

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Rajasthan	1,86,953	3,056.51	972.60
31.	Sikkim	530	8.06	3.19
32.	Tamil Nadu	7,17,930	10,953.06	3,717.28
33.	Telangana	1,97,532	3,044.34	1,389.54
34.	Tripura	80,235	1,238.88	627.72
35.	Uttar Pradesh	14,27,838	21,783.57	7,228.95
36.	Uttarakhand	36,038	651.79	305.05
37.	West Bengal	3,99,964	6,113.42	2,771.45
TOTAL*		90,25,267	1,39,428	51,375

*Excluding additional 30,963 CLSS EWS houses and interest subvention subsidy of ₹1,119 crore of sanctioned recently.

Land exemptions under ULC Act

419. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken for equal distribution of lands exempted under section 20 of The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (ULC Act) exclusively for industrial purpose;

(b) list of land exempted under section 20 granted to land holders to retain excess land beyond permissible limit for industrial purpose only after introduction of ULC Act, 1976;

(c) how many of them closed their industries and continue to hold land and have developed the lands;

(d) why these lands are not being acquired by State to be utilised for rehabilitation of retrenched workers; and

(e) why no formula is being worked out similar for textile lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Land is a state Subject. The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act (ULC&RA), 1976 is a Central Act on a State subject. This Act was enacted under Article 252(1) of the Constitution of India after the Legislatures of eleven States passed a resolution authorising the Parliament to enact a law in this behalf. The main objects of the Act were to (i) prevent concentration of urban property in the hands of a few persons and speculation and profiteering thereon; (ii) bring about socialization of urban land in urban agglomerations to subserve the common good by ensuring its equitable distribution; (iii) discourage construction of luxury housing leading to conspicuous consumption of scarce building materials and to ensure the equitable utilization of such materials; and (iv) secure orderly urbanization. Government of India repealed the above Act by the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999. The State Governments were requested to replace the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 by adopting the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Repeal Act, 1999. Guidelines were also issued to State Governments instructing them to protect the interests of the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/ Low Income Category (LIC) after repeal of the Principal Act.

As per the information available as on February, 2013, the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 has been repealed by the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry, and Chandigarh. Tamil Nadu has repealed its Act on 16.6.1999. State Government of Kerala also follows its own Law for land ceiling. These States are now free to have their own legislation on the subject, to suit the varying local conditions based on State requirements. The Principal Act is still in force in the State of West Bengal.

As per information available as on May 1998, 56,640 Ha. of excess vacant land stood exempted under Section 20 of the Act. The exemptions under Section 20 of ULC&RA, 1976 were granted by the State Governments. Details of land exempted under this Section are available with the concerned State Governments. Any action in the matter of lands that were exempted under Section 20 of the Act would be taken by the concerned State Governments.