

Unit -3

Land Reforms

14-06-08 is in First notes

16-06-08

- After independence LR are implemented in India based on the Komarappa committee.

Land Reforms in Telangana:

- After police action on Hyderabad state, Major General Chowdhary has taken the charge to administration of Hyderabad state.
- And established "Hyderabad Agricultural Reforms Committee" to provide relief for farmers and tenants. And gave some suggestions in 1949 to make the land reforms Acts in the future.
- According to this committee recommendation government made abolition of Jagir system and regulation Act.
- According to this Act Jagir land and later Surphekahas land transformed into Rytwari land.
- In 14th September, 1949 government made another Jagirdari Act. According to this act big Jagirdari land occupied within three days (From 18th to 20th September 1949) and small Jagirdari land occupied within 10 days (from 20th to 29th September 1949).
- Temporary allowances provided for Jagirdari, which are removed between October, 1949 and March, 1950.
- In January 25, 1950, Hyderabad Jagirdari Act made to pay the compensation for Jagirdari. And amended this act in October 18, 1950. But this Act is not applicable to Inamdars.
- According to this amended (Oct 18, 1950) act the compensated decided 18 C to in different phases and this amount decided based on the past 10 years income.
- Total compensation paid by Government is 23.97 C by the end of July 1990.
- Total 7,866 villages and 975 Jagirdari abolished.
- In 1955 Government made Abolition of Inamdri Act.
- According to this act, except serviced based Inams and Religion Charitable Inams all Inams can be abolished.
- But because of some legal problems this act did not implemented.

- Again in 1967 government made Abolition of Inamdari Act to abolish all type of Inamdari land. But before implemented it in March 1970 it was abandoned (cancelled) by High Court.
- Again in 1985 with special Act Inamdari system Abandoned by Government (N.T. Ramarao).

Tenets Protection Reform Act IN Telangana:

- Government made some Acts to protect the tenets from Absentee Landlords and Non-Cultivated Owners.
- According Hyderabad Agricultural Reforms committee, government made Agricultural Land and Tenets Reforms Act in June 10, 1950 and this act amended in 1951. According this act.
 1. Those who were tenants 6 years between 1933 – 1943 and those who are tenets 6 years since 1948 provided security for them and they can convert into Shakmidars or and provided occupancy tents to them.
 2. As long as they are paying taxes they cannot be removed
 3. Tenets during his period can mortgage his land in Government and land development banks (Tanaka Banks).
 4. Land lord cannot take any extra tax in terms of Labour or gift.
- **Hyderabad Prevention of evection Act:**
- After general elections in 1952 in the center, the land lords believed that they may be some acts will comes related land.
- So the land lords removed so many tenets during this period.
- To provide land for “bedekhal” (those who are removed) and to determine the rent Hyderabad Prevention of evection Act made by the Govt.
- This act implemented in some areas in Khammam and Warangal districts in 1955.
- After August 15, 1968 this act implemented in all districts of Telangana.
 1. Rent determined for Delta land was 1/3 of production and upland land was ¼ of production
 2. To remove the tenets the land lord must be explains some causes.
 3. Land lord can be removed by giving family holding to that person.
 4. Land lord can sell this land to any person if the tenets will not accept to buy.

- According 1950 Agricultural Land and Tenets Reforms Act total 75 lacks acres (33% of cultivated land) of land distributed tenets security certificates for 6 lacks tenets.

Land Reforms in Andhra:

- The bill which was prepared by Prakasam discussed in assembly in 1938. Again this bill was come for discussion in 1946. And introduced this bill in assembly in 1948 by Revenue minister (Kala. Venkata Rao)
- Madras Estate Bill accepts by Assembly on April 19, 1949. It was implemented since 1950 after the assent of president.
- According this act Zamindari system was abolished.
- According this act government taken the lands, Forests, Mines and Minerals, which were under the control of Zamindars.
- This act also provided to get the compensation for their land, which was taken by the Govt.
- The compensation was around 25, 000 to 15 lacks based on their annual income.
- Total 15.5 C paid as compensation by 1985.
- According 1956 Act Inams land also taken by the Government
- Total 11,126 Inams estates taken by the government and distributed the pattas to 20.25 lacks farmers.

