



A HISTORICAL STUDY OF LAND REFORMS IN KARNATAKA

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KEYWORDS :**INTRODUCTION:**

In Karnataka as well as in India, agriculture is the source of income and the public programs that can be undertaken to review land relations with the aim of increasing agricultural products and achieving equality in income and wealth distribution can be called land reform. Realizing that the increase in income from industrial production could not satisfy the hunger, Karnataka government wanted a major change in the acquisition of agricultural land. Due to this the landlords started exploiting their tenants. The Karnataka government noticed this. Attempts were made to eliminate the differences between them and some political leaders and political parties were interested in this relationship.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- This study explores the changing land reforms and contributions of Karnataka Government in history of Karnataka.

Research Methodology:

- This study is based on secondary data sources such as articles, Books, Journals, Research papers and news papers etc.

Such land reforms mainly involve two aspects

1. Redistribution of land.
2. Improvement in tenants.

The main objectives of the government in undertaking land reforms are,

1. Transfer of land ownership to the cultivator.
2. Achieving equality in income and wealth.
3. Increasing agricultural efficiency.
4. Earth above Earth Distribution to the landless.

Land reform is an important tool in the social and economic transformation of any country, especially in foreign countries like India, because agriculture is the lifeline for the progress of the remaining areas.

Land in modern Karnataka

Reforms can be characterized in two parts or two stages in the background of Land reforms.

1. From 1947-1956.
2. after 1956.

From 1947-1956.

In the background of land reforms, this era is somewhat notable compared to the pre-independence period, which was decided on land and land regulations. Thus, in September 1947, they accepted some agreements on the abolition of enambhumis.

Not implemented. 1950's

After the Mysore Netted Villages Act was enacted to protect tenants, the properties acquired by religious institutions in the form of donations were lost due to Ishaas. Since there was less zamindari system in Karnataka, the politicians here focused on charitable lands. According to this Act, only those who had leased for a period of more than 12 years had the right to own land. Overall, during this period, the exploitations between landlords and tenants decreased. Some tenants got the title of land owners. The temples and mathas had to give up their endowment lands. Thus due to the land reforms, the entire agricultural land came into the hands of the actual cultivators.

After 1956

After the unification of Karnataka in 1956, when the Kannada

languages that were distributed in the provinces like Madras, Mumbai and Hyderabad were merged into the state of Mysore, several land reform laws were enacted in Karnataka.

After 1956, the state of Karnataka was divided into four regional divisions for the convenience of administration. Thus, there were many differences between the land laws in these parts and the laws of the old Mysuru province, and now it was inevitable to bring similar land laws as in All over Karnataka, so it became necessary to consolidate the laws and regulations in force in different parts of the state and form a uniform land reform law. He had to protect the tenants from the exploits of the rich

A Land Reforms Committee was constituted in 1957 under the chairmanship of Bidijat to provide suitable information for this purpose.

B. D Jatti Samithi-1957

A Land Reforms Committee was formed in 1957 under the chairmanship of Mr. Bidijat to study and report on the Agricultural Land Acts in force in the upper parts of the State and called the Mysore Mining and Agricultural Land Act Committee.

After studying this, the committee submitted its report to the government in Hammock September 1957 and after conducting a survey of the Bhogeni system prevailing in the poor parts of the state, the committee was supposed to suggest appropriate measures and solutions for some of the following issues.

1. Regularization of Land Ownership to Engineers
2. Ownership of numerically based releases to families.
3. Land that can be retained by the zamindar for own cultivation.
4. Compensation to be prescribed for landlords who have lost their land
5. Expropriation of agricultural land by non-agriculturalists

Acting on the principle that land belongs to the donor, the committee made the following recommendations.

1. Abolition of Zamindari and Gini system
2. Prohibition of Lease
3. Land for the cultivator himself
4. The zamindars are entitled to recover only so much of their own cultivable land that they cannot acquire all the holdings.

B.D Jatti samiti's proposal was presented in the Vidhan Sabha in 1959 for the opinion of the members. The meeting held deliberations for about ten days before the final decision. T submitted its report to the government in March 1961.

