

POST INDEPENDENT KERALA

LAND REFORMS IN KERALA

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- Due to the ancient land relations and taxation and regulations under the British Raj, at the time of independence, India inherited a semi feudal agrarian system, with ownership of land concentrated in the hands of few individual landlords.
- Since independence there has been voluntary and state initiated land reforms in several states .
- One of the most notable and successful example of land reform is land reform in Kerala.

- The land reforms ordinance was a law in the state of Kerala by K.R. Gowri Amma minister in the first EMS government.
- The ordinance prohibited the eviction of people from their tenancy land , the land occupied by them for dwelling and homestead.
- The Kerala Land Reform Act ,1969 by C. Achutha Menon government put an end to the feudal system and ensured the rights of the tenants on land, came into force on 1st Jan 1970

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- To bestow on tenants ownership of a minimum of ten cents of land.
- To the end the old feudal relations by legitimising the right of real peasants to own the land they cultivate.
- To introduce land ceiling and distribute excess land among the landless agricultural labourers.

- To abolish exploitation and inequalities in the agrarian sector.
- To ensure the consistent progress and transformation of society.
- To achieve economic development and modernisation

IMPACT

- Leasing of land became unlawful.
- The jenmis who lived by collecting lease became extinct.
- The lease holders were given ownership of the land.
- A few big farmers who had cultivated on the leased land also became owners of that land.

- Land owners sold their excess land.
- Hundreds of thousands of people got dwelling places of their own.
- The labour market was enlarged as former serfs entered it.

Implications for Dalits and Adivasis

- The historic Kerala land reform act 1963, with its “land to the tiller” policy turned out negative for the Dalits and Adivasis.
- By the new law the tenants of the land (settled farmers ,mostly upper and middle caste citizens) became the owners and labourers (Dalits and Adivasis) were left mostly landless.
- In Kerala 56% of 6.5 million Adivasis and Dalits still have no land.

Apart from the implementation of the Kerala land reform act a no. of legislations relating to assignment and distribution of land have been enacted and are being implemented

. These include

- Jenmikaram Payment (abolition) Act
- Kanam Tenancy (abolition) Act
- The Sreepadam Lands Enfranchisement Act
- Tiruppuvaram Payment (abolition) Act
- Edavagai Rights Abolition Act
- Resumption of Lands Act
- Government Land Assignment Act
- Arable Forest Land Assignment Act

- The Kerala Land Reforms Act, aimed at the abolishment of landlordism was first passed in
-1963
- Which government put an end to the feudal system and ensured the rights of the tenants on land?
-Achuda Menon Government
- When did Kerala Land Reform Act come into force?
-1 January 1970

- The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill was passed on
-October 15,1960
- The Kerala Land Reforms Act ,1963 was the substitution of
-The Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill,1957
- The system which came to an end by The Land Reforms Act,1963
-Janmi-Kudiyan system

- What was the project initiated by Kerala govt in 2008/2009 to implement a resurvey of Kerala lands(1966)?
 - Bhoomi Keralam
- The restrictions on land imposed by the Kerala Land Reform Act , 1963 was commonly known as
 - Ceiling
- Name the ongoing controversy about land in Pathanamthitta,Kerala
 - Chengara Struggle

THANKYOU EVERYONE

LET'S HAVE FUN LEARNING