to access land and resources, undermining their ability to produce food.

#### 4.3. Environmental Concerns

The deficiencies in land governance can also have negative environmental consequences.

##### 4.3.1. Unsustainable Land Use

Poor land management practices can lead to unsustainable land use, resulting in soil degradation, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity. These environmental impacts can have long-term consequences for agriculture and rural communities.

##### 4.3.2. Urbanization Challenges

As cities expand, inefficient land approval processes can lead to haphazard urbanization, resulting in inadequate infrastructure and services. Poorly planned urban development can exacerbate issues such as pollution, traffic congestion, and inadequate housing.

#### 5. Recommendations for Reform

The deficiencies in the Indian land revenue system and the inefficiencies in land approval processes require a comprehensive set of reforms. Below are detailed recommendations for reform, aimed at addressing these issues effectively.

##### 5.1. Digitization of Land Records<sup>1760</sup>

###### 5.1.1. Centralized Database

Establishing a **centralized database of land records** at the national level is crucial for streamlining land governance. This database would serve as a single source of truth for land ownership, usage, and valuation, facilitating better coordination among states. A centralized database would:

- **Standardize Data Entry:** By creating uniform standards for data entry across states, the database would ensure consistency in land records, making it easier for landowners and authorities to access accurate information.
- **Real-Time Updates:** Implementing real-time updates to the database can help ensure that land records reflect the latest changes in ownership, usage, and legal status, reducing disputes related to outdated information.
- **Inter-State Accessibility:** A national database would allow land records to be accessible across state borders, enabling smoother transactions for individuals and businesses operating in multiple states.

###### 5.1.2. Training and Capacity Building

Investing in **training and capacity building** for revenue officials and stakeholders is vital for the effective implementation of digitization initiatives. This would involve:

- **Workshops and Seminars:** Regular workshops can be organized to train

<sup>1760</sup> The Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India (2020). *The Status of Land Records in India: A Review of Progress and Challenges*. Government of India. Retrieved from Ministry of Rural Development.



officials on the use of new technology and software related to land record management. Such initiatives would help officials develop the necessary skills to manage digitized records effectively.

- **User Awareness Programs:** Educating landowners about their rights and the importance of updated land records can empower them to demand better governance and accountability.
- **Partnerships with Tech Companies:** Collaborating with technology firms can provide the expertise needed to develop user-friendly systems and ensure successful implementation.

## 5.2. Streamlining Revenue Collection Mechanisms

### 5.2.1. Standardization of Rates

To improve revenue collection efficiency, it is essential to **standardize land revenue and property tax rates** across states. This standardization would:

- **Reduce Confusion:** Landowners often struggle to navigate varying tax rates and regulations across states. A standardized approach would simplify compliance and encourage timely payments.
- **Promote Fairness:** Standardization would ensure that similar land types and usage across different states are treated equally, promoting fairness in taxation.

### 5.2.2. Automated Collection Systems

Implementing **automated revenue collection systems** can minimize opportunities for corruption and enhance transparency in the collection process. Key aspects include:

- **Digital Payment Systems:** Introducing digital platforms for revenue payments can streamline transactions, making them faster and more secure. This would also reduce the need for physical visits

to government offices, saving time and effort for landowners.

- **Regular Audits:** Automated systems can be designed to include features that facilitate regular audits, ensuring that all revenue collected is accounted for and reducing the potential for corruption.

## 5.3. Enhancing Coordination among Departments

### 5.3.1. Single Window Clearance System

Establishing a **single window clearance system** for land approvals would simplify the approval process for landowners and investors. This system would:

- **Consolidate Approvals:** Instead of dealing with multiple departments for various approvals, landowners can submit all required documents and applications at one point. This reduces bureaucratic hurdles and expedites the approval process.
- **Transparent Timelines:** A single window system can provide clear timelines for approvals, ensuring that landowners are aware of the expected processing times, thereby increasing accountability.

### 5.3.2. Inter-Departmental Collaboration

Promoting **inter-departmental collaboration** through regular meetings and information sharing can significantly enhance the efficiency of land approval processes. This can involve:

- **Regular Coordination Meetings:** Scheduled meetings among various departments, including revenue, urban planning, and environmental authorities, can help address overlapping responsibilities and streamline procedures.
- **Shared Platforms:** Implementing shared platforms for data exchange can facilitate communication between departments, enabling them to access



relevant information quickly and make informed decisions.

## 5.4. Engaging Stakeholders

### 5.4.1. Public Consultations

Conducting **public consultations** during the land approval process is essential for fostering trust between authorities and communities. This can be achieved through:

- **Community Meetings:** Organizing community meetings to discuss upcoming projects and potential land acquisitions allows local residents to voice their concerns and suggestions.
- **Feedback Mechanisms:** Implementing feedback mechanisms, such as surveys and public forums, can help authorities gather insights from stakeholders, ensuring that their perspectives are considered in decision-making processes.

### 5.4.2. Transparency Initiatives

Implementing **transparency initiatives** can enhance accountability and reduce the likelihood of corruption. Key measures include:

- **Public Access to Information:** Providing public access to land approval decisions, documentation, and processes can demystify the system and empower citizens to engage with it more effectively.
- **Open Data Initiatives:** Launching open data initiatives that allow the public to access information related to land use, ownership, and disputes can promote transparency and discourage malpractice.

## 5.5. Simplifying the Legal Framework

### 5.5.1. Review and Reform

Conducting a **comprehensive review of existing land laws** is essential to identify ambiguities and contradictions. This would involve:

- **Legal Audits:** Regular legal audits of land laws can help identify outdated provisions and conflicting regulations, paving the way for necessary reforms.
- **Public Participation:** Involving stakeholders, including legal experts, civil society, and landowners, in the review process can ensure that reforms are practical and address the needs of the community.

### 5.5.2. National Land Policy

Developing a **national land policy** that outlines clear principles for land governance and management can provide a cohesive framework for states to follow. This policy would:

- **Set Clear Objectives:** Establishing clear objectives regarding land use, ownership, and revenue collection would create a unified direction for land governance across states.
- **Promote Consistency:** A national land policy can promote consistency in land laws and practices across states, reducing conflicts and discrepancies that currently exist in land governance.

## Conclusion

The deficiencies in the Indian land revenue system and the inefficiencies in land approval processes pose significant challenges to economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that includes digitization of land records, streamlining revenue collection mechanisms, enhancing coordination among departments, engaging stakeholders, and simplifying the legal framework.

By embracing reforms that promote transparency, efficiency, and inclusivity, India can unlock the potential of its land resources and pave the way for sustainable development. Ensuring equitable access to land and efficient land governance is not just a matter of policy; it is essential for fostering a just and prosperous

society. The time for action is now, as India stands at a crossroads in its journey towards economic growth and social equity.

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