18/06/20

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Land reforms as a policy tool to reduce inequality developed during the 1950s. This was to undo the Concentration of land holdings especially in Zamindari areas.

Land title & the tiller

* ⊛. Land reforms are based on the notion that the 'Land belongs to the tiller.'

⊛. Land reforms were ramped up in 1970s where substantial hectares of land was redistributed.

⊛. But, a significant portion of land reforms is still undone.

Reasons for failure:

→ 'Family' as the unit of application of land Ceiling.

→ Higher limits - 18 acres for best land and 54 acres for marginal land.

→ ✗ Gap in implementation across States. Reasonable success only in the states of Kerela and West Bengal.

→ Fragmentation of agricultural land due to inheritance according to various ✗ Succession acts.

→ Lack of land records (Digital data)

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Measures :

⊙ Comprehensive law to complete the land distribution processions within a deadline.

⊙ Digitize land records as recommended by Second National Commission on Farmers.

⊙. Reduce the limits on land ceiling. Reduce the amount of compensation to help fiscal deficit.

In order for the Indian Agriculture to grow at a rate faster than 4 % PA, land reforms become indispensable (Land Consolidation and redistribution)

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