Tenets Act in Andhra area:

- In 1949 Madras government made Andhra area tenets and farmers protection act. This act provided temporary rights for tenets and farmers.
- In October 30, 1955 Lakkaraju. Subha Rao committee submitted its report with some recommendations.
- According this committee recommendation in 1956 government made Tenets reform act.
- This act included only regulation of rent and security of tenure.
- According this act tent fixed 30% for irrigated land. And 25% for un irrigated land.
- And taxes related land should be paid by land owner.
- Occupancy rights provided for tenets.
- Forcible cannot be removed the tenets by land owner and rent should not crossed the mentioned in this act.

Ceilings on land holding:

- Hyderabad Agricultural Reforms committee suggested to impose ceilings on land holding in Telangana area.
 1. Economic holding decided based the income of the farmer. Monthly income was Rs.150 but if it was Rs.1800 per year.
 - 2.2 Acers was Delta land and 15 acres was upland decided for minimum economic holding.
 - 3.5 times more than the economic holding decided maximum holding.
- When this was implemented in Khammam district in 1955, the land lords went to court and they brought the stay.
- But after the formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1958 the bill introduced based on the Rs.5300 net income per acre.
- But this was criticized and finally based on the central govt suggestions this net income was reduced to Rs.3600 in 1961.

1961 Land ceiling act:

- According this act land ceiling determined between 27 acre and 324 acres based on the type of soil.
- But this is exempted for temples land, sugar cane crops land and fruits cropping lands. (Challapalli Zamindari land exempted around 3500 acres of land under sugar industry)
- Government identified the surplus land was 27000 (4305 A + 22995 T) acres of land by introducing this act. (But government expected 30 lacks of acres land.)
- But occupied only 2384 acres of land (1498 + 886) after paying 14 lacks as a compensation
- One person taken as one unit.

Land reforms implemented enquiry committee

- Indian Government and Indian planning commission appointed many committees to enquiry the implementation of the land reforms in India.
 1. In 1955 Panel on Land reforms: this was appointed by planning commission under the chairman ship of Guljarilal Nanda.

2. 1958 Panel of reforms
3. Panel of reforms 1960
4. land reforms implementation committee in 1963-64
5. In 1966 planning commission surveyed the progress of land reforms and this survey was told that 80% failure in implementation of land reforms in Andhra Pradesh.
6. In 1973 planning commission appointed P.S. Appu committee this committee also told that In Andhra Pradesh land reforms act failure.

Bhudana Movement:

- After 1945 struggle between Rajakars and communists started.
- To reduce this struggle Vinoba Bhave, the follower of Gandhi started peace meeting in villages.
- In April 18, 1951 peace meeting was held in Pochampalli village of Nalgonda District.
- In this meeting the Harijans asked the land to develop their economy.
- Immediately V. Ramachandra Reddy gave 100 acres of land to them
- Since here Bhudana movement started.
- Vinoba Bhave wandered around the country by walk to procure 5 cores acres of land but he procured the 42.7 acres of land by 1967 and distributed 12 lacks acres of land.
- According planning commission 42 lacks acres of land procured by 1985 but only 13 lacks acres of land redistributed. i.e. is only around 30%.
- In Andhra Pradesh total 2.4 lacks acres of land procured from Bhudana movement but only 1 lacks acres of land redistributed.

II Phase land reforms: After 1972:

Causes for II phase Land reforms:

1. Green Revolution Causes
2. Political Causes
 - 1948 Komarappa committee also brought revolutionary changes
 - In 1952 and 1957 elections to reduce communist impact many acts made by government regarding land reforms.
 - 192 war with China

- 1965 war with Pakistan
- 1964 Jawaharlal Death
- 1966 Lal Bahadur Satri Death and devaluation of rupee
- 1964 split in Communist
- Because of the above causes people diverted their attention from land reforms.
- Because of internal conflict in congress in 1967 many state non-congress ministers entered into the govt.
- In 1969 elections many states non- congress party won the elections
- In 1969 and 1970 chief ministers meetings PM told that to survive our selves we must be implement the land reforms.

In AP Congress strategy.

3.The representation of higher casts and land lords reduced in congress.

