

effect of such contaminated water on the local population?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGRAT ALVA):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir- in respect of its first Unit. The problem relates to leak of cooling water in the end shield but not to nuclear fuel.

(c) the leak of ordinary (not heavy) water was caused due to hair lines cracks and has been stopped by innovative mechanical sealing arrangements. The operational power level of the Unit is restricted to 100 MWE since 1987. The above arrangements have been reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

(d) and (e) Rajasthan Atomic power Stations- 1 and 2 adopted once-through system of cooling by drawing water from the river and discharging it back. This water is used in the cooling system which is non-radioactivity and does not have any contact with the nuclear fuel or radioactively in the reactor. Several barriers and safety provisions are in operation. Besides all these, the discharges in the river are monitored for any radioactivity so as to comply with the minimum limits stipulated.

#### **Decline in Vanaspati Production**

**84. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp decline in Vanspati production:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for the decline appears to be:

(i) Greater availability of alternate cooking media like cheaper refined cottonseed oil, soybean oil etc. as compared to Vanaspati prices; and

(ii) Limited availability of cheaper raw material on account of increase in the Prices of edible oils.

(c) There is no scarcity of Vanspati. The prices of Vanaspati are not under any Government regulation. Government is giving excise rebate on use of minor/non-traditional oils in the manufacture of Vanaspati.

#### **Review of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Act, 1976**

**86. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the achievement of the broad objective of the Urban land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of statements of excess land received by the competent authorities in the States, State-wise and Union Territory-wise and disposed of;

(d) the total area of land declared as excess vacant land;

(e) whether large areas of land remained vacant and cause the sky-rocketing or land values in metropolitan cities;

(f) whether the Union Government propose to review the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and

(g) if so, the details of the proposed amendments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPEMNT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** (a) Yes, Sir, Assessment has been made by the National Commission on Urbanization.

(b) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 has been criticised on account of its tardy and ineffective implementation. The National Commission on Urbanization in its report has also recommended for making amendments to the Act (Recommendations are at the attached statement-I.

(c) and (d) The information in respect of the States/UTs where the Central ULC Act, 1976 is applicable is given at Statement-II.

(e) The Management of land in urban areas is the responsibility of the State Govts. As such, Govt. of India does not collect information regarding utilisation of land and its effect on land values.

(f) and (g) The question of amending the Urban land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 is under consideration of the Govt. India.

#### STATEMENT-I

#### Recommendation of the National Commission on Urbanization Regarding Effective Implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976

(a) The discretionary exemptions permitted under Sections 20 and 21 of the Act should be eliminated.

(b) All exemptions should be brought

within the ambit of Section 19, if necessary, by expanding its scope. In other words, what is exempt is mandatory and what is not exempt cannot be exempted by any authority

(c) Provisions should be made to remove difficulties, correct anomalies and to deal with specific cases where use of land declared surplus is either not viable, feasible to develop or is incompatible with the existing use.

(d) All lands which are vacant and surplus must be developed for constructing housing units of up to 80 sq metres. plinth area each during the prescribed five-year period or transferred by negotiations to the state, a State undertaking, Statutory corporation or authority dealing with housing and urban development or a cooperative organisation dealing with housing

(e) All properties developed contrary to the permissible norms should be liable to confiscation by the State without payment of any compensation whatsoever.

(f) On expiry of the period of moratorium, undeveloped land should vest automatically in the State on payment of the prescribed amount.

(g) During the period when land in excess of the ceiling is kept vacant, a cess or tax, ranging from Rs. 3 per sq. metre to Rs. 50 per sq metre, depending on the town size, location, etc., should be charged with the proceeds being deposited in a Shelter Fund to be constituted for each urban centre to which the act applies. In other words, no one in the notified towns and cities would be allowed to hold excess vacant land without paying for it or using it for city development as per the prescribed norms. This would very quickly ensure that surplus lands are properly utilised and would substantially add to land availability.

## STATEMENT-4

Name of the State/UT	No. of statements of excess vacant land received	No. of statements disposed of	Extent of land declared as surplus.	
			3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	35,712	16,204	12,3644.37	Heat.
2. Assam	2,135	356	73.43	"
3. Bihar	1,091	288	235.45	"
4. Gujarat	43,460	33,023	32,513.00	"
5. Karnataka	33,595	21,548	9,744.27	"
6. Madhya Pradesh	18,144	8,475	16,907.73	"
7. Maharashtra	77,247	33,427	53,342.36	"
8. Orissa	695	378	124.60	"
9. Punjab	6,432	4,411	1,851.16	"
10. Rajasthan	9,775	9,584	27,369.14	"
11. Uttar Pradesh	120,147	91,737	56,690.23	"
12. W. Bengal	31,514	1,829	5,007.00	"

Name of the State/UT	No. of statements of excess vacant land received	No. of statements disposed of	Extent of land declared as surplus.
1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORY			
1. Delhi	9,108	6,834	341.06
2. Pondicherry	1,267	635	254.15
3. Chandigarh	210	67	13.63
4. Cantonment Areas	4,297	3,651	608.18
			Heat.