

Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic Life of Scheduled Castes

(With special reference to Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh)

***Lokesh Kumar**

Received
26 Sep. 2016

Reviewed
28 Sep. 2016

Accepted
29 Sep. 2016

In India possession of a plot of agricultural land, howsoever small, carries with it high psychological and social value. It helps to raise the status of the weaker sections of the society and give them a sense of belonging to the hub of social life. Thus, the land reform programme has been rightly viewed as not only an economic development but also as a measure of social uplift. The main Socio-economic problems affecting the bulks of the Scheduled Castes population are landlessness; lack of education, forced labour, lack of employment, low wages and the problem of child labour. In the above circumstances the present study is mainly concentrated to know the impact of land reforms on socio-economic life of Scheduled Castes in study area. The study based on 90 respondents who got agriculture land (patta) during 2007-2012 under land reforms in Tehsil koil of the district Aligarh U.P. Stratified random sampling has been adopted for selection of respondents. Proportionate number of respondent's selected using random number table. It was found that in rural societies, ownership of land is coterminous with social status. Its unequal distribution reflects prevailing social stratification and helps maintain the hierarchical structure of the society. Allotment of agricultural land to Scheduled Castes in the research area impacted the socio-economic life positively. Scheduled Castes people are utilizing and developing allotted agriculture land for their socio-economic development and also health and educational development of their children.

Land holdings in India were historically distributed in a highly unequal fashion, and have always been used as a source of social power. Ensuring secure access to land for the poor and landless had been the key motivation for India's land reform since independence. It is in this context that, in recent times, the issue of ownership of land, especially by the Scheduled Castes it's (the hitherto deprived sections of society), has assumed special significance. The

Constitution of India has, in its various Articles, spoken about the need to improve the lot of the downtrodden. Successive governments have passed a spate of legislations on land-related issues. Yet, landlessness continues to be a major issue, especially in rural India. It is pleasing to hear of slogans like 'land to the tiller', but what is the situation on the ground? Even when a person is shown on the records as the owner of a piece of land, the moot question is:

**Research Scholar , Baba Saheb Ambedkar Dimd University Mahoo (Indor)*

is he always the one who is actually deriving full benefits from it? Have financial constraints and heavy indebtedness, etc. (Chikkala Kranti Kumar, 2014) There is a strong correlation between land and rural poverty as land lords refer to very rich family and landless people are still poor and depend on landlords for their survival. In rural societies, ownership of land is coterminous with social status. Its unequal distribution reflects prevailing social stratification and helps maintain the hierarchical structure of the society. Land issues have thus attracted equal attention from policymakers and academicians. The present paper will seek to examine this issue with respect to erstwhile India.

Land is a finite resource and there are conflicting and competing demands on it. For 80% of the world population agriculture and land is the primary source of life and livelihood. India holds 2.4% of the world geographical area (328.73 million hectare) but supports 17.5% of the world's population (Census 2011). India is home to 18% of the cattle population of the world while owing a more 0.5% of the total grazing area of the total 328 million hectare, land use statistics is available for approximately 305 million hectare (93%) of the total land 228 million hectare (69%) of its geographical area falls within dry land that encompasses arid, semi arid, dry and sub humid land as per Thornthwaite classification (Kuriakose and Lyer 2011).

As per the Agriculture Census, 2010-11, the total number of operational holdings in the country has increased from 129.22 million in 2005-06 to 138.35 million 2010-11 i.e. an increase of 7.06%. There is a marginal increase in the operated area from 158.32 million hectare in 2005-06 to 159.59 million hectare in 2010-11 showing an increase of 0.80%. The

average size of operational holding has declined to 1.15 hectare in 2010-11 as compared to 1.23 hectare in 2005-06 (Agriculture Census 2010-11). The total number of Scheduled Castes operational holding has increased from 16.07 million in 2005-06 to 17.09 million 2010-11 i.e. an increase of 1.02%. There is a marginal increase in the operated area of Scheduled Castes from 13.30 million hectare in 2005-06 to 13.72 million hectare in 2010-12 showing an increasing of 0.42%. The average size of operational holding of Scheduled Castes has decline to 0.80 hectare in 2010-11 as compared to 0.83 million in 2005-06.

Land and land reforms are under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided in Entry No.18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Indian Constitution. However, the central government has been playing an advisory and coordinating role in the field of land reforms since the First Five Year Plan.

