

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies. As on 01.10.2017, a total of 1263 projects were on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 297 are showing time overruns, 350 are showing cost overruns and 103 are showing both time and cost overruns.

The details of projects showing cost overruns during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are available at http://www.cspm.gov.in/English/Archive_fr.htm.

(b) The details of projects showing both cost overruns and time overruns during the last three years *i.e.* 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are available at http://www.cspm.gov.in/English/Archive_fr.htm.

(c) The causes for time and cost overruns are project-specific, depend on a variety of technical, financial and administrative factors, and differ from project to project. However, as reported by the project implementing agencies on this Ministry's OCMS, the main reasons for delay in timely completion of the Projects are: delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearances, funding constraints, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, local body /municipal permissions, utility shifting, contractual issues, etc. The Project-wise details of delayed projects are available at www.cspm.gov.in/publications.

(d) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Revised Cost Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Displacement of tribal people

769. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of tribal people are being displaced as a result of various construction/development projects;

(b) if so, whether Government maintains any data in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the number of tribals displaced as a result of such activities; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) to (c) In so far as land acquisition related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people. Land and its management fall under the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule—List II (State List)—Entry No. (18). Therefore, this data is not maintained centrally.

(d) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by way of Sections 41 and 42 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short) which stipulates that as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the Scheduled Areas except as last resort. In case of acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, prior consent of Gram Sabha or the Panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in the Scheduled Area in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, are required to be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in Section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dwellers shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.

Constitutional provisions under Schedule—V also provide safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has Scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of

land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Land being a State subject, various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments. Section 16 of the Act mandates the Administrator for Rehabilitation and Resettlement to conduct survey and undertake a census of the affected families and to prepare rehabilitation and resettlement scheme which shall include particulars of the rehabilitation and resettlement entitlements of each land owner and landless whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on the lands being acquired and where resettlement of affected families is involved. Further, Chapter V of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 deals with Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award for affected families by the Collector and provision of infrastructural amenities in resettlement area. Sections 41 and 42 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 contains special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including reservation and other benefits. The Second Schedule to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 highlights various elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements for all the affected families (both land owners and the families whose livelihood is primarily dependent on land acquired). These elements include provision of housing units in case of displacement, land for land, offer for developed land, choice of annuity or employment, subsistence grant for displaced families for a period of one year, transportation cost for displaced families, cattle shed/petty shops cost, one-time grant to artisan and small traders, fishing rights, one-time Resettlement Allowance, and Stamp Duty and Registration Fee.

Impact of GST on minor forest produce

770. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) levied on Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and thereby on tribal communities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government proposes to take steps to incentivise sale and purchase of MFP;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Assessment on select Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) has been done by Tribal Cooperative Marketing