- Before 1972 95% ministers were higher casts mainly Reddy, Kamma and velama
- In 1971 PM direction other casts people joined in ministers.
- 1973 PV Narasimha Rao was CM

5.Communist movements

- In 1962 in Hyderabad they gathered to abolish the additional tax.
- In 1963 in Delhi farmers strike. cooly Dandu
- In 1967 under the CPI (M) 50,000 farmers gathered as
- In 1969 and 1970 land movements by communists
- In 1972 communists started to fallow the land reforms day on June 1 first phase
- In second phase on July 26, total 1 lack farmers gathered in Hyderabad. Even congress volunteers also attended for this gathering.
- In third phase started on October 3 – 5.

6.Naxalism:

- Started in 1967 in West Bengal

- o This movement entered into first into Srikakulam district and later Karimnagar, Adilabad, Warangal, Khammam and West Godavari districts.

Because of all these things second time Land Reforms started in Andhra Pradesh since 1972 onwards.

Land Ceiling Act-1973: Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms Act:

- In 1972, Assembly and Legislative Council passed the Land ceiling bill.
- In January 1, 1973, this bill assent by the president.
- In 1974, this act included in the 9th scheduled of the constitution.
- According to 34 constitutional amendments this is exempted from the judicial review.
- This came into force since January 1, 1975.
- Each family or unit can have standard holding
- According this act each unit or family should not cross the **standard holding**.
- According this act and section 4 total 5 members are called unit
- This act classified total 6 types of delta land and 5 types of upland land.
- This Act determined the land ceiling on land holding for delta land like the following.

Land ceiling of delta:

Types of land	Two crops land	Single crops land
Class-A	10 Acres	15 Acres
Class-B	12 Acres	18 Acres
Class-C	13.5 Acres	20 Acres
Class-D	15 Acres	22.6 Acres
Class-E	16.5 Acres	24 Acres
Class-F	18 Acres	27 Acres

- This Act determined the land ceiling on land holding for upland like the following

Land ceiling of upland:

Class-G 35 Acres

Class-H 40 Acres

Class-I 45 Acres

Class-J 50 Acres

Class-K 54 Acres

- If the unit members crossed 5, some extra land provided this act
- The each and every additional members the unit can have 1/5th part of standard land holding.
- But this should not cross the double of the standard of land holding.
- But people the land on benami names
- To reduce this problem government made many provisions
 - 1.abolished the land which was sell, gift, adaptation Between 24-01-1971 to 1-1-1975
 - 2.Land should be considered as agricultural land that was converted the agriculture land into non-agriculture land before 5 years to 1-1-1975.
 - 3.If one person took the divorce, the wife and husband not considered as two units, they will considered as one unit only.
- Total 75 lacks acres of land taken by the government by implementing this act.

Urban land Ceiling Act: 1976:

- Industrial development, urbanization, more employment opportunities in urban area, educational facilities are there in towns and cities.
- Because of the above reasons land lords, rich farmers and agricultural farmers were migrated from village to urban areas and settling in urban areas.
- To reduce this migration state government planned to make the urban ceiling act.
- But this will come under the central list.

- According 252 (1) article of the constitution two or more states can ask the central government to make the urban ceiling act.

According this provision AP, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, UP, Tripura, WB, Karnataka and Maharastra passed the resolution to make urban ceiling act. And these states asked the central government to make the urban ceiling act.

- According this act major Municipalities, Minor Municipalities and Municipal Corporation will considered as Towns.
- Out skirts of these towns is called Agglomeration.
- A- category town a person can have 500 Sq. Meters of land
- B- category town a person can have 1000 Sq. Meters of land
- C- category town a person can have 1500 Sq. Meters of land
- D- category town a person can have 2000 Sq. Meters of land
- But one person can have land in different category areas.

AP Assigned land Act 1977: (abolition of land transfer act):

- To provide land for urban poor this act made by the govt.
- According this act poor peoples means, those having 2.5 acres of delta land and 5 acres of upland and if they completely depends on agriculture sector are considered as poor people.
- According this act if the government distribute the agriculture land and living place these people should not transfer the land to others.
- This act amended in 2007.
- According this act government may keep this land for the development of industries and other purposes.

Land distribution:

- November 1, 1968 State government distributed 20,000 acres of land for landless poor peoples.
- In 1992 in assembly introduced that there was total 37.9 lacks acres of land is surplus land
- But only 19.13 lacks acres of land distributed
- 6, 84, 000 peoples got benefited
- 14.7% SC
- 6.08% ST
- 17.8% BC

- State government distributed total 52.03 lacks acres for 31.02 lacks peoples by the end of March 2004.

