

## STATEMENT

*Statement on land reforms*

The principal measures undertaken are abolition of intermediary tenures, tenancy reform and ceiling on land ownership. Intermediary tenures like zamindari, Jagirs and inams which covered over 40% of the area in pre-Independence India have been abolished practically all over the country with the exception of a few minor tenures. On the abolition of these intermediary tenures about 20 million former tenants have been brought in direct relationship with the State and have become owners of land.

Tenancy reform includes security of tenure, fixation of fair rent and conferment of ownership rights on tenants. Tenants enjoy security of tenure all over the country except in the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Punjab and Bihar. Fair rent has been fixed at levels varying from 1/4th to 1/5th of the gross produce as recommended in the Five Year Plans, in all States except the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana & Jammu & Kashmir. Except in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir tenants can under the law acquire ownership rights. So far, 3 million tenants have acquired ownership rights in over 7 million acres of land.

Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except in Haryana and Punjab where there is no ceiling on ownership. The enacted legislation has not yet been enforced in Orissa on account of stay orders. On the implementation of the ceiling laws so far over 2 million acres of land has been declared surplus.

Gaps still exist between objectives and legislation. There have also been shortcomings in implementation and the progress has been slow in many States.

Some of the main reasons for the slow implementation of land reforms are given below —

(1) Administrative arrangement of enforcement and supervision are often inadequate.

(2) Land records, which are essential for effective implementation of land reforms, do not exist in some

areas and are often incomplete and out of date even when records do exist.

(3) The social and economic condition of tenants being rather weak they find it difficult to assert and enjoy the rights conferred on them under the law.

(4) Too many exemptions and inadequate provisions for dealing with clandestine transfers have rendered the ceiling laws less effective.

Government of India has been anxious to remove the gaps between accepted policy and legislation and between enacted laws and their implementation. All matters connected with land reform were discussed at length at the Chief Ministers' Conferences held in November, 1969 and September, 1970. At these Conferences a consensus was arrived at for ensuring better implementation of land reforms law. The Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture have taken up the question with the State Governments from time to time. As far as the ceiling laws are concerned the Central Land Reforms Committee is looking into them with a view to bring about a broad measure of uniformity in the States laws and ensure better implementation.

## SPONGE IRON PLANT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

\*142 SHRI CHANDRAMOULI  
JAGARLAMUDI  
SHRI M K MOHTA  
SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD  
MATHUR  
DR B N ANTANI

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES/इस्पात और खान मंत्री be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a sponge iron plant in the public sector, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES/इस्पात और खान मंत्री (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd, a State Government undertaking have been granted a letter of intent for production of 80,000 tonnes of billets and 100,000 tonnes of sponge iron. The Central Government have no proposal to

set up a sponge iron plant at present but would not rule out the possibility of examining such a proposal in the near future.

### राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान

\*143. श्री लाल आडवाणी :

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय श्रम अनुसंधान संस्थान और केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक शिक्षण संस्थान की उपलब्धिया क्या हैं ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक नवीन संस्था 'राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान' आरम्भ की जाने वाली है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

[NATIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTE

\*143. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI :

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH  
BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION/श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री be pleased to state :

(a) what are the achievements of the Central Labour Research Institute and Central Industrial Training Institute.

(b) whether it is a fact that a new institute known as National Labour Institute is going to be started; and

(c) if so, what is the outline thereof ?]

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) इन नामों के कोई संस्थान नहीं हैं। तथापि भारतीय श्रम अध्ययन संस्थान नाम का एक संस्थान है जो श्रम क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को सेवा-काल में प्रशिक्षण देता है। यह अब तक 117 श्रम अधिकारियों, राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों

तथा एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों के 419 अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित कर चुका है और 12 प्रादेशिक श्रम आयुक्तों को पुनश्चर्या प्रशिक्षण दे चुका है। इस संस्थान के विद्या विभाग के सदस्य अन्य संबद्ध संस्थाओं में वार्ताएं दे चुके हैं। इस संस्थान ने राज्य श्रम विभागों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के अधिकारियों के लाभ के लिए अल्पावधि पाठ्यक्रमों का भी आयोजन किया है। संस्थान ने 'न्यूनतम मजदूरी विधान', 'उद्योग में संचार' और 'गांधीजी तथा श्रमिक' नामक विषयों पर तीन गोष्ठियों का आयोजन किया। संस्थान ने 'समझौता तकनीकी' के संबंध में एक कर्मशाला सघटित की। इस संस्थान की अनुसंधान शाखा 'अवार्ड्स डाइजेस्ट' शीर्षक का एक बुलेटिन भी निकालती है, जिसमें संबंधित केन्द्रीय और राज्य अधिकारियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में प्राधिकारियों और न्यायालयों के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय तथा औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरणों के पचाटों का सार संग्रह दिया जाता है। यह संस्थान-नियोजकों, श्रमिक संघों और श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए विभिन्न श्रम कानून के संबंध में छोटी विवरणिकाएं भी प्रकाशित करता है।

(ख) और (ग) : दिल्ली में एक राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है, जिसका स्वरूप स्वायत्त होगा; इसके तीन खण्ड होंगे—प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा अनुसंधान और मूल्यांकन, तथा परामर्श और प्रकाशन।

†[THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION/श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) There are no Institutes by these names. However, there is an Indian Institute of Labour Studies which imparts in-service training to officers working in the labour fields. It has so far trained 117 Labour Officers, 419 officers drawn from the State and Central Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and Asian and