

1	2	3
16. Punjab		—
17. Rajasthan		—
18. Sikkim		—
19. Tamil Nadu		12
20. Tripura		—
21. Uttar Pradesh		9
22. West Bengal		—
Total—States :		165
Union Territories :		—
Total—All India :		165

## Statement—V

*New Medium Schemes of VI Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	40
4.	Gujarat	68
5.	Haryana	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
8.	Karnataka	3
9.	Kerala	3
10.	Madhya Pradesh	17
11.	Manipur	3
12.	Maharashtra	26
13.	Meghalaya	2
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	1
16.	Punjab	2
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	19
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	19
22.	West Bengal	14
Total—States :		266
Union Territories :		—
Total—All India :		266

## Land Reforms

83. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the national guidelines issued to the States in regard to land reforms;

(b) the measures taken by the States so far to achieve the stipulated objectives, State-wise;

(c) total land vested in the Government surplus declared, cases pending for disposal and the SC and ST persons benefited so far, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry and the States during Sixth Plan period to achieve the target and objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d). The Land Reforms Policy has been spelt out in the Five Year Plans. It aims at :

(i) abolition of intermediary tenures;

(ii) conferment of ownership rights on the general body of tenants (including share-croppers);

(iii) provision of security to those classes of protected tenants whose tenancy will continue to exist;

(iv) imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings and distribution of surplus land among landless agricultural workers particularly members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other eligible families;

(v) consolidation of holdings; and

(vi) updating of land records.

The main features of the National Guidelines drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the Chief Minister's Conference on ceiling on agricultural

holdings held in July, 1972 is at statement-I attached.

The intermediary tenures like Zamindari, Jagirdari, inams etc. have been abolished virtually all over the country. Legislative provisions have also been made in extensive areas of the country providing for conferment of ownership rights on tenants or allowing cultivating tenants to acquire ownership rights on payment of reasonable compensation 77.19 lakhs tenants have acquired ownership in 56.02 lakh hectares. Details of these are given in statement II attached. Rents have been fixed at 1/4th and 1/5th of the produce except in Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. Steps have also been taken for imposition of ceiling on agricultural holdings of families and individuals,

The programme for consolidation of holdings has been undertaken in several States of the country. By now more than 50 million hectares have been consolidated in the country.

Land records are fairly up-to-date in all the States except some of the formerly permanent settlement areas and certain trabal and hilly areas. Revisional survey and settlement operations are being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal.

A statement indicating progress in implementation of revised ceiling laws is at statement III attached.

States have been advised to implement ceiling laws vigorously by strengthening administrative machinery, improving monitoring arrangements and by expediting disposal of Court cases.

#### Statement—I

*Guidelines drawn up on the basis of the Conclusions of the Chief Ministers' Conference on Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings held on July 23, 1972.*

The salient features of the Guidelines

are as follows :—

- (i) The ceiling on agricultural holdings should range between 10 to 18 acres of the best category of land, viz. land with assured irrigation and capable of yielding at least two crops in a year.
- (ii) The ceiling for inferior classes of land may be higher but should in no case exceed 54 acres.
- (iii) The ceiling should apply to a family unit of 5 members and where the size of the family is larger, additional land may be allowed for each additional member so however that the total area held by the family does not exceed twice the ceiling limit.
- (iv) The amended ceiling laws should be given retrospective effect from a date not later than 24th January, 1971.
- (v) The ceiling should not operate on land under tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, and cocoa.
- (vi) State Governments may, in their discretion, grant exemption to the existing religious, charitable and educational trusts of a public nature.
- (vii) Private trusts should not be allowed to hold land in excess of the ceiling.
- (viii) In the distribution of surplus land, priority should be given to landless agricultural workers, particularly to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.
- (ix) All the amended laws should be included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

**Statement—II**

*Conferment of ownership right on tenants (As per reports received upto December 1984)*

State/Union Territory	Number of tenants who have become owners	Area involved (in Hectares)
1	2	3
Andhara Pradesh (Telengana area)	33,000	82,000
Gujarat	10,50,000	4,77,529
Himachal Pradesh	54,000	21,000
Karnataka	4,76,000	7,77,806
Kerala	24,40,000	N.A.
Maharashtra	12,83,000	16,14,000
Rajasthan	8,22,000	17,50,672
Punjab and Haryana	22,000	59,000
Tripura	10,000	4,800
Uttar Pradesh	15,00,000	8,00,000
Delhi	29,000	16,000
<b>Total :</b>	<b>77,19,000</b>	<b>56,02,807</b>

**Statement—III**

*Statement showing the land declared surplus under the revised ceiling laws vested in the State, number of SC/ST beneficiaries and the number of cases pending (as per reports received upto December 1984).*

State/U.T.	Area declared surplus (acres)	Area taken possession (acres)	No. of beneficiaries	No. of cases pending	No. of S.C. beneficiaries	No. of S.T. beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	10,14,050	4,56,021	2,51,263	208	1,22,592	42,902
Assam	4,50,918	3,76,445	2,75,142	482	23,564	19,947
Bihar	2,74,794	1,70,463	1,80,533	607	1,02,563	19,828
Gujarat	1,82,180	87,046	6,411	—	4,086	959
Haryana	27,088	22,699	6,500	592	3,119	—
Himachal Pradesh	2,69,379	2,68,671	4,393	4	2,929	263
J & K	5,000	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	2,95,019	1,52,260	26,137	1,027	15,303	657
Kerala	1,23,107	85,498	1,02,530	1,468	42,183	6,362
Madhya Pradesh	2,25,636	1,39,500	36,435	1,764	10,965	14,441
Maharashtra	3,84,552	3,66,202	80,622	1,194	25,616	16,516
Manipur	1,029	424	326	38	3	15
Orissa	1,58,749	1,36,486	98,615	922	33,581	37,305
Punjab	27,714	15,209	3,346	41	1,576	—
Rajasthan	2,58,248	2,32,064	28,853	1,544	11,522	4,261
Tamil Nadu	90,491	84,438	51,797	1,694	23,939	19
Tripura	1,929	1,847	1,228	—	283	277
Uttar Pradesh	2,99,693	2,73,134	2,03,233	1,549	1,46,903	1,405
West Bengal	1,79,470	1,24,485	2,31,276	10,369	93,399	46,088
Dadra & N.H.	8,958	6,776	1,776	—	13	1,762
Delhi	722	374	—	46	761	—
Pondicherry	2,560	1,161	1,060	94	—	—
Total :	42,81,786	30,01,203	15,91,476	23,641	6,64,900	2,13,021

#### Ganga and Tista River Waters

84. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the present position of India and Bangladesh in the matter of Ganga and Tista River Waters ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : During the meeting of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in December, 1984, the Commission reviewed the present stage of finalisation of the modalities for ad-hoc sharing of Tista Waters which was agreed to in the Joint Rivers Commission meeting held at Dhaka in July, 1983. It was decided that the Secretaries of the two countries should meet early to finalise the documentation of the ad-hoc sharing arrangements and Terms of Reference for scientific studies for sharing of Tista Waters.

The arrangements for sharing of the dry season flows of the Ganga at Farakka as per Memorandum of Understanding of October 1982 were valid for the years 1983 and 1984. During the period of this Joint Rivers Commission meeting, the Ministers of India and Bangladesh also discussed the subject of sharing of the dry season flows of the Ganga at Farakka and of augmentation of the dry season flows of the Ganga at Farakka. They recognised the need to continue the dialogue further.

#### Assistance to Drought and Flood Affected Areas

85. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance and other