

indicating facilities extended by the Government to small and medium newspapers in the country is appended.

Targets and achievements to land reforms

635. SHRI RAM AWADKSH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the targets fixed for land reforms in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the reasons for non-fulfilment of those targets;

(c) what were the achievements with regard to the implementation of land ceilings in 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(d) what steps are being taken to implement land reform measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMANAND YADAV): (a) and (b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged that legislative measures to confer ownership rights on tenants would be introduced in all States by 1981-82, that the programme of taking over and distribution of surplus ceiling land would be completed by 1982-83, that compilation/updating of land records would be completed in a phased manner by 1985 and that consolidation of holdings would be taken up in all States with the aim of completing it in 10 years with priority being assigned to command areas of irrigation projects. In addition, Land Reforms Amendment Acts were to be brought within the Ninth Schedule.

Ceiling laws are prevalent all over the country except in the North-eastern region—Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh—where land is generally held by the community, and in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa,

Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram. In other areas the ceiling was first imposed on land holdings in the fifties and sixties. Later, National Guidelines on the subject were framed in 1972. Under the two sets of ceiling laws, according to latest available information 73.75 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus, 57.51 lakh acres have been taken possession of, and 44.77 lakh acres distributed to 34.54 lakh persons. Thus, 28.98 lakh acres of land declared surplus have not been distributed so far. Of this 14.88 lakh acres are involved in litigation, 2.00 lakh acres have been reserved for specific public purposes, 4.89 lakh acres are unfit for cultivation and 3.67 lakh acres are not available for distribution due to miscellaneous reasons. It would be seen that a very large chunk of surplus distributable land is blocked due to litigation.

Legislative provision to confer ownership rights on tenants and share-croppers is yet to be made in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area), Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Fifteen out of the 22 States in the country have enacted laws on consolidation of land holdings. Up to the end of Sixth Plan Period the consolidated area in the country was 525.60 lakh hectares. Consolidation has been completed in Punjab and Haryana and is nearing completion in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J & K and Karnataka. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have also started consolidation operations. The total area consolidated during the Sixth Plan was 63 lakh hectares. The total area consolidation so far is 525 lakh hectares.

14 land laws were included in the Ninth Schedule by the 47th Constitutional Amendment in August, 1984 bringing the total number of land

laws in the Ninth Schedule to 169 out of 202.

(c) 831630 acres has been distributed under the Prerevised and Revised Ceiling laws from 1980-81 to 1984-85. Year-wise achievements are as under:—

Achievements	
1980-81	1,44,668
1981-82	84,726
1982-83	2,53,010
1983-84	1,91,996
1984-85	1,58,230

(d) Government have impressed upon the State Governments to vigorously implement land reforms measures and this was again emphasised during the Conference of Revenue State Ministers held in May, 1985.

Displacement of persons due to Regali Dam Project

636. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MAZUMDER: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60,000 people of Sambalpur and Dhenukanal districts of Orissa, who lost their lands due to the construction of the multipurpose Regali Dam Project, have neither been properly compensated for the loss of their lands nor resettled;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to mitigate their sufferings?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHELI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) Government of Orissa have reported that resettlement of the 9585 families affected on account of the Regali Dam is in progress. Cash compensation has been paid for the area acquired for the reservoir, except in certain disputed cases. Affected families are being rehabilitated in existing villages and new colonies are being set up with all amenities. Two medium irrigation projects are also being implemented for providing irrigation facilities in the resettlement area.

Implementation of S. R. Sen Committee Recommendations

637. SHRI RAMKRISHNA MAZUMDER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 806 given in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd May, 1986 and state what specific steps have since been taken for implementing the recommendation of S.R. Sen Committee regarding installation of tubewells and pump sets, improvement in drainage and water management technique in the States of the Eastern region, State-wise for effecting improvement in agricultural production/productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India has made a series of recommendations in respect of Bihar, Orissa, Eastern U.P. and West Bengal in the matter of drainage and water management, minor irrigation including ground water exploitation and on improving the supply of inputs and for provisions of better services to the farmers. Detailed recommendations have also been made for improvement of technology for the purpose of increasing agricultural production and producti-