

**Corruption in rural development schemes**

†743. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of rural development schemes, sponsored by Government are caught in the web of corruption;
- (b) whether this is the reason due to which much improvement has not taken place in the living standard of villagers; and
- (c) if so, the schemes on which Government is working to bring changes in the living standard of villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Whenever the Ministry of Rural Development receives information on non-compliance of the guidelines under rural development schemes including corruption, the same are forwarded to concerned State Governments and implementing agencies for appropriate action.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments and UT Administrations a number of schemes/programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for wage and self-employment, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for rural connectivity, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for houses to rural poor, Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) for area development and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which has one of the major scheme namely Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) in rural areas of country. These schemes aim at improving the standard of living of the villagers.

**Risks of land acquisitions**

744. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of eight risks suffered by oustees of involuntary displacement due to land acquisitions including landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, food insecurity etc., and that women, as food providers of family, suffer more acutely than men; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating any special measures to mitigate these gender biased risks in the proposed new Land Acquisition Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA) : (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources has formulated the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy- 2007 (NRRP-2007) which has been approved by the Cabinet on 11th October, 2007 and the same has been published in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. The policy provides for the basic minimum requirement that must be met by all projects leading to involuntary displacement of the people.

To give legal backing to the above Policy, this Department has prepared “The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement (LARR) Bill, 2000”, which addresses issues of rehabilitation of people displaced due to land acquisition . This Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 7th September, 2011. The Bill *inter-alia* includes, comprehensive definition of affected family, provision of housing units in case of displacement, land or house allotted to be in the joint names of husband and wife, choice of annuity or employment etc.

The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development by the Hon’ble Speaker Lok Sabha on 13th September, 2011. The Committee after detailed examination has submitted its 31st Report on the above Bill to the Lok Sabha on 17th May, 2012 which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on the same day . The recommendations contained in the 31st Report had been examined in the Department. The Cabinet has considered and approved the Official amendments to the LARR Bill, 2011 on 13th December, 2012. However, the official amendments to the aforesaid Bill are proposed to be moved in the current session of the Parliament.

#### **Funds allocated for schemes**

745. DR. V. MAITREYAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated and provided adequate financial assistance for various Schemes like the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and National Social Assistance Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilised, so far, during the last six years particularly in Tamil Nadu; and