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CHAPTER- IX

GENERAL AND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Kandhamal District was under administrative control of different state prior to the advent of British Administration. Present G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali and Chakapad Tahasil were under Ghumusar state. Ghumusar was conquered by the British in 1835. Dhananjaya Bhanja was the last king of Ghumusar, who breathed his last in 1835.

During the British regime, the relations between the Ex-State of Boudh and the British Government were regulated by Sanada granted to the rating chiefs from time to time. In 1875, a Sanada was granted to their Chief of Boudh recognizing his hereditary title of Raja and in 1894 by the grant of another Sanada the tribute payable by the Ex-State was fixed is perpetuity.

The State was administered personally by the city assisted by a Diwan. The chief exercised the process of a magistrate of the first class and was bound to pay Nazarana to the District Government on succession. The Ex-State of Boudh merged with the State of Odisha on the 1st January 1948 and constituted subdivision in the newly created district of Boudh-Kandhamal.

Kandhamal District was earlier with Boudh-Kandhamal District, which was formed on 1st January, 1948 with two Sub-Divisions namely Boudh and Khondmals. Balliguda Sub-Division was attached to Khondmals in the year 1949 In the same year, along with Baligurha police station of Ganjam district and 51 villages of Dabya outpost which was a part of Sonepur Ex-State were annexed to the Boudh Sub-Divisions. Thus the old district Boudh-Kandhamal was comprised three subdivisions viz. Boudh, Kandhamal and Baligurha and again in the year 1994 the districts were re-organized and Boudh Sub-Division was separated and given a new District status and Khandhamal was recreated with two Sub-Divisions i.e. Khondmal and Balliguda, with 4 Tahasils and 12 CD Blocks. During the year 2008 again the Tahasils were re-organised with opening of Tahasil in each CD Block jurisdiction thus at present 12 Tahasil operates i.e. 3 namely Kondhamal, Khajuripada and Phiringia under Kondhamal Sub-Division and 9 namely Balliguda, Kotagarh, Tumudibandh, Daringbadi, K.Nuagam, Raikia, G.Udayagiri, Tikabali and Chakapad under Balliguda Sub-Division.

Table-9.1

Administration Set Up

Administrative Units	Numbers
Sub-Divisions	2
Tehsil	12
CD Blocks	12
Census Towns	3
NAC and Municipality	3
Police Stations	18
Gram Panchayats	153
Inhabited Villages	2,379
Uninhabited villages	167
Fire Stations	4
Parliamentary Constituencies	2(Part)
Assembly Constituencies	3

The whole of the present District of Kandhamal was declared as "scheduled Area" and as per the orders of President of India issued under paragraph-6 of 5th schedule to the constitution, two ITDAs one namely Balliguda under Balliguda Sub-Division and the other Phulbani under Khondmals Sub-Division are functioning in the District. Besides, with a view to accelerating the development process and expediting poverty reduction, the state government launched a special area development programme Biju Kandhamal and Gajapati Yojana (BKoGY) in the year 2009-10 to promote Bijli, Pani, Sadak and livelihood initiatives in the District.

ADMINISTRATION AT DISTRICT LEVEL

As practiced elsewhere in the state, Collector is in overall charge of general, revenue and development administration of the District. He is also designated as District Magistrate and is thus the highest authority in the District for maintenance of law and order.

For the purpose of the Revenue Administration the Collector and District Magistrate is assisted by one Addl. District Magistrate at the District head quarters two Sub-Collectors one at Balliguda and other at Phulbani at Sub-divisional level.

At the District headquarter Deputy/Asst. Collectors are in charge of Revenue, Establishment, Bill and Budget, Development, General and Miscellaneous and Election, Emergency and Judicial Section- A Deputy Collector is also in-charge of Land Acquisition, SLR section and Nizarat and Touzi section.

In the matters of school and mass education, public works, rural works, water resources, rural water supply and sanitation cooperation, agriculture, planning and statistics , fisheries, water shed, Animal husbandry and veterinary services, Health and family welfare, social welfare, SC/ST

Development, labour, Employment, Forest and other specialist Departments appoint a District level specialist officers for each Department. Collector has the overall supervising power of each of the above departments. Each District level officer supervises the programme in consultation and approval of the District Collector.

The primary function of the Collector, as per the designation, is to collect the land revenue and other dues of the Government. Generally, Government dues of other departments are also collected by him by virtue of his powers as the Certificate Officer of the district under the Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. Being the Chief Revenue Officer of the district he is responsible for the management of Government land and estates and for the maintenance of Land Records. He, as the District Magistrate, is also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the District.

The Collector is assisted by officers of various other line departments like the Superintendent of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer, the District Information and Public Relations Officer, the District Panchayat Officer, the District Welfare Officer, etc.

Besides this the District Rural Development Agency with PD, DRDA as the in charge and host of APDs are there to assist the Collector and District Magistrate to supervise the Development programmes of the District. He is the Chairman of DRDA. District Rural Development Agency supervises and co-ordinates implementation all major rural development schemes of both union and state Governments like Indiara Awas Yojana (IAY), Biju Pacca Ghar Yojana (BPGY), Backward Region Grants Fund (BRGF), Cement Concrete (CC) Road, Addl. Central Assistance to Left Wing Extremist area, 13th Finance Commission Award, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNRES), Rural Livelihood Programmes.

Besides Collector is also Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Parishad.

Likewise Collector is also the chairman of the two ITDAs (Balliguda/ Phulbani), those generally take up the development of Schedule Tribe people in their area.

The Collector of Kandhamal District is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, with headquarters at Berhampur. In revenue matters the Collector is under the control of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner who has powers to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general direction. Above the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Member, Board of Revenue, who is responsible for the efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State.

After the separation of judiciary from the executive, the District magistrate no longer tries criminal cases. Separate Judicial Magistrates have been posted to the district and they are functioning under the supervision of the District and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Phulbani. The Sub divisional Judicial Magistrates of the subdivisions also function as Munsifs for their respective areas. Besides JMFCs are also posted at G.udayagiri, Balliguda, Daringbadi, Phulbani to try Civil and Criminal cases. The Subdivisional Officers and the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, however, have been vested with powers to try offences under the Odisha Money Lenders Act and the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976.

ADMINISTRATION AT THE SUB-DIVISIONAL LEVEL

The district has been divided into two Sub-Divisions, namely, Khondmals, Balliguda. Each Sub-Division is in charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer i.e. Sub-Collector and SDM. He is mainly responsible for the general and revenue administration and for the maintenance of law and order in his area. The Executive magistrate posted under him is entrusted with the disposal of criminal procedure and maintenance of law and order. Trial of criminal cases are left to the Judicial Magistrate of the subdivision.

He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis. As Chief Revenue Officer of the Sub-Division, he is responsible for proper administration of the Tahasils. He has also powers of control and supervision over the police administration. The Sub-Divisional Officer also acts as the Estate Officer for all notified and acts as Sub-Divisional Magistrates under the Code of Criminal procedure, 1973.

Each Sub-Collector office has sections like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Records Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies, (12) Public Relations, etc. These sections are managed by Grant-A Officers subject to the overall control of the Sub-Collector.

The District has 12 Tahasils, each in charge of a Tahasildar. For better revenue administration there are 9 Tahasils under Balliguda and 3 under Kondhmal Sub-Division. The Tahasil Offices are located at Phulbani, Phiringia, and Khajuripada in Kondhmals Sadar Sub-Division, and Balliguda, G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Chakapad, Tikabali, K.Nuagam, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh and Kotagarh in Balliguda Sub-Division. The Tahasildars are assisted by Additional Tahasildars. A Tahasil is further divided into some Revenue Inspector Circles which are the lowest land revenue units for the collection of land revenue and are in charge of Revenue Inspectors.

