



CHANDIGARH ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL POLICY OF REHABILITATION/RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION IN UNION TERRITORY, CHANDIGARH

- The Capital of Punjab (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952 and the Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act, 1952 regulate the planned development of Union territory of Chandigarh. The Periphery Act defines controlled area spreading over a distance of 10 miles on all sides from the outer boundary of the land acquired for Chandigarh before 1st November 1966. As per section 5 of the Periphery Control Act, no person can erect any structure in the controlled area. Only mali huts, tube wells, cattle sheds are allowed in periphery area with prior permission of Deputy Commissioner.
- Offence on account of unauthorized constructions in the periphery area is punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to three years and fine of Rs.10, 000/-. In case of continuing contraventions, further fine to the extent of Rs.5,000/ per day can be charged.
- Certain persons have raised structures including farmhouses and are carrying out commercial activities in periphery area. A number of them have their own houses in Chandigarh, Panchkula or Mohali, and, hence, are not eligible for allotment of alternate sites under the Policy.
- Determination of compensation award to the displaced persons is based on a very sound 'principle of average', which is arrived at by taking into consideration all the registered sale deeds during the last one year immediately prior to notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. Solatium @ 30% on the value assessed and an interest @ 12% per annum are also paid as compensation. Any person is at liberty to go to the Court of Law, if aggrieved by the award of compensation.
- National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 is basically for persons where displacement of more than 400 families en masse is involved. In case of Chandigarh, the involuntary displacement in the process of land acquisition is less than 400 families.
- The land acquisition proceedings in the 3rd phase of Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park (RGCTP) are complete. Land acquisition for other projects like rehabilitation of slum dwellers in Maloya is at the final stage. RGCTP 3rd phase will provide world class integrated infrastructure necessary for the setting up of facilities by leading I. T. companies. The project is expected to create jobs for about 32,000 persons. About 25,000 families which are living in most unhygienic and in sanitary conditions in the slums will be rehabilitated in an integrated modern township of Maloya, which will have all basic civic amenities, The City Beautiful will be made slum- free city, which will be a unique experiment in the whole country.
- Appreciating the genuine problems faced by the displaced persons and taking a humanitarian view, the administration is committed to follow the basic features of the Policy, whereby the displaced persons will be allotted bare sites measuring 5 marla, 7 % marla and 10 marla if their land acquired is less than one acre, between 1 to 5 acres and more than 5 acres respectively. Only the cost of land inclusive of departmental charges are to be charged from the displaced persons.