

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Information is not available.

(b) and (c) Government have decided to set up an Expert Committee, which will include Members of Parliament, to assess the extent of unemployment in all its aspects and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee is expected to be set up shortly.

(d) The Committee will be requested to present its report within a period of one year.

DECENTRALISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF A. I. R.

*129. SHRI K. C. PANDA :
 SHRI LOKANATH MISRA :
 SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL :
 SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY :
 SHRI B. N. MANDAL :
 DR. Z. A. AHMAD :
 SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently formulated a scheme for the decentralisation of the administrative set-up of All India Radio;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the proposed changes would meet the recommendations of the Chanda Committee Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :
 (a) A proposal to set up regional offices under the Directorate General for administration and supervision of AIR stations in different parts of the country is under Government's consideration.

(b) Details have not been finally decided as yet.

(c) Chanda Committee had not recommended this measure.

LAND REFORMS IN STATES

*130. SHRI KRISHAN KANT :
 SHRI ARJUN ARORA :
 SHRI SURAJ PRASAD :
 SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :
 SHRI BHOLA PRASAD :
 SHRI CHITTA BASU :
 SHRI THILLAI VILLALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position regarding implementation of land reforms in different States; and

(b) what further steps Government propose to take for their speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHEB SHINDE) :

(a) Number of steps have been taken in the field of land reforms in many States after the progress and problems of land reforms were discussed at the Chief Ministers' Conference in November, 1969. A statement indicating detailed information on the basis of up-to-date reports with Union Government is placed on the Table of the Sabha. (See below)

(b) It has been decided to re-constitute the Central Committee for Land Reforms to keep a constant watch on the progress of implementation in various States.

STATEMENT

In Andhra Pradesh, Regulations were made for abolition of muttadari and malguzari tenures in the agency tracts and for further regulation of land alienations from persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Implementation of these Regulations has also taken up.

In Assam, a Bill has been introduced for reduction of ceiling limit from 50 to 25 acres. In respect of the temporarily settled districts of Assam where estates were not abolished, a Bill has been introduced for (i) enabling bulk of the raiyats to acquire the rights of proprietors and (ii) conferring substantial rights in adhiars and under raiyats.

For Bihar, legislation has been enacted for :

(i) barring jurisdiction of civil courts in cases in which the correctness of any entry in the record of rights is expressly or impliedly challenged or in which determination of incidence of tenancy is involved

(ii) safeguarding the interests of members of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and backward classes and

(iii) amendment of Bihar Land Reforms Act for facilitating implementation.

Legislation is being undertaken (1) for extending the provisions of the Bihar Land Reforms Act regarding abolition of zamindari to lands which had been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for companies such as lands held by Tatas near Jamshedpur and (2) for safeguarding further the interests of bataidars (share-croppers and under Raiyats).

In Gujarat, negotiations are afoot with the Land Development Bank for financing payment by tenants with a view to terminating the relationship between the former landlords and their tenants within one year. A special drive has been launched for the implementation of the land reforms programme. Barring a few cases which are pending before the High Court and the Supreme Court most of the work pertaining to ceiling legislation and distribution of surplus land is likely to be completed shortly.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the Land Commission has submitted its report and on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission the State Government has under consideration legislation for further measures of land reforms.

In Kerala, the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 was amended, further strengthening the protection to tenants and kudikidappularans, simplifying the provisions for bringing tenants in direct contact with the State, further reducing the level of ceiling and restricting exemptions. The various provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act as recently amended have also been brought into force with effect from 1st January, 1970 and its enforcement has been rigorously taken up.

In Maharashtra, the provisions relating to ceiling were amended, enabling settlement of sugar-cane farms taken

over from sugar factories on permanent basis with a view to facilitating development of such lands.

In Mysore, with a view to expediting disposal of applications for resumption and for determination of surplus lands, an Ordinance was promulgated which has since been replaced by an Act, empowering the munsif courts to function as Land Tribunals. Proposals are under considerations for financing purchases of ownership rights by tenants and distribution of surplus lands through nationalised banks.

In Rajasthan, a Bill has been passed to amend the ceiling provisions with a view, among other things, to extending ceiling to "efficiently managed farms", sugarcane farms operated by sugar factories and certain specialised farms which are at present exempted from ceiling.

In Tamil Nadu, a Bill has been enacted for reduction in land ceiling from 30 standard acres (24 to 120 acres depending upon class of land) to 15 standard acres (12 to 60 acres)...

In Uttar Pradesh, reduction of ceiling has been under active consideration of the State Government.

In West Bengal, legislation has been enacted as a President's Act (West Bengal Land Reforms Amendment Act, 1970) providing for :

(i) complete security of tenure to every bargadars (share-cropper) in respect of at least a minimum area and conferment of hereditary right on the bardadar, and

(ii) increase in the bardadar's share of the produce from 60% to 75% in cases where he supplies plough, cattle and other inputs.

A special drive has been organised for investigation of *Binami* lands and for expeditious distribution of surplus land to landless agriculturists.

Proposals were considered by the Consultative Committee on West Bengal Legislation for :

(i) applying ceiling to the aggregate area of land held by all Raiyats belonging to a family;

(ii) Reducing the level of ceiling and relating it to the class of land; and

(iii) Revising the provisions relating to exemptions. Legislation is being finalized for enactment as a Presidents Act on the lines of these proposals.

Proposals are being finalized for revision of ceiling provisions and for strengthening the provisions relating to tenants in Tripura. The proposals for comprehensive land reform measure are also being finalized with regard to Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

CHANGE IN AGRICULTURE STRATEGY

*131. SHRI A. D. MANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether the former Minister of Food and Agriculture stated in Delhi on May 29 1970 that he would like to have a change in the agricultural strategy from individual farmers to the integrated development of an area catering to the needs of all farmers ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the new proposal ; and

(c) how the proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Agricultural Development must cater to the following four different categories of areas:

(i) *Areas of assured irrigations*—Extension coverage under High Yielding Varieties and Intensive Multiple Cropping are the need of such areas. A scheme for starting 'Pilot Projects on Multiple Cropping in Selected Districts' has been formulated for such areas during the IV Plan. The scheme is pending sanction.

(ii) *Areas with less irrigation intensity but having assured rainfall*.—In such areas, cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains and package programmes for cash crops are being implemented.

The following targets are envisaged during the IV Five Year Plan mainly for the first and second categories:

Scheme / Commodity	Unit	IV Plan Target
(a) High-Yielding Varieties Programme.	Million Acres.	62
(b) Package Programme for Cash Crops—		
(i) Cotton	Million bales	8
(ii) Jute & Mesta	Do	9.1
(iii) Oil seeds	Million Tonnes	10.5
(iv) Sugarcane (cane)	Do.	150.0
(v) Tobacco	Do.	0.48

(iii) *Areas which have no assured irrigation and low rainfall*.—A scheme for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development will be implemented by starting 24 pilot projects during the Fourth Plan period. To begin with, during 1970-71, 9 pilot projects will be implemented as Demonstration-cum-Training projects.

(iv) *Chronically drought affected areas*:—The problems of these areas have to be tackled in a different way. Rural Works related to agricultural production are being envisaged in these areas to provide employment and generate income to the farmers and landless labourers. A non-plan scheme for rural works and labour-intensive activities is proposed to be taken up in selected districts in the remaining four years of the Fourth Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 100 crores.

COST STRUCTURE OF SUGAR

*132. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 243 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st May, 1970 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendation contained in para 9.14 of the Report of the Tariff Commission on the Cost structure of the Sugar Industry and the fair price for sugar for neutralising relative cost advantage and disadvantages related to capacity;