District Treasury operates from Phulbani the District Headquarters and the only treasury of the Khondmal Sub-Division, while Balliguda Sub-Division have three Sub-Treasuries one at Balliguda and the others at G.Udayagiri and Daringbadi. These Sub-Treasuries are in charge of Junior Officers of the State Finance Service. They are designated as Sub-Treasury Officers. Khondmals Sadar being the headquarters of the district has got a Treasury which is managed by a Senior Officer of the Odisha Finance Service who is designated as District Treasury Officer.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND OTHER OFFICES

To implement the rural Development programmes the district has been divided into 12 Blocks, each in charge of a Block Development Officer. The Blocks are located at Phulbani, Phiringia and Khajuripada (in Khondmals Sadar Sub-Division) and Balliguda, K.Nuagam, Tumudibandh, Kotagarh, Daringbadi, G.Udayagiri, Chakapad, Tikabali and Raikia (in Balliguda Sub-Division). Recently role of the block in implementing the welfare programmes has increased considerably. Each block are the extended hand of DRDA in implementation of all important programmes of the State /Center. Important programmes like IAY/BPGY/MGNRESS, Pension Scheme, PDS, SC/ST scholarship, ACA(LWE), BRGF, BKGY are under implementation by each Block.

A list of the various sections of the district office at Phulbani is given in Appendix-I. These sections are in charge of district level officers subject to the overall control of the Collector.

APPENDIX-I

Different Sections of Khandamal Collectorate

Revenue; Touzi; General and Miscellaneous; Judicial; Establishment; Welfare; Emergency; Land Acquisition; Compensation; Development; Election; Nizarat;Land Records and Records Room; Mining; Public Relations; Civil Supplies; Panchayat; Excise; Library and Regional Transport Authority

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Present Kandhamal District comprises two sub-divisions viz. Khandhmal and Baliguda.

Revenue Administration at a glance:

The Revenue Administration is being implemented through 02 Subdivisions, 12 Tahasils and 74 Revenue Circles. The details are as under:

Table-9.2

Name of the Subdivision	Name of the Tahasil	Name of the Revenue Circle	No. of villages Inhabited	Uninhabited	Total
01. Balliguda	01. Balliguda	1.Balliguda	23	00	23
		2.Bataguda	46	01	47
		3.Barakhama	55	06	61
		4.Sindrigaon	39	01	40
		5.Landagaon	33	00	33
		6.Salaguda	44	03	47
		Total	240	11	251
	02. Tumudibandh	1.Tumudibandh	15	00	15
		2.Lankagada	68	01	69
		3.Belghar	64	00	64
		4.Mundigada	25	00	25
		5.Kurtumgada	44	00	44
		Total	216	01	217
	03. Kotagarh	1.Kotagarh	27	00	27
		2.Durgapanga	31	01	32
		3.Srirampur	14	00	14
		4.Ora	31	00	31
		5.Subarnagiri	13	01	14
		6.Parigada	20	01	21
		Total	136	03	139
	04. K.Nuagam	1.K.Nuagam	29	00	29
		2.Kudutuli	50	00	50
		3.Mahasingh	32	00	32
		4. Sarangada	07	00	07
		5.Bandaguda	25	02	27
		6.Chanchedi	24	02	26
		7.Gunjibadi	38	02	40
		Total	205	06	211
	05. Daringbadi	1.Daringbadi	86	04	90
		2. Simanbadi	24	06	30
		3. Bamunigam	22	00	22
		4.Katingia	32	03	35
		5.Gadapur	22	01	23
		6.Dasingbadi	27	00	27
		7.Budaguda	40	02	42
		Total	253	16	269
	06. G.Udayagiri	1.G.Udayagiri	07	00	07
		2.Katingia	07	00	07
		3. Lingagada	15	01	16
		4.Kalinga	25	03	28
		5.Gresingia	20	00	20
		6.Mallikpadi	13	00	13
		Total	87	04	91
	07. Tikabali	1.Tikabali	25	01	26
		2.Badimunda	13	01	14
		3.Pikaradi	22	03	25
		4.Paburia	18	01	19
		5.Kainjhar	40	00	40
		6.Gutungia	14	02	16
		Total	132	08	140
	08. Chakapad	1.Chakapada	32	02	34
		2.Bapalmendi(B)	09	01	10
		3.Chahali	22	03	25
		4.Ghatiguda	11	02	13
		5.Linepada	27	01	28
		6.Sankarakhole	34	01	35
		Total	135	10	145

	09. Raikia	1.Raikia	27	01	28
		2.Sugudabadi	36	01	37
		3. Karada	15	00	15
		4. Indragada	26	00	26
		5.Mandakia	18	00	18
		6.Ranaba	27	00	27
		Total	149	02	151
02.Khondmals	10.Khondmals, Phulbani	1.Phulbani	14	00	14
		2.Bisipada	52	03	55
		3.Gumagada	23	03	26
		4.Jamjhari	40	01	41
		5.Katringia	60	04	64
		6.Tudipaju	30	01	31
		Total	219	12	231
	11. Khajuripada	1.Khajuripada	39	00	39
		2. Balaskumpa	34	00	34
		3.Sudrukumpa	78	05	83
		4. Dutimendi	26	01	27
		5.R.Nuagaon	38	00	38
		6.Gudari	26	01	27
		Total	241	07	248
	12. Phiringia	1.Phiringia	54	00	54
		2.Ratanga	68	01	69
		3. Bandhagada	28	00	28
		4. Nuapadar	27	02	29
		5.Sadingia	70	05	75
		6. Gochhapada	82	02	84
		7.Balandapada	73	01	74
		Total	402	11	413
	Grand Total		2415	91	2506

There are 2506 revenue villages including 91 uninhabited villages spreading over an area of 7649.3 Square Kms.

Genesis and Evolution of Revenue Administration:

1. In the British Era**:** There were three “Taluks” namely Kandhamal, G.Udayagiri and Balliguda.

a) There were three RI circles namely Kandhamal, Phiringia and Khajuripada in Kandhamal ‘Taluk”.

b) Four R.I. circles namely G.Udayagiri, Tikabali, Chakapad and Raikia in G.Udayagiri “Taluk” and

c) Balliguda, Daringbadi and Kotagarh circles in Balliguda “Taluk”.

Each R.I. circle was managed by one R.I., one Amin and two peons. Their duty was to collect revenue from the Mutha heads and keep land records.

In the year 1964 reorganization of R.I. circles were under taken and the existing R.I. circles were divided for better administration. The R.I. circles increased from the existing 10 R.I. circles to 24 R.I. circles for better revenue administration and efficient collection of land revenue.

In the year 1982 again reorganization took place and a new Tahasil at Daringbadi was created and 19 no of new R.I. circles were created increasing the strength to 43.

In the year 2008 the existing Tahasils were reorganized from four to twelve. The Tahasils were opened in the local limits of each Panchayat Samiti/ Block in order to deliver service at the door step to the citizens. 41 new R.I. circles were opened increasing the strength to 84.