Present state Govt distribution:

- The main objective of the land distribution during Rajashekhar Reddy Govt.
 - 1.Land registration should be on the name of women
 - 2.For the women empowerment
 - 3.To identified the biggest land distribution scheme
 - 4.To distribute the 50% of land for SCs and STs.
 - 5.Beneficiaries should be selected by the special legislative members committee.
 - 6.To distribute land 2.5 acres in delta area and 5 acres in upland.
- Y.S.Rajashekhar Reddy government distributed land in four phases.

First Phase:

- In first phase record land more than 1 lacks land distributed in same day i.e. on January 26, 2005.
- This was distribution started at Kodangal village of Mahabubnagar districts.
- Total 1, 55, 217.47 acres land distributed.
- Total 1, 12, 290 beneficiaries got the land
- Among them 36, 182 are SCs
- 25, 360 are STs
- 36,068 are BCs
- 1568 minorities
- 13, 112 are others
- Highest land distributed in Nellore district with 23, 242.15 Acres.
- Followed by Vizag with 19, 910 acres.
- And followed by Adilabad district with 15, 275.71 acres.
- Lowest distributed in Ranga Reddy district with 1845.08 acres.
- Nothing distributed in Hyderabad district.

Second Phase:

- In second phase land distributed by Rajashekhar Reddy government during August 21, 2005 to August 23, 2005.
- Second phase land distribution started at Byatol in Medak district and started by Prime Minister.
- Total land distributed was 1, 68, 081.84 acres.
- Total 1, 06, 770 peoples got the benefit.
- Among them 33, 966 are SCs
- 22, 399 are STs
- 31, 976 are BCs
- 1053 are Minorities
- 17,376 are others
- Highest land distributed in Medak district with 25404.21 acres
- Followed by Srikakulam District with 17, 102.78 acres
- Followed by Vizag with 16, 600acres.
- Nothing distributed in Hyderabad
- Lowest distributed in EG with 2714.57 acres.
- Lowest distributed in Ranga Reddy district with 3485 acres

Third Phase

- In third phase Rajashekhar Reddy government started on November 19, 2006
- Third phase land distribution started at Nallamada of Anantapur district.
- Total 1, 11, 380 acres of land distributed
- Total 73, 550 peoples got benefit.
- Among the 21, 917 are SCs
- 16, 127 are STs
- 26, 554 are BCs
- 1129 ARE Minorities
- 7823 are Others
- Highest land distributed in Anantapur district
- Followed by Chittoor with 8050.37 acres
- Followed by Kadapa with 6902.47 acres
- Lowest land distributed in Ranga Reddy district with 594.95 acres
- Followed by Krishna with 1947.39 acres.
- Nothing distributed in Hyderabad.

Fourth Phase

- It was started by government on January 19 to January 25 of 2008.
- This was started at Tirupati.
- Total land was distributed was 1, 66, 789 acres
- Total 1, 19, 038 peoples got benefited
- 50% benefits got by SCs and STs.
- Highest land distributed in Vizag district with 31, 054 acres
- Followed by Anantapur with 16, 067 acres
- Followed by Chittoor with 12, 236 acres
- Nothing distributed in Hyderabad district
- Lowest distributed in Ranga Reddy with 1435 acres
- Followed by Karimnagar with 2788 acres.

Final

Finally total 6, 01, 469.17 acres land distributed by Rajashekhar Reddy government during 31/2 years rule.

- Total 4, 11, 648 peoples got benefited.

Koneru Ranga Rao Recommendations

- Land Reforms Committee on December 1, 2004 appointed by Government under chairmanship of Koneru Ranga Rao.
- According G.O. 977 this committee is appointed.
- Total 8 committee members.
- In 2006 this committee submitted its report to the govt.
- Total 104 recommendations made by this committee.
- Among them
 - 1.About the government land total 12 recommendation
 - 2.About the rights 9.
 - 3.About the rent 2
 - 4.About the Land Reforms 15
 - 5.The prices paid to the government to get the right are 2
 - 6.Land records 3
 - 7.Endowment (temple) land 4
 - 8.Problems related tribal land 41
 - 9.Land litigations 7
 10. Training for revenue officials to educate about the poor. 1
 11. To bring the to poor 4, Others 4