Problems of Scheduled Castes- Do you know what a social problem is? You might have heard this term because it is frequently used by sociologists. This is very serious problem of our society because our society is divided in various sections based on castes, age and sex. Some sections have been resource less and power less in comparison to other dominant sections. These deprive sections did not own land for the purpose of agriculture. They lived in huts erected on the land of the master and worked as agriculture labour as good as bounded labours. There are lot of manes appear for them in literature dealing with the Scheduled Castes e.g., Shudras, Das, Chandals, Malezhhas, Untouchables and Harizans. On the recommendation of the Government of Independent India, the President in

22 / Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic.....

October 1950 included a number of Scheduled Castes', in the Constitution of India, Under Article 341 (Scheduled Castes). With this, they enjoy benefit of development and welfare schemes. There are more than 700 Scheduled Castes in our country like Chamars, Dusadhs, Doms, Pasis, Mehtars, Balais, Adi-dravids etc. are numerically dominant Scheduled Castes.

Review of literature- Types of land and cost per acre, pattern of distribution of land, distribution of chaks under consolidation, distribution land as available to marginal farmers, pattern of loan distribution the depressed class and distribution of land among income groups of people etc. He concludes that the very pattern of distribution of land has accrued existential benefit to the poor (N.L Rai, 1986). Land Reforms, which were meant to be a vital component for a wide socio-economic programme of national reconstruction in an agricultural society like India, failed in most states, and particularly in Haryana because most legislation were big landowners and hence forwarded their own interests (Punia, R.K. and M.L. Sharma, 1990). Based on time schedule it can be said that undoubtedly the beneficiaries, who are in actual possession of land and cultivating it, have improved their socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries is a common phenomenon. A marked change could be noticed in their food habits, dress-habits and living conditions. They have not only improved their economic condition but a noticeable change in their social status could also be observed (S. N. Mishra, 1991). It also observed that the extent of land redistribution was 43 per cent of agriculture land in China, 37 per cent in Taiwan, 32 per cent in South Korea, and 33 percent in Japan, whereas in India, the efforts of the central and state government to enact, revise and imple-

ment the ceiling laws, spread over 35 year, resulted in the redistribution of only 1.25 per cent of the operational area (S.R. Sankaran 1996). Principally attributes of land, agricultural land and land-man ratio, land use, land problem, land development policies are addressed. Thakur stated that India has adopted two ways to develop land: (1) reclamation of land and (2) land reforms, Land Reforms are approach which have been high priority in land development. Land Reforms include Abolition of intermediaries, Tenancy reforms and imposition of ceiling and Redistribution of ceiling surplus land among the landless (Baleswar Thakur 2000). In a vast country like India, the efforts for poverty alleviation are highly inefficient and inadequate. The government programmes aimed at poverty alleviation could not dent effectively on poverty, as our experience shows. Importantly, a large chunk of rural population is dependent on agriculture for sustenance. However, the land ownership has been reported in fever of rich class, while land holdings of Dalits and weaker section of society are preponderance small and high marginal as well as high proportion of landlessness (Singh A.k 2001). Ownership of land closely associated with social stratification in India. In almost all states in India, laws prohibiting the transfer of land owned by tribals to non tribals have been enacted. But in practice alienation of land continues because of loopholes in the law. In the many cases, the land is in name of tribal's but cultivation is carried out by non tribal's groups (Thangraj, M. 2002).

Objective of the Study

1. To study the socio-economic background of Scheduled Castes.
2. To study the allotment, size and structure of agriculture land allotted to Scheduled Castes for cultivation purpose in the study area.

3. To assess the impact of the allotted agriculture land on the socio- economic life of the Scheduled Castes.

Research Area- Tehsil koil of the district Aligarh U.P. selected as study area.

Universe of the study- The total 321 number of Scheduled Castes household's who got agriculture land (patta) during 2007-2012 under land reforms of tehsil koil Aligarh district selected as the universe of the study.

Unit of the study- An individual member of Scheduled Castes family who got agriculture land (patta) during 2007-2012 under land reforms selected as the unit of the study.

Sampling frame of the study- The total 321 man and women of Scheduled Castes get allotment of patta under land reforms during 2007 to 2012 in tehsil koil of Aligarh district. This population selected as sampling frame of the study given in table-

Table 1 Agriculture land allotment to Scheduled Castes 2007-2012 District Aligarh

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Tahsil Koili	121	23	106	33	38	321

Source-District Land Record Office, Aligarh.

Sample Size of the Study- The total 90 beneficiaries of Scheduled Castes have been selected as frame of sample size for the study

and this is proportionate 28% of the sampling frame i.e. of 321 beneficiaries of District. The year wise selection of the beneficiaries selected as under:

Table 2 Sample size of the study (2007-2012) District Aligarh

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
Tahsli Koil	34	6	30	9	11	90

Sampling- Stratified random sampling has been adopted to select of respondents. Proportionate number of respondents selected using random number table.

Collection of data- Primary as well as secondary data has been collected, used and analyzed for drawing inferences.

Primary data- The primary data collected directly from the research area through direct interview with respondents, and also enacted field observation and group discussion with respondents.

Secondary data- The secondary data collected from documented literature, Research Report,

24 / Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic.....

Statistical documents, Census 2011, Report of public organization, Magazine, Referred Books, Research Journals and Internet etc.

Tools and Techniques of the Study- Besides the structured Interview Schedule, Group Dis-

cussion and Observation etc. used to collect primary data.

Analysis of data- The collected data scrutinized, coded, and statistically analyzed by using SPSS.

Socio-economic background of Scheduled Castes

Table- 3 Relation between Sub-castes and Education Qualification

Sub-castes	Education Qualification						Total
	Illiterate	School not going literate	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Inter Mediate	
Jatav	26(48.1)	5(9.3)	11(20.4)	8(14.8)	4(7.4)	0(0.0)	54(100)
Dhobi	1(14.3)	0(0.0)	1(14.3)	3(42.9)	1(14.3)	1(14.3)	7(100)
Balmiki	10(47.6)	1(4.8)	2(9.5)	7(33.3)	1(4.8)	0(0.0)	21(100)
Khatik	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	1(25.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	4(100)
Kori	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	0(0.0)	3(100)
Nat	0(0.0)	1(100.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)
Total	38(42.2)	8(8.9)	15(6.7)	21(23.3)	7(7.8)	1(1.1)	90(100)

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Note: The figure in bracket indicate percentage

Among all the respondents there were 42.2% respondents of the total 90 respondents who were illiterate. There were 8.9% respondents of the total respondents not going school but literate.

Primary and middle class pass respondents constituted 16.7% and 23.3%. There were 7.8% respondents got education till high school and only 1.1% respondents were intermediate.

Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic...../ 25

The table reflects about the caste wise educational status of the Scheduled Caste Respondents of the study area. It shows that among the Jatav sub-caste 54 respondents, there were 48.1% of respondents found illiterate followed by literate but not going to school who comprised 9.3%. There were 20.4% respondents found primary level, 14.8% respondents were middle school education and 7.4% were high school. The educational level of dhobi sub-cast, there were 14.3 respondents illiterate, 14.3% respondents who were got primary level education, 42.9% respondents were middle school pass, and 14.3% respondents were high school and 14.3% respondents who were intermediate. It was found that there were 47.6% respondents illiterate, 4.8% respondents who were literate

but not going to school, 9.5% respondents who had primary level education. There were 33.3 respondents middle school passed and 4.8% respondents were high school. It shows that among khatik sub-cast 4 respondents, there were 25% respondents in each category i.e. illiterate, literate but not going to school, primary level and middle school. In kori sub-caste 66.7% respondents who were middle school pass and 33.3% respondents were high school and in Nat Sub-caste 100% respondents were found literate but not going to school of the study area. The table also reflects one important fact that among all the respondents there were no respondent was found either graduate or post graduate in the study area

Table- 4 Relation between Occupation and Annual Income

Occupation	Annual Income (Rs.)						Total
	No Income	Below 21600	21600-43-200	43200-64-800	64800--86400	Above 8640	
Agriculture Labour	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	14(93.3)	1(6.7)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	15(100)
Labour	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	13(29.5)	25(56.8)	5(11.4)	1(2.3)	44(100)
Private Job	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	3(100)
Business	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	1(100)	1(100)
Unemployed	11(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	11(100)
Govt Pension	0(0.0)	16(100)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	16(100)
Total	11(12.2)	16(17.8)	27(30.0)	26(28.9)	7(7.8)	3(3.3)	90(100.0)

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Note: The figure in bracket indicate percentage

26 / Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic.....

The annual income of the respondents in relationship of their occupation shows that there were 3.3 % of the total 90 respondents who were found to have earned family income in a range of 86400 rupees and above. The largest numbers of the respondents were found to have earned 21600-43200 rupees annually constituting 30% of the total respondents followed by 28.9% who were earning an annual family income in a range of 43200-64800 rupees. The family income of the respondents whose annual income was below 21600 annually accounted for 30% of the total respondents of the study area

Analysing the annual income by occupational condition of the respondents, there were 93.3% respondents having annual income in a range of 21600-43200 rupees while 6.7% respondents

were having annual income in a range of 43200-64800 rupees engaged in occupation of agricultural labour. There were 29.5% respondents having annual income in a range of 21600-43200 rupees while 56.8% respondents having annual income in a range of 43200-64800 rupees. There were 11.4% respondents having annual income in a range of 64800-86400 rupees and 2.3% were having income 86400 rupees annually and above engaged in the occupation of labour and construction labour. The respondents who engaged in business were having annual income in a range of 86400 rupees and above. The respondents who were students/house workers/unemployed and getting pension from Government agencies having income below 21600 rupees annually.

Allotment, size and structure of agriculture land

Table- 5 Relation between Allotted Agriculture Land and Physical Possession

Physical Possession	Allotted Agriculture Land					Total
	Less than 1 Beegah	1-2 Beegah	2-3 Beegah	3-4 Beegah	More than 4 Beegah	
Yes	6(8.2)	31(42.5)	29(39.7)	4(5.5)	3(4.1)	73(100)
No	0(0.0)	8(47.1)	8(47.1)	0(0.0)	1(5.9)	17(100)
Total	6(6.7)	39(43.3)	37(41.1)	4(4.4)	4(4.4)	90(100)

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Note: The figure in bracket indicate percentage

Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic...../ 27

The data in the above table shows that 6.7 % respondents got less than 1 beegah of land. 43.3% respondents got in a range of 1-2 beegah of allotment and 41.1% respondents got in a range of 2-3 beegah of allotted land. Remaining respondents 8.8% got in a range of 3-4 and above 4 beegah of allotted land from the research area. The situation of the Scheduled Caste in terms of physical possession on allotted agricultural land.

From 73 respondents who got physical possession, there were 8.25% respondents got possession less than beegah, 42.5% respondents got possession in a range of 1-2 beegah, 39.7% respondents who were got physical possession in a range of 2-3 beegah and 8.6% respondents got physical possession in a range of 3-4 beegah and above of the study area.

Table-6 Physical Possession on Allotted Agriculture Land

If yes than how much			If no than Cause of not getting physical possession				
Equal to Allotted Land	Less to Allotted Land	Total	Patwari Not Provide Information	Not interest	Government Formality only	Elite Class People Possession	Total
46 (63.01)	27 (36.99)	73 (100.0)	7 (41.17)	2 (11.77)	1 (5.89)	7 (41.17)	17 (100.0)

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Note: The figure in bracket indicate percentage

The data in the above table reflects the situation of the Scheduled Caste in terms of physical possession on allotted agricultural land. There were 63.01% respondents of the total respondents who said that the agricultural land possessed by them was equal to allotted land. There were 36.99% of the total 83 respondents who had less to allotted agricultural land. From no Physical possession on allotted agriculture land

there were 41.7% respondents of the total respondents who said that the physical possession not provided by patwari (revenue officer). There were 11.77 % of the total 17 respondents who were not interested for tanking physical possession. Remaining 41.17% of the respondents were found elite class people possession on allotted agricultural land which was allotted to Scheduled Castes people.

28 / Impact of Land Reforms on Socio-economic.....

Table- 7 Relation between Size of Land and Quality of Allotted Agriculture Land

If yes than how much			If no than Cause of not getting physical possession				
Equal to Allotted Land	Less to Allotted Land	Total	Patwari Not Provide Information	Not interest	Government Formality only	Elite Class People Possession	Total
46 (63.01)	27 (36.99)	73 (36.99)	7 (100.0)	2 (11.77)	1 (5.89)	7 (41.17)	17 (100.0)

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Note: The figure in bracket indicate percentage

The data given in the table shows that there were 75.6% of the total 90 respondents who possessed on allotted land got united land while 5.6% were got scattered land of the study area. There were 94.3% of respondents got cultivable land and 5.7% respondents got uncultivable land from the united land. There were 90% of respondents got cultivable land and 10% respondents got uncultivable land from the scattered land of the study area.

Kuppuswami Classification on Socio-economic Status- The Socio-economic status (SES) of the Scheduled Castes families who got allotted agriculture land, the study is analyzes with accordance to the outcomes of the research data of education, occupation and income with reference to the Kuppuswamy's classification of socio-economic status scale given below.

Education- Education plays a major role in skill sets for acquiring jobs, as well as specific qualities that stratify people with higher (SES) from lower (SES).

Table-8 Education of the Respondents

Standard Score	Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	44	48.90
2	Primary	17	18.90
3	Middle	19	21.10
4	High School	09	10.00
5	Intermediate	01	1.10
	Total	90	100.00

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Note: The figure in bracket indicate percentage

The above table clearly designated the education of the head of the family by rating on seven point scale with a standard scores rang-

ing from 1 to 7. It is found that, 1.1% educated respondents were intermediate, 10.0% respondents were high school, 21.1% respondents were middle, 18.9% respondents had received primary education and about 48.9% respondents were illiterate.

Occupation of the respondents- Occupational status measures social position by describing job characteristics, decision making ability and control, and psychological demands on the job.

Table - 9 Occupation of the Respondents

Standard Score	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Unemployed	28	31.1
2	Unskilled worker	37	41.1
3	Semi Skilled worker	21	23.3
4	Skilled worker	4	4.4
	Total	90	100.0

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

Based on the fact and figures of the above table, occupations of the respondents were rating on six point scale with a scores rating from 1 to 10. It is observed that, 4.4% respondents were skilled worker with private job, while 23.3% respondents were semiskilled worker and 41.1% respondents were unskilled worker. Remaining 31.1% respondents were unemployed of the study area.

Income of the Respondent- Income can be looked at in two terms, relative and absolute. Relative income dictates a person or family's savings and consumption based on the family's

income in relation to others. Income is a commonly used measure of socio-economic because it is relatively easy to figure for most individuals.

Table-10 Income of the Respondents

Standard Score	Income	Frequency	Percentage
2	1601-4809	29	32.2
3	4810-8009	35	38.9
4	8010-12019	24	26.7
6	12020-16019	02	2.2
	Total	90	100.0

Source- Primary data survey of research area Tehsil koil of district Aligarh, 2015

The above table discerned the distribution of monthly income of the respondents of the study area. Monthly income was calculated by dividing the total monthly income in rupees from all sources. The standard scores were rated on a four point scale with scoring from 2 to 6. The standard score of 1 is missing because the monthly income of this study is above 1600 rupees, based on the Kuppaswamy's socio-economic scale of monthly income; SES Score of 1 is equal to below 1600 rupees. It is found that, about 32% respondents were having monthly income in a range of 1601-4809 rupees, while 38.9.8% respondents having monthly income in a range of 4810-8009 rupees, another 26.7% respondents having monthly income in a range of 8010-1209 rupees and about 2.2% respondents were having monthly income 12020 rupees and above.

Table - 11 Overall Assessment of Kuppuswami Socio-economic Scale

Socio-economic Classes	Total Score	Frequency	Percentage
Upper	26-29	00	0.00
Upper middle	16-25	00	0.00
Lower middle	11-15	00	0.00
Upper lower	5-10	03	3.34
Lower	<5	87	96.66
Total		90	100.00

Computed from the table of Education, Occupation and Income of the Respondents

With accordance to the Kuppuswamy’s classification of total Grade Scores of the socioeconomic status, the research data depicts through the above table that, 87 families 96.66% belonged to lower socio-economic status, while 3 families 3.34% belonged to upper lower socio-economic status.

Finding and Conclusion

1. It was found that among all the respondents, there were 60% from the Jatav caste and from Dhobi caste respondents were 7.8%. The respondents for the caste Valmiki were accounted for 23.3% and from the Khatik it was 4.4%. The respondents from the caste Kori were accounted 3.3% and for the Nat it was 1.1% of the total 90 respondents.

2. It was found that there were 42.2% of the total 90 respondents who were illiterate. There were 8.9% respondent’s not going schools but literate. Primary and middle respondents were 16.7% and 23.3%. Only 1.1% respondents were intermediate.