The present Balliguda Sub-division which comprises Balliguda zone (Present Balliguda, Kotagarh, Tumudibandh, K.Nuagaon, Daringbadi Tahasil) was a part of Ganjam Agency, where the G.Udayagiri zone i.e erstwhile G.Udayagiri Tahasil (Present G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Tikabali and Chakapad Tahasil) was under the ex-State Ghumusar.

Year	Structural Change
1855	Kandhamal Sub-division brought under the control of British Administration to stop the Human sacrifice by the Kandha.
1891	Kandhamal sub-division was made part of the Angul District which continued till 1936.
1936	Separate Odisha province was created and Kandhamal sub-division was made part of Ganjam District. G.Udayagiri and Balliguda area was under the control of Ganjam Agency/ district till 1948. During the year 1948 Boudh-Kandhamal District was created with three Sub-division viz Kandhamal Sub-division, Balliguda Sub-division and Boudh sub-division Boudh Sub-Division was separated from the District in this year 1994 and present Kandhamal District was created.

Settlement Operations before Independence in Kandhamal

Limited Settlement during 1921-25 :

During 1921-25, limited survey and settlement was done for the first time in Kandhamal Sub-Division. The lands of non-Kandhas only were surveyed. The 56 villages of Chakapad Kandham, had been completely surveyed under the Madras Presidency during the middle of the 2nd decade of the 20th century. There was also some patch survey in respect of G.Udayagiri Tahasil in 1921-23. Mr. A.J. Olenbach was given the charge of Settlement Officer of Kandhamal and was assisted by one Kanungo, one inspector, ten amins and ten men. Dutimendi village was taken in to consideration for first Settlement operation. This work was completed in 1925 by J.W. Wood. Out of 50 muthas of this Sub-Division 9 (nine) muthas were surveyed as non-Kandhas held lands in them all and only a portion of 39 muthas where lands held by non-Kandhas were surveyed. Two muthas, which were entirely free from non-Kandhas were not surveyed.

Under A.G. Leach I.C.S. the survey and settlement of Chakapad Khandam was completed in the year 1916 AD and G.H. Jackson completed a limited survey of Balliguda Sub-Division on 1924 AD.

Settlements in Khondmals Subdivision:

During the early days of the British administration no land revenue was assessed in the Khondmals. The system of general administration was enforced through the traditional headman of the village, the Malik; and the Saradar of the Mutha, a group of villages. In 1872 at the special request of Khond Sardars a tax was imposed on liquor shops in order to check drunkenness. “In 1875, the Khonds agreed to pay a plough tax (calculated on the number of ploughs) and to the sum so realized Government agreed to add an equal amount, the total constituting the Khandmals Road Fund which was utilized for construction of roads, inspection bungalows, wells etc., for the benefit of the people and of administration. The plough tax was regarded as a voluntary contribution and it was collected voluntarily by the village headman who was not entitled to get any remuneration for his service rendered in Khomdmals subdivision but alienation of land by the Khonds to non-Khonds used to be duly enquired into from time to time, registered and land revenue assessed on it, as the exemption from assessment of land revenue has always been considered purely personal to Khonds”.

After the constitution of the district of Angul with the Khondmals as one of the subdivisions in 1891, the Angul District Regulations (of 1894) was framed with a view to providing a complete but simple code of substantive and procedural law suitable to local conditions. But there was no provision in this Regulation defining the rights and liabilities of persons occupying land excepting that the procedure for recovery of public demand was defined in it. To prevent the transfer of land to outsiders and non-agriculturists an order was issued by the Government in 1902 which provided “that mutation on account of alienation by sale or gift would be withheld unless the applicant could produce a copy of Deputy Commissioner’s order sanctioning the transfer. It was also laid down that should any raiyat transfer or mortgage his holding in contravention of this rule, the Deputy Commissioner would be at liberty to evict the transferee and to resume the holding and settle it with another tenant. As the raiyat held directly under the Government without intervention of any intermediary it was possible to enforce this rule with satisfactory results. It was subsequently felt that this executive order of withholding mutation should be translated into a legislative provision. Accordingly, it was provided in the Regulation that no transfer of any tenure or holding would be valid without the consent of the Deputy Commissioner. The tenants were also protected form ejectment and it was further laid down in the law that the immovable property of a tenant could not be sold without

the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. The Angul Laws Regulation, 1913 which repealed the Angul District Regulation, 1894 was definite improvement on it containing, as it did, complete, simple provisions of substantive and procedural law including the law regarding the transfer of landed property. These simple provisions were considered sufficient for the purpose because the land tenure was still simple, there being only agriculturist raiyats under the Government who for all practical purposes were occupancy tenants and private rent receiving interests were practically unknown." The question of survey and settlement of Khandmals was one that had engaged the attention of the Government for a period of over 20 years previous to the commencement of the first survey and settlement operation in 1921. It originated as Khonds were rapidly losing their lands by sale and mortgage to the persons of other castes and sinking to the level of labourers. Section 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913, which provided for the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner for any kind of transfer by a tenure holder or a raiyat of his right in his land, had hardly been enforced and there was a growing danger that in Khandmals, the lands might pass wholesale into the hands of the non-tribals, unless the protective regulation was properly enforced and it was obvious that the local authorities could not enforce it unless they had a record-of-rights as a basis for their work. After a good deal of correspondence, the Government finally decided in 1918 for survey and settlement in this area and issued order to that effect in their letter No. 3047-P., dated the 24th September, 1918. In the said order it was clearly stated that the object of settlement was not to assess the Khands to land revenue, but simply to find out what lands were held by the non-Khonds, to consider their title to them and to assess them if they were maintained by them. So far the survey extended to lands held by the Khonds, the object was to prepare a record which would protect them from the loss of their land and enable future disputes to be settled. It was not easy to get the Khonds to understand Government attitude towards them and they viewed the whole project with extreme distrust. However, A.J. Ollenbach, the then Sub-divisional Officer of Khandmals who commanded the confidence of the Adivasis commenced the operations during December 1921 and J.W. Woodhouse completed the operations during 1925. This Settlement was treated as limited survey and settlement as only the lands of the non-Khonds were surveyed.

The only record available about the above survey and settlement operations in the Khondmals subdivision is the 'Final Report on the Survey and Settlement Operation' in the Khondmals subdivision, 1921-25. From this report it is ascertained that prior to the survey and settlement of 1921-25, there was no survey and record-of-rights in this area. Out of the 50 Muthas of this subdivision, all villages were surveyed in 9 Muthas as non-

Khonds held lands in them all. In 39 Muthas, only a portion of the total number of villages contained lands held by the non-Khonds and so were surveyed. Two Muthas which were found entirely free from non-Khonds were not surveyed.

During this settlement for the purpose of assessment, the lands were classified as follows:

1. Rice Lands — Three classes
2. Bari lands — Those were sown with valuable crops like turmeric, oil seeds and sugarcane.
3. Taila land — Those were uplands yielding other dry crops and only rice.

Since the whole of the subdivision was a Government Khasmahal, the rate of rent was fixed by the Government as follows:

		Rs.	Annas	Pies	Equivalent to	Rs
1.	For 1st class paddy land per acre	1	9	00	=	1.56
2.	For 2nd Class paddy land per acre	1	0	08	=	1.05
3.	For 3rd Class paddy land per acre	0	8	04	=	0.52
4.	For Bari land per acre (Turmeric, oilseed and sugarcane land)	0	8	04	=	0.52
5.	For taila land per acre (yielding other dry crops and only rice from lands)	0	4	02	=	0.27
6.	For Home site			Free		

Rents in the above rates had been assessed on (1) lands belonging to the non-Kondas, (2) lands belonging to non-Kondhas but given in mortgage to the konda, the mortgager was to pay the rent, (3) lands belonging to Kondas which were given in mortgage to the non-Khonds, the mortgagee was to pay the rent. No rents were assessed on the lands of the Khonds, mixed tribes, Pans and Sauras.

