

have been made in several States. As a result, about 3 million tenants and share-croppers have acquired ownership of more than 7 million acres:

	Number of tenants (in '000 s)	Area in respect of which ownership conferred (in 000 acres)
Gujarat	462	1408
Madhya Pradesh	358	N.A.
Maharashtra	614	1674
Punjab	20	137 (Std. acres)
Uttar Pradesh	1500	2000
West Bengal	N.A.	800
Telengana (Andhra Pradesh)	33	202
Delhi	29	39
Himachal Pradesh	24	28
Tripura	12	14

Provisions for regulation of rent have been adopted in all States. In Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and the Union Territories, the maximum rent has been fixed at a quarter or less of the produce. In some States, however, rents still vary between one-third to one-half of the gross produce.

Ceiling on Holdings.—Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except the former Punjab area where, however, the State Government had the power to settle tenants on land in excess of the permissible limit. According to available reports over 2 million acres of surplus areas in excess of the ceiling limits have been declared or taken possession of by the Government in the following States:—

	Surplus area (in '000 acres)
Assam	34.0
Jammu & Kashmir	450.0
Maharashtra	162.5
Madhya Pradesh	39.1
Madras	7.0
Punjab	36885*
West Bengal	776.6
Uttar Pradesh	222.7

*Area in standard acres.

More lands will become available as implementation proceeds. The surplus lands are being distributed to tenants, uneconomic holders and landless agriculturists.

(b) and (c). Land reform programmes outlined in the plans are aimed at removing impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure and help to create conditions for evolving an agricultural economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity. With a view to expediting implementation of the programmes, the National Development Council had constituted a committee in 1963 which is currently engaged, in consultation with the State Government, in examining the difficulties in implementation where the programme has lagged behind.

Power Shortage in States

498. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the statement on power shortage in the States laid on the Table on the 24th February, 1966 and state:

(a) the extent to which power shortage has been removed in the various States;

(b) whether it is proposed to introduce Thermal Power Projects wherever Hydel Projects are likely to fail at the time of failure of monsoons; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to exploit the atomic energy to solve the problem of power shortage and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed):

(a) The present power position in various States, which were affected by power shortage earlier, is as follows:—

(i) *Andhra Pradesh*

Due to low level of water in the hydel reservoirs, with effect from 31-12-65, 30% power cut was imposed throughout the State, leaving out only a few essential loads. As the power situation deteriorated further in June, 1966, in eleven districts in the States, 100% cut was ordered with effect from 23rd June, 1966, exempting only essential loads like water-works and lighting supplies. This cut is, however, not being fully enforced and actual cut is being regulated depending on the in-flow in the hydel reservoirs. The cut in the remaining nine districts has been retained at 30%. Recently the water availability in Machkund reservoir has improved and it is expected that within a short time all restrictions of power supply will be removed.

(ii) *Rajasthan*

There is a cut ranging from 15% to 60% in Chambal Service Area and 10 per cent to 30 per cent in Bhakra Service area.

(iii) *Madhya Pradesh*

There is 20% cut in industries in the Chambal Service area.

(iv) *Kerala, Madras, Orissa and Punjab.*

As the power supply position has improved, power cuts have been removed.

(b) Yes. As far as possible, thermal power stations are being added in the areas served by hydel systems,

in order to provide thermal backing to hydel power.

(c) Atomic power stations have been planned keeping in view the relative economics in generation and the total power requirements in different States and Regions. The following Atomic Power Stations have so far been sanctioned and are under various stages of implementation:—

- (i) Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra (380 MW—expected to be commissioned in 1968);
- (ii) Ranapratapsagar in Rajasthan (200 MW to be commissioned initially in 1970-71 with an addition of 200 MW during early Fifth Plan);
- (iii) Kalpakkam in Madras (400 MW expected to be commissioned early in Fifth Plan period).

Overdrawal by States

499. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. D. Furi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position regarding the overdrawals by the States is likely to improve in the current financial year;

(b) whether the Centre has suggested any specific steps for reducing these drawals; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?