3. It was found that there were 65.5% engaged in the occupation of labour mainly agriculture and construction labour followed by the occupation of the skilled workers which combined the occupation of private job/agriculture consti-

tuting 4.44% of the total 90 respondents. The respondents who were either students/ house worker/unemployed constituted 30% of the total respondents.

4. It was found that the largest numbers of the respondents were found to have earned 21600 to 43200 rupees annually constituting 30% of the total respondents followed by 28.9% who were earning an annual family income in a range of 43200-64800 rupees. The family income of the respondents those annual income was below 21600 annually accounted for 30% of the total respondents of the study area

5. It was found that 6.7% respondents got less than 1 beegah of land. 43.3% respondents got in a range of 1-2 beegah of allotment and 41.1% respondents got in a range of 2-3 beegah of allotted land. Remaining respondents 8.8% got in a range of 3-4 beegah and above 4 beegah of allotted land of the study area.

6. It was found that there were 81.1% of the respondents got physical possession and remaining 18.88% of respondents could not get physical possession on allotted agriculture land.

7. There were 63.01% respondents of the total respondents who said that the agricultural land possessed by them was equal of allotted land

and there were 36.99% of the total 73 respondents who had less of allotted agricultural land.

8. It was found that from no physical possession on allotted Agriculture land there were 41.17% respondents of the total respondents who said that the physical possession not provided by patwari (revenue officer). There were 11.77% of the total 17 respondents who were not interested for tanking physical possession. The remaining 41.17% of the respondents were found elite class people possession on allotted agricultural land which was allotted to scheduled castes people.

9. It was found that there were 75.6% respondents of the total 90 respondents who possessed on allotted land got united land while 5.6% respondents were got scattered land allotted to Scheduled Caste's. There were 56.6% respondents got cultivable land and 22.2% respondents got uncultivable land.

Suggestions

1. There is a need to all declared land should be taken into possession by state government without any delay.

2. There is a need that all declared land should be distributed among downtrodden people of the society.

3. Before allotment of agricultural land, development of land should be ensure by the government. That agricultural land made cultivable before its distribution.

4. There is a need to introduce schemes to generate income of households by starting income generating activities for men and women.

5. There is a need to encourage the institution, organization and social activists working on land distribution of Scheduled Castes on a large scale.

6. The enforcement of the law relating to the land reforms would continue to be the primary responsibility of the state.

7. There is a need to strict monitoring on intermediaries, officers of revenue agencies to check corruption related to land so that beneficiaries may be free from offering bribery to officers for selection and distribution of allotted agricultural land.

Reference

1. *Agriculture Census 2010-11, "All India Report on Number and Area of Operational Holdings"* Agriculture Census Division Dept. of Agriculture & Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 2012.
2. *Baleshwar Thakur, (2000), "Land Distribution and land development in India", (in eds.), D.K. Singh, R.S. Dube, V.K. Shivastava, 'Geography Development & Change', Association of Marketing Geographers of India, Gorakhpur (U.P.)*
3. *Mishra, S.N. (1991) "Land Reforms and Distributive Justice", Millal Publications, New Delhi.*
4. *Punia, R.K. and M.L. Shirma, (1990), "Ceiling on land holding and tenancy reforms in Haryana-Achievements, Problems and Prospects", Sage Publication, New Delhi.*
5. *Sankaran, S.N. (1996) "Introduction" in B.N Yugandhar (ed.) Land Reforms in India, vol. 3, Sage Publications, New Delhi.*
6. *Singh, A.K. (2001), "Land Reforms and Rural Poverty: A Study of Surplus Land Distribution in U.P., Indian Journal of Social Development, Vol. 2, No. 1, June 2001.*
7. *Singh, Ajit Kumar (2011) "Impact of Land Distribution on Rural Poor in Uttar Pradesh", Yojna October 2011, Vol. 55, No. 10.*
8. *Thangraj, M., (2002), "Access to Land by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India", in Ghanshyam Singh (ed.), 'Dalits and State', Concept Publishing company, New Delhi.*
9. *Francis Kuriakose and Deep kylasamLyer, (2011) "Land Use and agrarian Relation-Issue and prospects in the Indian context" Kurukshetra, July 2011, Vol. 59, No. 9.*
10. *District Land Record Office, District Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh 2013.*