The above rates of rent was fixed at a flat rate. There was no method of assessment, such as, assessing some per cent of net income of the various types. This settlement report also does not tell as to whether the productive capacity of the land was experimented. The villages were classified taking into account their situation, facility of irrigation, and communication facilities.

The rules for this survey and settlement were drawn up by James Taylor, the Deputy Commissioner of Angul in 1918, and had the consent of the Government. According to these rules no detailed survey was required to be made. There being no previous laying of the traverse stations by a survey party equipped with theodolite, the Amins had to lay their own traverse stations and lines by magnetic compass and sightvane.

In November 1922, C.L. Phillip, I.C.S., the Political Agent and Commissioner of Odisha Feudatory States and Angul, inspected the field and recess work and came to the conclusion that the quality and progress of the work could be greatly improved if the rules were amended and accordingly he made certain amendments to the existing rules. The operations were thereafter carried out in the light of these amendments and the progress of the work was greatly accelerated. The area of the subdivision at that time was 800 sq. miles (2,072 sq. km) out of which only 58.76 sq. miles (152 sq. km) were surveyed. The operations were restricted to 60 per cent of the total estimated area under cultivation. The results of the survey revealed that more than one-fourth of the land held by the Tribals had passed out to the non-tribals. The gross rental derivable from the assessed lands of all classes was Rs. 8,104-15-2 (Rs. 8,104.97) of which Rs. 1,013-1-11 (Rs. 1,013.11) had to be paid to collecting agents. The taxes were being collected through 57 Mutha Sardars who were remunerated at the rate of 12½ per cent of the gross collection.

The term of this settlement was for fifteen years. In this settlement the tenants, both Khonds and non-Khonds, were classified as occupancy raiyats with the exception of those tenants who held service tenures. There was only one such class known as Paiks. There were no under-tenants.

Under the Angul Laws Regulations, the raiyats could only transfer their rights in holdings with the Deputy Commissioner's approval. Transfers not receiving his sanction could be revoked by him.

There were 32 Mutha heads called as Sardars. The Sardar was the administrative head of a Mutha or a group of Muthas under the Sub-divisional Officer and was directly responsible for the revenue and tax collections. They derived 12½ per cent of the gross demand of the land revenue as commission for collection of land revenue. They were also collecting plough tax and Chowkidari tax. The Sardars were not enjoying any service or Jagir lands in lieu of their service. The Muthadars, i.e. Sardars were collecting a voluntary gift offering from the people on ceremonial occasions like births, marriages, deaths etc. They were maintaining revenue registers relating to land revenue, plough tax and Chowkidari tax. They were assisting the police in maintenance of law and order, but were not subordinate to the police. The Deputy Commissioner, Khandmals, was the appointing authority of the Mutha Sardars and had also the powers to dismiss or punish them. No appeal was to lie against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Below the Mutha Sardars were another set of officials known as Mutha Malliks. Their duty was to assist the Mutha Sardars in collection of rent and taxes and were to receive a remuneration of one-third of the percentage allowed to the Sardars for the purpose. They were

responsible to repot instances of breaches of law, cutting of road side trees and such matters not being cognigible crimes to the Sardars as well as to the Sub-divisional Officer. The Mutha Mallicks were appointed by the Sub-divisional Officer. They were recruited from the Khond castes.

The other functionary at the village level was the village headman, appointed by the Sub-divisional Officer. His functions were to give immediate information to the Mutha Malik and Sardar and also to the office-in-charge of the nearest police station on all matters relating to crime, beginning from unnatural deaths to unlawful assembly.

A set of rules were prescribed for appointment of the above functionaries and to regulate their appointment, functions and dismissal. These rules were framed by the Deputy Commissioner.

During this settlement all lands belonging to the Government were surveyed in blocks. The orchards and fruit trees were not surveyed as they were treated as communal property.

In 1936, after the creation of the Province of Odisha, the Angul Laws Regulation, 1913 was repealed by two regulations, one for Angul and the other for Khandmals, each of which was defined as a distinct in the respective regulations. These Regulations "more or less re-enacted the same provisions as were contained in the Regulations of 1913 as to the rights and liabilities of tenants in land and continued the protection that there could be no transfer of the holding of a tenant or any part thereof without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

Settlement in Baliguda Subdivision

At the time of the British management, the area now forming the subdivision of Balliguda was mainly under the management of the hill zamindars. The area formed a part of the Ganjam district. The tract was predominantly inhabited by the Khonds "whose way of life was totally different from those in the plains, communication facilities were extremely meager and living difficult". Though it was the general policy of the British Government to treat both the hill and plain zamindars alike, they, before going for a formal settlement of this tract, wanted to know more details about these hill zamindars. In these circumstances the Government had to make a sort of stand-still agreement with the hill zamindars to make them liable to pay Peshkush.

There was a disturbance in Ghumsar in 1816 which "clearly brought out that the Khonds were extremely loyal to their zamindars and the zamindars as a class were not to be too much relied upon until the administration was properly organized and the country fully subjugated. To effectively deal with

emergencies in these tracts, Government decided to remove the zamindaris both in the hills and on the plains from the jurisdiction of normal administration and put them under the special control of the Collector as 'Agent' to the Government with Assistant Agents to help him in administering these areas". Since then, these areas were termed as 'Agency' (derived from the term Agent in whose special charge these tracts were placed). To give a statutory recognition to this decision of the Government the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 was passed. According to the provisions of the Act, the collection and superintendence of revenue of every description in the Agency vested in the Collector. The Governor was authorized to prescribe such rules as may be deemed proper for the guidance of the Agent and of all officers working in the Agency.

"The introduction of an administrative system hither to unknown in these tracts and the inevitable difficulties, however transitory they might have been concomitant therewith, added to the dissatisfaction of the tribal population of these hills and the tribals rose in rebellion many a time in the first three quarters of the 19th century. Therefore, even though the Government could establish a strong and settled administration in the plains, it could not do so in the hills as it remained preoccupied with stamping out rebellions.

The plain portion of this tract was transferred to the jurisdiction of ordinary revenue, civil and criminal administration in 1866. But a protion of the same was placed again under the Agency Department in 1869. "There was no further transfer from or to the territorial jurisdiction of the Agency thereafter till 1st January, 1953 when the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839 was repealed and the entire area stood transferred to the jurisdiction of normal civil, criminal and revenue administration".

The Scheduled District Act enumeration the Agency tracts as Scheduled District was passed in 1874. According to the provisions of this Act, application of normal laws was barred in this tract.

In the meantime Government decided to recognize the hill chiefs not as hill zamindars but as service holders and the Malikas under their possession as service grants. Accordingly, in between 1874 and 1881 some of these chiefs were granted Sanads which clearly mentioned that these hill chiefs or the Muthadars were to hold the Muthas as service tenures and on payment of a fixed amount of Nazarana. The Muthadars in exchange executed Kabuliyats. They had under them other heads of Muthas and their subordinates who were service Inamadars. The Muthadars and Muthaheads were getting income partly from Mamuls (both in money and kind) and partly from Inam lands. During the early days of British occupation it was their

responsiblility to maintain peace and order in the Agency. But gradually this responsibility was given to the normal administration.

