

MIS portal for rankings of States/UTs in Land Acquisition Projects

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In news- Recently, the Union Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati launched the MIS (Management Information System) portal (Vikas Portal) under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013.

About the portal-

- It is a **software-driven program to submit information by respective State/UTs on land acquisition for developmental projects.**
- The portal is developed in-house by the NIC team of the **Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.**
- It will capture information on various parameters of land acquisition, required for ranking of the State/UTs.
- It will not show only data and figures but it will show the speed of the development in the country.
- As per the ranking and performance, **the top 3 States and top 3 districts will be awarded.**
- The entire ranking process is on auto mode and there will be no interference of the department in the ranking process.
- **In the first phase, land acquisition under RFCTLARR Act, 2013 undertaken from 01.01.2014 onwards** will be covered for ranking purposes and this will be a continuous process.
- **Each State/UT will get marks out of a total of 140 marks.**
- There is also the provision of the negative marking for

delaying implementation.

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement(RFCTLARR) Act, 2013-

- It regulates land acquisition and lays down the procedure and rules for granting compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement to the affected persons in India.
- The Act has provisions to provide fair compensation to those whose land is taken away, brings transparency to the process of acquisition of land to set up factories or buildings, infrastructural projects and assures rehabilitation of those affected.
- The Act establishes regulations for land acquisition as a part of India's massive industrialisation drive driven by public-private partnership.

Laws on land acquisition
Provisions in the 2013 Act have made it as regressive as the colonial era law

Provisions	Land Acquisition Act, 1994	RFCTLARR Act, 2013	Ordinance
Social impact assessment (SIA)	No provision	Mandatory for every project, except in emergency	Five categories* of projects exempted
Consent	No provision	Consent of 70% and 80% landowners for PPP and private projects respectively	Five categories* of projects exempted
Compensation and Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R)	Collector's discretion, No R&R	Compensation: Four times market value in rural areas, twice in urban areas.	No modification
Compensation and R&R provisions of 13 other laws which govern land acquisition	No provision	13 land acquisition Acts exempted, to be brought in consonance with RFCTLARR Act in a year	Compensation and R&R provisions of 13 Acts in consonance with the Act
Special provision to safeguard food security	No provision	State cannot acquire irrigated multi-cropped land beyond a limit	Five categories* of projects exempted
Emergency clause	Government can take any land needed for public purpose	Government can take land only for national security, national calamities, or any other emergency with Parliament's approval	No modification

* The five exempted projects: (i) defence, (ii) rural infrastructure, (iii) affordable housing, (iv) industrial corridors set up by the government/government undertakings, up to one km on either side of the road/width of the corridor, and (v) infrastructure including public-private partnership projects where the government owns the land.

- The Act replaced the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, a nearly 120-year-old law enacted during British rule.