

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):** (a) No specific social forestry scheme has been prepared for Sixth Five Year Plan exclusively for Tribal Sub-plan areas. However, in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram the entire amount on social forestry is utilised in Tribal Sub-plan areas.

(b) No specific proposal has been sent to the Ministry by the States.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) On the whole about 25 per cent of the outlay for social forestry will be spent for benefit of tribals and scheduled castes. But no specific Tribal Sub-plan has been approved by the Ministry. The question of earmarking any funds in this regard does not arise.

(e) Social forestry is a tree plantation scheme and is not of the nature of a welfare scheme meant for a particular section or sections of the society. The tribals mostly live in and around the forests. They, therefore, are invariably benefited by implementation of the scheme in the form of employment. They will also be benefited in utilising the usufructs.

Separate Tribal Sub-plans for social forestry will not be practicable.

**Reviewing of Land Reforms measures undertaken during Fifth Plan**

**104. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry reviewed the implementation of land reforms measures undertaken by the States during Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the details therefor, State-wise;

(c) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States for Sixth Plan;

(d) the measures taken by his Ministry for speedy implementation of land reform measures; and

(e) the progress made by the States since 1980 up to 1981 therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM):** (a) and (b). Progress in the implementation of various land reform measures is reviewed regularly and attention of State Governments is drawn to shortfalls as well as to the need for appropriate administrative and legislative measures. Specifically, shortfalls in implementation of land ceiling legislations have been reviewed and State Governments requested to accelerate the pace of implementation.

(c) Priorities in the land reform programme have been identified earlier and these priorities will be continued. Briefly stated, these are (i) greater expedition in taking over and distributing ceiling-surplus lands, (ii) updating and proper maintenance of land records, (iii) consolidation of holdings, and (iv) conferment of benefits stipulated in law on tenants.

(d) As pointed out in the reply to parts (a) & (b), expeditious implementation of land reform measures is pursued with State Governments.

(e) The various ingredients of land reform policy are under continuous implementation. In regard to implementation of land ceiling laws which is regularly reviewed by the Government of India, the achievement during 1980 and 1981 for the period for which reports are available is as follows:

(i) Area taken possession	1,97,318 acres
of	
(ii) Area distributed	1,29,1356 acres
(iii) number of beneficiaries	1,32,319
(iv) Area distributed to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes	77,891 acres