As mentioned earlier, the Khond peasantry occupied the largest portion of the tract. They paid no rent. In 1846, Government also ex-pressed their intention by a proclamation not to impose any tax on hill races if they stopped human sacrifice. It was, however, indicated that the tribals would only pay the customary grants known as Mamuls to the Muthadars and Muthaheads. But in course of times some of the lands held by hill races passed on to the non-hill people of the plains. The Government took steps to put a stop to such alienation. The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act (Act-1 of 1917) was passed which prohibited all transfer from hill men to non-hill men without express permission of the authorities.

In the G.Udayagiri Tahasil (then Taluk), there was survey and settlement in the 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam during the Fasli year 1324, i.e. 1914 and completed in 1916. A.G. Leach, I.C.S., was the Settlement Officer in charge of these operations. 56 villages were surveyed and the lands in these villages belonging to both the Oriyas and the Khonds were assessed. The total land revenue from this came to Rs. 2,000. The wet lands were assessed at Re. 0-12-0 (Re.0.75) per acre and dry lands at Re. 0-6-0(Re. 0.37) per acre. The Bishoyis owned separate lands of their own and also got Mamuls, a customary per quisiter from the inhabitants. These Bishoyis were heads of Muthas. They were appointed and removed by the Government.

With the exception of Chakapada Khandam, the entire Balliguda sub-division was un surveyed and Government were the landlord of the entire area and there were no estates in the sense which that term usually bears. In the notification No. 2584/Revenue, dated the 9th July, 1918, the Government of Madras ordered for the survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of lands alienated by the Khonds in the G.Udayagiri Tahasil. It was further envisaged that the survey would be confined to Block traverses of Oriya lands and the separate survey of such scattered lands belonging to members of hill tribes that were included in Oriya blocks, the land surveyed would be demarcated and field measurement books to be prepared. Mutha was adopted as the administrative unit for survey, not the village.

As mentioned above, in Chakapad Khandam which borders to the east of these lands, wet lands were assessed at Re. 0.12.0 (Re. 0.75) per acre and dry lands at Re. 0.6.0 (Re. 0.37) per acre. But the assessment, in respect of the Oriya lands was proposed to be made at a rate of Rs. 2 for low wet land, re. 1 for high wet land and Re. 0.12.0 (Re.0.75) for dry land. Such a decision was taken obviously for the reason that the Oriyas had acquired the Khond lands which were saddled with the burden of public

labour. They were not discharging that burdern but continued to thrust it upon the Khonds. The Khonds, though ousted from the lands, continued to receive for their labour the same remuneration in cash as they used to receive when the substantial payment for them was for the enjoyment of their land free of tax. It was sufficiently clear that either the Oriyas would work upon the roads etc. in person or landless Khonds be exempted from labour for the lands they used to enjoy.

As Mohamadans were also owning lands in G.Udayagiri, subsequently the Government in the Revenue Department Notification No. 3786, dated the 29th November, 1918 ordered that the survey should be made applicable not only to the Oriya lands but also to lands held by other than the Oriyas, who were not members of the hill tribes. The survey and settlement operation though proposed to be taken up in the year 1918, had to be postponed till June 1921 on account of outbreak of famine in the area, in pursuance of the directives of the Board of Revenue, Madras, communicated on their order No. 1034, dated the 17th May, 1919.

The survey and preparation of record-of-rights in respect of lands alienated by Khonds and other hill men commenced in June 1921 and continued till July 1922, when they were stopped temporarily for want of funds. It was again taken up in May 1923 and was completed by the end of June 1924. G.H. Jackson, I.C. S., was in charge of the limited settlement operations. The settlement report of 1924 reveals that the total area surveyed and settled was 6614 acres and the assessment on it was Rs. 9,365.00. The rate of assessment adopted was, low wet land Rs. 2 per acre, high wet land Re. 1 per acre and permanent dry land Re. 0.75 paise (Re. 0-12-0) per acre. The classification of land was made solely with reference to the agricultural facilities of lands and was not based on classification of soils. Samsthanam services Inams namely those of Bishoyis and Dandasis, Naik and Paiks were found in Kalanjori, Sakkidingia, Raingia, Bappolomendi, Tomosomendi, Bastingia, Paningia and Mundikia Mithas.

The total extent of service Inams held by the Inamdars was 645.71 acres. These Inams were recognized by the Government.

There were no irrigation sources. The whole tract was rain fed. There were some perennial springs supplying drinking water and water for crops, but no water rate was charged.

The Muthas during the above settlement were grouped into six Karanam changes. These Karanam charges were again grouped into two Firkas and each Firkas was kept in charge of a Revenue Inspector.

The Raiyats of 56 villages of Chakapad Khandam which was fully settled and 41 villages where limited settlement operations were under taken

had occupancy right in their holdings. Excepting these areas, the lands held by others, both tribals and non-tribals in the agency tract of Balliguda division, the geographical area of which is 2,173 square miles (5,606.34 sq. km.) was un surveyed and as such the lands were not assessed to rent. However, in lieu of land revenue, the Adibasis had to make certain customary payments in cash and in kind to the Muthadars and the subordinate Mutha officials. In an area where money was scarce and barter economy was prevailing, these presents had to be given in kind. Gradually, as the power and influence of the Mutha officials over the tribals increased these presentations in kind lost its voluntary character and came to be regarded as a levy on the villagers.

Generally, three main classes of tenure holders were found in this sub-division, namely;

(i) Muthadars of Hill Chiefs who held Agency Sanads,

(ii) Patras, other heads of the Muthas and their subordinates and

(iii) The cultivating classes who were chiefly khonds and other hill tribes.

The position of the Muthadars was defined by the Sanands granted by the government, for which they had executed Kabuliyats in exchange. There were three such Muthas, namely, Ranaba, Kararha and Katingia. The Sanads granted to these Muthadars clearly mentioned that they were to hold the Muthas, as service tenures and on payment of fixed amount of Nazarana. The Muthadars of Katingia, Ranaba and Kararha were paying Rs. 50, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 respectively per annum as Nazarana. In addition to these three Muthas, there was a Jagir held by the Jagirdar of Ghatikharigurha on Sanad. He was paying Rs. 106 per annum as Nazarana. As mentioned earlier, under these Muthadars, there were Patras and other heads of Muthas and their subordinates, who were service Inamdars. The income of the Muthadars and Muthaheads consisted partly in Mamuls in money and in kind and partly Inam in lands. Mamuls collected by the Muthadars were varied in nature but the main item of collection of Mamuls was known as Sanja and Sistu which had some relationship with the lands. In addition to the Mamuls which had a bearing upon the land, the Muthadars and their subordinates were also collecting Mamuls in different forms and under different names. To mention a few important of them are; (1) Saree mamul, (2) Dali Mamul, (3) Jatra Mamul, (4) Madha and Bhutha Mamul, (5) Sikar Mamul, (6) Bethi Mamul, (7) Bogoda Mamul, (8) Baghakhai.

The nature and significance of the Mamuls indicated above are as follows. The quantum of these Mamuls was varying from Mutha to Mutha.

Madha and Bhutha Mamul

It was one type of mamul to Patra on death of the head of a Kandha family. The son or brother of deceased had to pay this mamul. Madhamamul was paid within 3 to 4 days of death at the rate of Rs.1, if he had heir and Rs.2 if he became heirless. 20 Khandhis of paddy and Rs.10/- for a bullock was collected from the heir of deceased and a buffalo worth Rs.20 and a piece of land in case of no direct heir. If the deceased left heirlessly, but he had the widow only, half of the property is collected as mamul and in case of total heirless or no claimant for property the entire property of the deceased was divided between Patra and villagers at the ratio of 50:50.

