

processing unit at Kumarghat in Tripura.

- (iii) The Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies is providing financial assistance to Bihar Fruit and Vegetable Development Corporation; an undertaking of the Bihar State Government, in setting up a fruit and vegetable processing project. It is proposed to extend such assistance to other State Government undertakings for taking up such projects.
- (iv) Subject to certain conditions, the Government has exempted the fruit and vegetable processing industry from the requirement of licensing so as to encourage growth of the industry.

Programme to Exploit Agricultural Potential in Orissa

1293. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 80 per cent of the total workforce in Orissa is engaged in agriculture and 60 per cent of its domestic product come from it and the State's economic development and poverty eradication is entirely dependent on its agricultural programmes ;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has pleased for multipronged action programme to exploit Orissa's vast untapped agricultural potential ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the programme and efforts of Union Government as per recommendations made by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) According to the provisional population totals of the census of India 1981, 81.88 per cent of 'main' workers in rural areas of Orissa were cultivators/agricultural labourers. 60.9 per cent of

the State income (at 1970-71 prices) during 1982-83 was accounted for by 'Agriculture' Allied and Mining sector. As such the state's economic development and poverty eradication is by and large dependent on the growth of the agricultural sector.

(b) and (c) The State Plan envisages a multi pronged strategy for stimulating the growth of agricultural sector in the State which inter alia consists of (a) bringing substantial improvement in the productivity of crops where the current levels of yield are low, (b) intensifying measures for achieving a break-through in rice production, (c) undertaking development of rainfed lands in a scientific manner on the basis of watershed concept to improve production potential of the lands and achieve stability in yield, (d) maximising utilisation of irrigation potential through improved water management and adoption of suitable cropping patterns, (e) expanding scientific crop production system with emphasis on multiple cropping and inter-cropping for minimising risks and maximising farm incomes, (f) improving the input delivery system, and (g) strengthening extension support to curtail the lead time in the evolution of technology and its transfer to the field.

The State is participating in the centrally sponsored scheme relating to special rice production programme which is focused on evolving location specific technology for augmenting rice productivity.

The Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has made recommendations of far reaching consequence for agricultural development on the basis of an indepth study according to various agro-climatic zones of the State. These recommendations have been accepted by the State Government for suitable action.

Tenancy Rights for Disabled

1294. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 3019 on 17 March, 1986 regarding tenancy rights for disabled and state :

(a) the progress made by the remaining States and Union Territories ; and

(b) the measures taken where there is no progress or unsatisfactory progress ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) The position is as indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

(a) Question No. 3019 answered on 17.3.1986 contained information relating to 7 States and 6 Union Territories, namely, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry while it was then indicated that the matter was under consideration of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh Governments.

Reports from 5 States Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Tamil Nadu have not been received till now.

Reports of progress made in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and 8 more States and 3 Union Territories i.e., 10 States, namely, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Mizoram are as follows :

1. BIHAR :

A Bill has been drafted by the Bihar Government to amend the Bihar Tenancy Act to confer ownership rights on sharecroppers and necessary legislation is expected to be made soon.

2. HARYANA :

All occupancy tenants have been given proprietary rights under the Punjab

Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1954. Most of the other tenants were given proprietary rights under the Punjab Security of Land Tenure Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955 and the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972. Revenue record indicating the owner and the cultivator is kept upto-date.

State Government do not consider it necessary to make any changes in the law.

3. KARNATAKA :

State Government have intimated that share-croppers and bargadar system does not prevail in the State. Provisions have been made under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act for conferment of ownership rights on the tenants.

4. KERALA :

Under Section 72 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, the right, title etc., of the land owner and intermediary in respect of holdings held by tenants, vested in the State free from all encumbrances. When the cultivating tenant becomes entitled to certificate of purchase, the holding the tenant is surveyed and his name brought into account as the registered holder of the land. Section 72 of the Act was brought into force with effect from 1.1.1970. The land tribunals functioning under the Act are conferring ownership rights on tenants of the land cultivated by them. The land tribunals are also bound to initiate suo moto proceedings in cases in which the tenants have not applied for assignment of ownership rights (Jenmom rights). Insecure and informal tenancy does not prevail in the State at present. The existing provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act are sufficient for allowing fixity of tenure to the tenants. Out of 38.28 lakh cases received, 38.19 lakh have been disposed of till December, 1985. Of these 25.53 lakh cases were disposed of in favour of tenants. Only 9.252 cases were pending.

5. MEGHALAYA :

Community ownership prevails in the State.

6. NAGALAND :

There is no tenancy system in the State.

7. ORISSA :

The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 does not recognise tenancy except for a person under disability and privileged raiyat. Yet as per suggestions made in the Conference of Revenue Ministers, the State Government have decided to make to systematic enumeration to detect the number of concealed tenants and share-croppers with a view to finding out the extent of the problem of spread of informal and oral tenants and to formulate a clear cut policy to bring such tenants on record. Necessary instructions have already been issued to the concerned field officers.

8. RAJASTHAN :

Khatendari rights are conferred on tenants. There is no class of tenants as informal, share-croppers and bargadars in the State.

9. SIKKIM :

The system of share-cropping called adhiadar and Kuddhar exists in the State. Rights of adhiadar and Kuddar are protected under the Cultivators Protection Act, 1975, revised in 1985.

10. UTTAR PRADESH :

Board of Revenue of Uttar Pradesh is considering the details of the survey for the purpose and orders in this regard are expected to be issued shortly. After the results of survey are known needful remedial action will be taken in accordance with the consensus arrived at the Conference.

Union Territories**1. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS :**

All lands in the Union Territory vest in the Government. No person shall be deemed to have acquired any proprietary rights by occupation, prescription or

conveyance or in any other manner except by a conveyance executed by, or, with the authority of the Government. Sub-letting of agricultural land except in certain conditions as provided in Andaman & Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966 makes the tenant as well as the Sub-tenant liable to eviction. There is no provision to confer ownership rights on tenants or sub-tenants.

2. LAKSHADWEEP :

The only system of tenancy viz., the Nadapu tenancy which existed in the Union Territory has been abolished under Section 85 of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation 1965. On 3/4th of the land held by a Nadapu ownership rights were conferred alongwith the trees standing thereon and the remaining 1/4th was settled with the Jenmi or cowledar. There is no system of share-cropping in vogue in the Union Territory.

2. MIZORAM :

Community ownership prevails in the State. There is no system of tenancy.

(b) States have been urged to take measures to implement the consensus arrived at the Revenue Ministers' Conference.

Cotton Production During 1984.85 and 1985.86

1295. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cotton, State-wise during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) how do these figures compare with those for the previous two years ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to cultivate cotton in other States, where it is feasible, and where it is not grown at present ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA