

3. Land Reforms in Assam

(a) Objectives of Land Reforms

Abolition of intermediaries

Redistribution of land

Protection of tenants

Improvement in agricultural productivity

Ensuring social justice

(b) Major Land Reform Measures in Assam

Abolition of Zamindari System

Removal of intermediaries

Direct relationship between state and cultivators

Ceiling on Land Holdings

Fixing maximum land limit per family

Surplus land redistributed to landless farmers

Tenancy Reforms

Aim to protect tenant farmers

Regulation of rent and eviction

Land Records Improvement

Preparation and updating of land records

Digitization in recent years

Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land

Land given to landless and weaker sections

4. Achievements of Land Reforms

Reduction of large landholdings

Some redistribution of land to poor farmers

Weakening of feudal structure

Increased ownership among cultivators

5. Limitations / Challenges

Incomplete implementation of reforms

Persistence of informal tenancy

Limited surplus land available for redistribution

Poor land records and administrative inefficiency

Legal loopholes and land disputes

6. Suggestions

Proper recording of tenancy

Digitization and modernization of land records

Strict implementation of land ceiling laws

Awareness among farmers about rights

Strengthening institutional support

Conclusion (Write in exam)

The land tenure system in Assam is characterized by small holdings and informal tenancy, while land reforms have achieved partial success. However, due to weak implementation and structural issues, the goals of equity and efficiency are not fully realized. Strengthening land reforms is essential for agricultural development and rural equity.