Dali Mamul

Dali means (in Oriya) purchased split pulses. This mamul was presented to mutha head during Dasahara in the form of a bunch of plantains, a bundle of hill red gram, and a pumpkin. Dali mamul is not collected in GhumsarUdayagiri Taluk.

JatraMamul

Through out the agency different festivals like RathYatra, Dasahara, Balijatra etc. are observed by mutha heads. For this occasion the tribals used to contribute Re.1 with or without a goat to mutha heads.

Sikar Mamul

The hunter had to give a fixed share of the flesh of the animal to Patra, kadodar and paik.

BaghakhaiMamul

In case of an inquiry on a death by tiger kill, a mamul was paid to the mutha head and the investigation team in shape of goat and rice or cash in the absence of goat and rice.

Bagoda Mamul

This was a mamul for second crop grown on hill slopes in shape of a particular share of red gram, jhudanga, castor, kangu etc. to mutha head.

Kendu Mamul

It was collected at the time of buffalo sacrifice. For each buffalo Rs.2 was paid to patra, Rs.2 to Peshania and Rs.2 to Polo (group). If a buffalo sacrifice was made on a new land the patra used to get Rs.6, one brass lota and a new cloth from Kandha village and Rs.2 from a Odia village.

Sanju Mamul

It was a voluntary mamul used to pay by each household at the time of harvesting of each new crop. A small portion of crops was given to mutha head for this purpose.

Saree Mamul

The mutha heads used to collect Rs. 5 to Rs.10 for a saree from the villagers on visiting a village. The saree was used for their head turban. The quantum of these mamuls was varying from mutha to mutha. The government officials received saree from mutha head at annual meeting for status.

Bethi

Bethi or free labour was a system prevailed in Kandhamal. The kandhas rendering free service to mutha head and other subordinate officials when they required. The period of such labour differs from one day to 10 days.

Existence of such mamul system and Bethi in the tribal region brought extreme economic distress and backwardness of the innocent and ignorant tribal population.

Mamuls were collected in shape of vegetable, paddy, rice, turmeric, tamarind and also in shape of flesh of goats and sheep. The Mamuls were paid either by the villagers as a whole or by each house or by a group of houses. The quantum of Mamul also used to increase with the extension in cultivation. The condition prevailing in these tracts and the infrequent contact of the administered with the administrators gave the Muthaheads a status of administrative middle men, and they took suitable advantage of such position. The Muthahead system was generally regarded as a system of Land Revenue Administration in the Agency area. The Muthaheads were usually called as Bishoyis, Patras and Dalabeheras.

The functions of the Muthaheads and Muthadars were primarily to maintain law and order, to report crimes and to accompany touring officers during tours in the Agency area. In other words, they were required to discharge certain administrative duties and were to maintain peace in the Agency area. In course of time these Muthaheads assumed some vestiges of royalty and surrounded themselves with various other subordinate officer i.e., subordinate agents, the more common among them being the Chatia, the Mallik, the Padar, the Majhi, the Bebhari, the Peshenia, the Desipatra and the Kothadalei,. It, however, appears certain that with a few exceptions, these agents were the personal servants of the Muthadars and the Muthaheads remunerated them either by the enjoyment, free of all levies, of

relatively larger holdings or by the appropriation, under a private arrangement with their employer, of a portion of the total Mamul collection.

According to Taylor, Mamuls were liable to alternation or adjustment from time to time at the direction of the Government. The Agent was competent to revise or resettle the Mamuls. The civil courts had no powers to decide any question as to the rate of Mamul payable. As the Muthahead system was ideal to the conditions existing then, a well defined system of appointment of Muthaheads and Mutha officials, grant of leave, punishment etc., was prescribed by the Agent for effective control over the Mutha officials.

The Muthaheads and the Mutha officials were appointed by the Agent subject to the power of revision by the Revenue Commissioner, Odisha. The Sub-Muthaheads and their Mutha officials were also appointed by the Agent and the village head and the other subordinates were appointed by the Special Assistant Agent. The Agent had powers to punish a Muthahead and the Special Assistant Agent had powers to fine Muthaheads up to Rs. 15. The Agent had powers to dismiss a Muthahead and a sub-Muthahead including their subordinate officers. Fine and suspension of sub-Muthaheads, dismissal of subordinate officers to the sub-Muthaheads vested on the Special Assistant Agent. The Special Assistant Agent had power to grant leave up to six months.

There were 52 Muthas in the G.Udayagiri Tahasil and 40 Muthas in the Balliguda Tahasil. Out of 40 Muthas of Balliguda Tahasil, 9 Mutha heads were paying Nazarana at the rate of Rs. 12 each per annum to the Government. The Muthadar of Katingia was paying Nazarana of Rs. 50 per annum. The land revenue demand of Balliguda Tahasil was Rs. 158. It was known as Nazarana. The remaining Muthaheads and sub-Muthadars of Kararha, Ranaba and the Jagirdar of Ghatikharigurha were paying Nazarana and they were holding the grants as service tenures. It was open for the Government to resume the service tenures if their services were no longer required. Even at the pleasure of the Government their service tenures could be resumed. These tenures were hereditary but subject to resumption.

With the passage of time, the quantum of Mamuls increased and it was looked upon as an extortion. The question of Mamuls was examined by the Partially Excluded Area Enquiry Committee, 1940 which came to the conclusion that these mamuls stood in the position akin to rent though they were not legally so.

By virtue of the powers conferred on the Collector as Agent to the Governor, the management of waste and Parombok lands was regulated by executive orders. According to it, all unoccupied lands in the Agency were

property of the Government and the Government would dispose of such lands. Persons encroaching on Parombok lands were evicted under the provisions of the Madras land Encroachment Act, 1905. Assignment of waste lands was exclusively made to the hill men on the condition that assignment would be null and void if the hill-men alienated the land to non-hillmen. Lands were reserved by the Agent for the Government purposes. Non-hillmen found in occupation of land reserved for hillmen were also evicted.

First Survey and Settlement Operations after Independence

The Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 (Odisha Act-3 of 1959) which was enacted to consolidate and amend the laws relating to survey, record-of-rights and settlement operation in the State of Odisha has been enforced in this district. In pursuance of the Government Notifications No. 74421-S-512/64-R dated the 24th November, 1964, No. 77276-S-473/65-R., dated the 3rd December, 1965 and No. 32475-S-36/68-R dated the 1st July, 1968 under section 36 (i)(c) of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, survey and settlement operations started in the Tahasils of Baliguda, Khondmals and G.Udayagiri respectively. For the purpose of survey etc. the present Kandhamal was divided into 3 settlement blocks. The Blocks 'A', 'B' and 'C' are coterminous with the Juridictions of Balliguda, G.Udayagiri and Khondmals Tahasils respectively.

During the last survey settlement operation 1,092 villages have been surveyed under block 'A' (Baliguda Tahasil). Of these, demarcation of all the villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri of 1,066 villages, attestation of 1,059 villages, draft publication and objection hearing of 965 villages and final publication and Patta distribution of 914 villages have been completed so far. The remaining villages are under different stages of operation. Under Block 'B' i.e. G. Udayagiri Tahasil, altogether 515 villages have so far been surveyed out of which demarcation of 515 villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri of 505 villages and attestation of 431 villages have been completed. The total number of villages under Block 'C' (Khondmals Tahasil) surveyed so far is 890. Demarcation in respect of all the villages, Kistwar and Khanapuri in respect of 888 villages, attestation of 852 villages, draft publication and objection hearing in respect of 845 villages and final publication and patta distrubtion of 774 villages have been completed. The remaining villages are under different stages of operation.