1961 Land Reforms Act

In 1961, the Select Committee submitted a report with some minor changes to the government with some recommendations, which was passed in the Vidhan Sabha and came out as the Karnataka Land Reforms Act in 1962 with the assent of the President, but was enacted in the form of an Act or draft in 1965, though it was called the 1961 Act. became Salient points of this Act

1. No organization can acquire land
2. There is no indication of any change in the amount of gini to be paid by the engineer.
3. Filing of dispute within one year if the land owner has to evacuate the petitioners from the lands.
4. Land limit per family shall be limited to 27 acres. A family of five can have 216 acres of dry land
5. Land can be acquired only for own cultivation

6. Prohibition of grant of land for mining.
7. First acquisition of the mine by the Government and then transfer of its ownership to the concerned declaring.
8. Maximum tenure of plantations is 100 acres.
9. Opportunity to compensate up to Rs.10000 in one lump sum for those who lost their land due to land reform.
10. Formation of District Magistrate Land Panchayats at District Level. Opportunity for Advocates to appear before Land Panchayats.

The exemptions of this Act shall not apply to the following persons under the

Land Donation Act:

1. Minors below the age of eighteen years, their spouses, unmarried daughters and widows, mentally retarded or disabled persons serving in the military and in commercial vessels.

Features of the 1961 Revenue Reforms Act

This Act prohibited the leasing of land. Agriculturists were ineligible to buy land.

It provided for the repossession of leased land but provided for repossession of the owner's land when the tenant failed to pay the lease or when the land was not cultivated for more than two years or when the land was taken over when the tenant did not pay the lease or when the land was leased illegally when the tenant wanted to build a house or farm for himself. was given

In all these cases discretionary decision of the Land Court was important and the land owner was not to get more than the requirement of the land owner in re-acquisition. The number of applications that came before the Yamandalis was innumerable

Review of the Act

1961 Housing Reforms Act

It contained a number of progressive elements, and the policy of delay followed by the government in its implementation did not achieve the desired results for its beneficiaries. Some of them saved their land by transferring the thousands of acres of land they had to the names of other relatives. Besides, there was a legal opportunity in the bill to reacquire land for own farming. So used From 1961-1971, 18.6 per cent of the 29.20 per cent tenants were amalgamated. As per an estimate, about 19.45 lakh acres of additional land could be available, but in 1981 only 1,76,470 acres of land was acquired by the government and the land allocated to the families was very generous. Only the possessors had to surrender the land to the government.

1974 Revenue Reforms Amendment

After the enactment of the Land Reforms Act 1961, suggestions and criticisms started coming from all over and the central government tried to make land reforms more effective and directed the state governments to re-examine the 1961 Act. Corrective action was taken

An Act passed in Parliament in 1973 placed some strict regulations on mines. It was passed into law in 1973 including the features of the Land Reforms Act, 1961. The Act prohibited the leasing of land and the land was allotted to non-agriculturists even though they were ineligible to buy it. Salient Features of the Act It provided for the repossession of the land given by the warehousing factory or when the owner wanted to cultivate the land for himself when the tenant did not pay the lease or illegally leased the land for more than two years when the land was not cultivated or when the land was taken over. Allowed through the act

In all such cases the discretionary decision of the Land Court was important and the land owner was not allowed to get more than what he needed while re-acquiring the land which was acquired and the remaining land came to the Government for solving all these problems. The number of applications that came before the Yamandalis was innumerable

Review of the Act

1961 Housing Reforms Act

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reacquire land for own farming, used

So During the 10-year period from 1961-1971, 18.6 per cent of the 29.20 per cent landholdings were annexed and an estimated 19.45 lakh acres of additional land could have been made available. Land tenure was also liberal, with a family allowed to hold between 27 and 216 acres of land in kodesan.

Only those who had land in excess of this had to surrender the land to the government.

1974 Revenue Reforms Amendment

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1. The decision of the Land Tribunals cannot be questioned in any court, but if the decision is not agreed to, it can be challenged in the High Court.
2. The land under lease is classified as ABC and DM. To acquire the ownership or ownership of this land, the tenant has to pay 15 times of the net annual income for ABC land and 20 times for D class land to the government in 20 years, after full payment of the leasehold.
3. Persons earning more than 12,000 per annum from non-agricultural occupations or sources shall not be entitled to purchase agricultural land.
4. According to the classification of land, the land is classified as 10 acres of B class land but 20 acres of B class land and 40 acres of B class land can be owned.
5. Land limitation not applicable to plantation land such as coffee and rubber

It has also been said that this is the greatest act in the history of Karnataka land reform, according to the then Chief Minister Deva Raj

Highlights

Except for soldiers and sailors, all land or donation lands would be vested in the government, thus disallowing the exemptions previously granted to minors cultivating their own land and religious institutions.

A person who works or looks after the land for a tiger is not considered as an informant, as wage laborers are allowed to carry out subsistence farming with the help of their family members or daily wage laborers.

The previous Act made the right to re-acquisition of land absolute and any further leasing of land would be as if the owner had lost it.

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