

दे रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि सहयोगकर्ता द्वारा आयात को गई तकनीकी जानकारी में कुछ खामियां हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मेसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज, बंगलौर को लिखा गया था कि उन्होंने जो क्रासबार उपस्कर सप्लाई किये, उनमें जो खामियां थी, उन्हें दूर करने के लिये वे अपेक्षित साज-सामान मुफ्त में दे और उन खामियों को दूर करने का खर्च खुद बर्दाश्त करें। उन्होंने यह जिम्मेदारी लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है। उनका कहना है कि भारत सरकार, मेसर्स इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज और मेसर्स बी० टो० एम० के बीच हुए त्रिपक्षीय करार का अधीन मेसर्स बी० टो० एम० ने जो तकनीकी जानकारी दी, उसी के अनुसार इस उपस्कर का निर्माण किया गया है।

Failure of Land Reforms Programmes in bringing about changes in the Agrarian structure

1457. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has revealed that land reform programmes have failed to bring about the required changes in the Agrarian Structure and also have led to many hurdles in spreading the modern technology and improved agricultural practices; and

(b) if so, what other points are mentioned in the "position paper" prepared by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has not undertaken any critical study of land reform problem in the recent past. The concerned Division of the Planning Commission has, however, prepared a working paper termed as 'position paper' reviewing the progress of land reforms in the country. The main points as brought out by the 'position paper' are summarised below:—

Immediately after Independence high priority was given to the abolition of intermediary tenures. The implementation of the enacted laws has since been practically completed in all the States. Only a few minor intermediary tenures still remain to be abolished and efforts are afoot to abolish them also. All States have enacted legislation for regulating the rent payable by cultivating tenants. Maximum rates of rent have been fixed at levels not exceeding those suggested in the Five Year Plans in all States except Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh. Several States have enacted legislation for conferring security of tenure on tenants. Under the existing law the position of tenants, and particularly of share-croppers, continues to be insecure in Bihar, Tamil Nadu, the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, the Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana. Provisions have also been made in several States for enabling tenants to acquire ownership rights. Necessary legislation for this purpose is still to be enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Laws imposing ceiling on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States except the former Punjab areas of Haryana and Punjab, where the State Government has powers to settle tenants on lands held by owners in excess of the permissible limit. However, as a result of the high level of ceiling, large number of exemptions from the law, malafide transfers and partitions, and poor implementation, the results achieved have been meagre. So far only about a million hectares of land has been declared surplus. There are wide variations between different States with regard to the level of ceiling unit of application, exemptions, etc. As regards consolidation of holdings, by 1969 about 34 million hectares of land had been consolidated. The progress has been uneven in the different States. The work has been completed in Punjab and Haryana. Uttar Pradesh has made good progress and some headway has been made in Maharashtra. Not much has been done in the remaining States.

This paper was, however, prepared to initiate discussion in the Planning Commission and does not necessarily project the views of the Planning Commission on the subject of land reforms.