During the last settlement, the villages of the above three have been classified into 4 groups taking into consideration main factors, like (i) situation of the village, (ii) communication and marketing facilities, (iii) depredation by wild animals and (iv) liability to vicissitudes of season. Normally the villagers are classified into 3 groups for the purpose of

assessment of fair and equitable rent. But the fourth group has been created in the above Tahasils for the villages which are situated on hill tops and /or found deep inside the reserved forests without any communication and marketing facilities and are cut off from other villages. The lands of these Tahasils have also been classified into different classes having regard to certain main factors such as : (i) crops grown on the land, (ii) nature of the soil, (iii) situation of land in the villages and (iv) sources of irrigation.

The tenanted lands of Balliguda and G.Udayagiri Tahasils was classified into following classes:

(1) Bila-I, II and III

(2) Bila Jalasechita – I and II
(3) Padar – I and II
(4) Jalasaya – I and II
(5) Gharabari
(6) Bagayat
(7) Patita
(8) Adi

(9) Mahara

In Khondmals Tahasil tenanted land classified as above with the exception that Bila and Padar of Baligurha and G.Udayagiri Tahasil have been termed as Sarad and Taila. The housesites in town areas, however, have been subdivided into three classes, namely Gharabati – I , II and III.

Fair and equitable rent per hectare for different classes of land in different groups of village, (one sixth of the) net profit after reductions towards the cost of cultivation, cartage and merchant's profit, liability for the vicissitudes of the season and depredation by wild animals has been fixed as rent i.e. the share of the Government towards land revenue or rent.

The following are the rates of rent approved by the Government for different groups of villages for different classes of land:

Table-9.3

Classification of land	Rates of rent per hectare in rupees			
	Class-I villages	Class–II villages	Class-III villages	Class- IV villages
1.Billa I	7.80	5.60	4.30	2.60
2.Bila II	5.60	4.00	2.90	2.10
3.Bila III	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
4.Bila Jalasechita –I	8.80	6.60	5.30	3.60
5.Bila Jalasechita – II	6.60	5.00	3.90	3.10
6.Bila Jalasechita- III	4.00	3.10	2.80	2.30
7.Padar I	2.60	1.90	1.50	1.20
8.Padar II	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
9.Jalasaya I	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30

10.Jalasaya II	2.60	1.90	1.50	1.20
11.Bagayat	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
12.Patita/ Adi	2.00	1.40	1.30	1.00
13.Mahara	3.00	2.10	1.80	1.30
14.Gharabati (Rural)	7.80	5.60	4.30	2.60

The following areas, generally the present Block headquarters of the erstwhile 3 Tahasils were declared as urban areas.

Table-9.4

Name of the Tahasil	Name of the urban areas
1.Baligurha	1.Baligurha
	2.Kotagarh
	3.Daringbadi
	4.Tumudibandha
	5.Sarangagarh
	6.Nuagan
2.G.Udayagiri	1.G. Udayagiri
	2.Tikabali
	3.Raikia
3.Khondmals	1.Phulbani
	2.Phiringia
	3.Khajuripada

The land revenue for the homestead lands of these urban areas have been approved by the Government as follows:

Table-9.5

Name of the urban area	Rate of rent approved per hectare		
	Gharabari-I	Gharabari-II	Gharabari-III
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baligurha	375.00	200.00	100.00
Kotagarh	200.00	100.00	50.00
Daringbadi	200.00	100.00	50.00
Tumudibandh			
Sarangagarh			
Nuagan			
G.Udayagiri	375.00	200.00	100.00
Raikia			
Tikaballi			
Phulbani	375.00	200.00	100.00
Phiringia	200.00	100.00	50.00
Khajuriparha			

In order to assess fair and equitable rent for the homestead lands in the urban areas one per cent of the market value has been taken as the land revenue for such lands.

Exemption from assessment of rent for house sites to the extent of Ac. 0.04 has been allowed on the Gharabari lands in the rural areas in the above three Tahsils. A minimum rent of Re. 0.25 paise has been assessed per any holding in a Khata. During the current round of operations the Government

and communal lands have been recorded in four different manners as narrated below:

(1) Abada Jogya Anabadi

(2) Abada Ajogya Anabadi

(3) Sarbasadharana

(4) Rakhita

Method of survey followed in the last settlement operation

The survey and settlement operation was carried out in all the villages in metric system. At the outset, after the issue of notification for taking up survey and settlement operation, the village boundaries have been demarcated in accordance with the boundaries of the village identified by the villagers. Then the traverse of the village boundaries is made by theodolite. The cadastral survey was made with the help of plane table after the formation of quadrilaterals and drawing of sikim lines. The instruments used in plane Table survey are metric chain measuring 20 metres having 100 links, sightvane, optical square (commonly known as right angle), divider, gunia, diagonal scale, magnetic compass and a scale commonly known as patri. The maps are prepared mainly on the scale 1 = 4000 metres, higher scale such as, 1 = 2000 metres is also adopted for urban areas and towns. After the preparation of maps in Kistwar and Khanapuri stage the plot boundaries (Medha) and plot numbers are inked in the drawing section at head office in Indian ink. The area of the individual plot is extracted with the help of hectare comb and planimeter, and maps are sent to the Deputy Director of Surveys for not-final printing. After that all corrections effected in the maps in attestation, draft publication, the original map is sent to the Deputy Director of Survey and Map Publication, Odisha, Cuttack, for the supply of finally printed maps and preservation of the original map. The finally published map is given to the Tahasildar for preservation and further updation.

The record-of-rights which are prepared during Khanapuri are brought to the head office after the completion of Khanapuri for Khanapuri recess work and the records along with two copies of not-final maps are sent to the next stage of operation i.e. for Bujharat and attestation. Before starting of Bhujarat, a copy of the preliminary record-of-rights as prepared during Khanapuri, commonly known as Parcha is given to each Khata holder. These Parchas are brought back during Bhujarat and are again given to the tenants after attestation. The rent is then calculated and incorporated in each Khata at head office. The next stage of operation is known as draft publication and objection hearing during which period the draft records and

the maps are published for a period of 60 working days and objections invited to the entries made thereon. After the disposal of all objections and appeals, if any, against the orders of the Draft Publication and Objection Hearing Officer, the records are checked and the rent roll is placed before the Settlement Officer for approval. After that four copies i.e. the Tahasildar's copy, the Collector's copy, the Revenue Inspector's copy and the tenant's copy are prepared at head office. Then final publication and patta distribution camps are sent to the field. During this stage of operation the records are published for 7 days and the 7th day of such publication is known as the date of final publication. After that the copies of record-of-rights are distributed.

Current survey and settlement operation in Khondmals Sub-division

Notification for starting of second round settlement operation of Khondmals sub-division was made vide Notification No. 13590 dated. 17.03.97 in respect of 231 villages of Khondmal Tahasil, 248 villages of Khajuripada Tahasil and 413 villages of Phiringia Tahasil. Settlement operation was suspended vide letter No. 47729 dated. 2.12.05. Settlement operation was revived vide order No. 31920/R dated. 28.07.08 for 861 villages again.

Method of survey followed

The survey and settlement operation was carried out in Metric system. Instead of going to the field for survey,it was taken up in the existing blue print map in meter scale 1: 4000.

Present status

Out of the total 861 villages, final publication in respect of 858 villages and Patta distribution of 850 villages are completed by July,2015. R.O.R.s of 529 villages are submitted to different Tahasil and Collectorate till date. Out of remaining 8 villages, de-notification proposal of three villages has been sent by Settlement Officer, Berhampur to Directors Land records and Survey, Odisha Cuttack Vide letter No. 2695 dt. 20.12.2014 due to non co-operation of villagers. Settlement operation of rest 5 villagers relating to Phulbani Town is under progress. Survey and preparation of draft ROR is completed in respect 5 villages. Draft publication and disposal of cases is under progress in respect of 1 village and record completion work is under progress in respect of 4 villages.

The following rates of rent applicable to class-I, Class-II and Class-III villages as noted against each such classification have been approved as follows:-

Table-9.6

Sl No.	Classification of land	Rages of rent applicable class of villages in Rs. Per hectares.		
		Class-I	Class-II	Class-III
1	Billa Jalasechita Dofassli	40.00	35.00	30.00
2	Bila Jala sechita Ekfassali	35.00	30.00	25.00
3	Bila Anjalasechita-I	30.00	25.00	23.00
4	Bila Anjalasechita- II	28.00	24.00	21.00
5	Bila Anjalasechita-III	25.00	22.00	19.00
6	Padar	18.00	15.00	10.00
7	Bagayat-I	17.00	17.00	17.00
8	Bagayat –II	15.00	15.00	15.00
9	Jalasaya-I	35.00	30.00	25.00
10	Jalasaya-II	30.00	25.00	23.00
11	Patita	6.00	6.00	6.00
12	Gharabari	40.00	35.00	25.00
	(a).For residential purpose @ 0.25% of the market value			
	(b).Commercial and Industrial purposes @ 1 % of the market value.	160.00	140.00	100.00

Urban Areas

A: Homestead/ Gharabari land

A uniform flat rates of rent are followed as given below.

Sl No.	Name of the area	New Rate of Rent for Gharabari Kissam per Acre	New Rate of Rent for Gharabari Kissam to be used for religious and Philanthropic purpose per acre
1	Corporation	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 5000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 5000/-
2	Municipality	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 3000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 3000/-
3	NACs	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 2000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 2000/-
4	Rural areas	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 1000/-	0.01% of the market value subject to minimum of Rs. 1000/-

Land used for Industrial Purposes

Following rates of rent are being proposed in view of the increased demand of land for establishment of industries.

Sl No.	Name of the industries	New rate of rent per acre
1	Large Scale	1% of the market value of the land
2	Medium Scale	1% of the market value of the land
3	Small and Micro	0.5% of the market value of the land

Land Tenure System:

The different status under which the lands were recorded in the above settlement are noted below::

1	Occupancy holding	22.	Charcha Behera Jagir
2	Chandana holding	23.	Sevapuja Jagir
3	Bhogra	24.	Chakaran Jagir
4	Dalabehera Jagir	25.	Anagruhi Tanki Jagir
5.	Chowkidar Jagir	26.	Sunari Chakaran Jagir
6.	Paik Jagir	27.	Adhajama Lava Jagir
7.	Bhandari Jagir	28.	Faut-Ferrar
8.	Pania Jagir	29.	Debottar Nisakar
9.	Kumbhar Jagir	30.	Brahmottar Tanki
10.	Mehantar Jagir	31.	Khairat Maufi
11.	Mahar Jagir	32.	Brahmottar Tanki
12.	Tamakia Jagir	33.	Jhutapan Niskar
13.	Anagruhi Hatidhara Jagir	34.	Jhutapan Tanki
14.	Kansari Jagir	35.	Anagruhi Tanki
15.	Kahalia Jagir	36.	Tanki Bahal
16.	Bahuk Jagir	37.	Kharposh Tanki
17.	Bhitiria Jagir	38.	Kharposh Niskar
18.	Sagar Rakhya Jagir	39.	Private Khamar
19.	Nisakar Jagir	40.	Anabadi
20.	Sabaribuha and Buha Jagir	41.	Sarbasadharana
21.	Anagruhi Jagir	42.	Mahatrana

Some of the tenures are described as follow

Rayati Tenure

Rayati tenure of this ex-State was known as Thani and Pahi as the raiyat resided in the village of cultivation or not. In practice, this distinction had no significance. Persons having only house sites were called Chandanadar. The raiyats had right of occupancy over the lands they owned. As mentioned elsewhere, they had no right of transfer till 1930. In this year the Ruler allowed this right to them. But the idea that they had no right over the land was not deep rooted in them that they did not venture to transfer their land. So a fresh proclamation had to be made in 1941 about free transfer of raiyati and Chandana lands. There are certain parganas inhabited by Nanguli Khonds. These Khonds were not paying revenue like ordinary raiyats. They used to pay only what they could. Education and Improvement cess was collected at reduced rates from them. Khonds without the permission of the Durbar. The tenants were liable for eviction if they kept the land continuously uncultivated and did not pay rent for two continuous years. Mortgage and gift were permitted. Sub-letting was also permitted. Reclamation of new lands was done with the permission of the Sarbarkar and new lands were held rent-free for the first five years and at the half rate till next settlement. Surrendered and abandoned lands were disposed of usually by auction. Mutation was allowed on recovery of fees.

Other Tenures

There was no Zamindari in this ex-State but many whole villages were held under Debottar (also described as Khanja grants for various deities, where whole villages had been made over). Brahmottar, Khorakposak (maintenance), Jhutapan (Spittle) and other grants. 56 whole villages were held by tenure holders of which 21 were held as Khanjas by various deities.

There also existed various kinds of Jagirdars like Chowkidars, Paiks, Dalbeheras, Dhobas, Kumbhars, Bhitirias, Luhars, Bebartas etc. They were enjoying lands free of rent in lieu of services rendered by them either to the community or to the Ruler. These holdings were ordinarily heritable, but not transferable or partible.

Sarbarakari system

The Sarbarakars were collecting land revenue and were responsible for the revenue of the whole village before 1937-38. They were getting a remuneration of 15 per cent of the land revenue and also enjoyed Bhogra lands which were, however, rent paying. Rent was deducted from the remuneration allowed to them for revenue collection. The Sarbarakars had no occupancy right in the Bhogra land. The Bhogra lands were neither heritable nor transferable nor divisible although ordinarily passed from father to son. These lands were purely Chakran Jagir. In 1907 settlement, a protected status was grated to those Gountias who had been 20 years or more in possession of their villages or who was the actual re-claimer of the villages. The Durbar authorities had reserved the right of approving a new Sarbarkar on the death of the old one. Certificate proceedings had to be taken up against a Sarbarkar for the realization of the unrealized revenue of the village. As the Sarbarakars found great difficulty in paying the village revenue, this responsibility was taken away from them in 1937-38 and twelve Revenue Inspectors were appointed for the collection of land revenue. Thereafter the Sarbarakars were allowed only 5 per cent of the land revenue and the Bhogra land to discharge other duties assigned to them.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM, REFORMS AND ACTS

Besides the Zamindar, the other important tenures in this ex-estate were that of the Gountias and the raiyats. The Zamindar was a member of the tribal community (Scheduled Tribes). This tenure was heritable but impartible. The law of primogeniture prevailed. Succession had to be recognized by the Ruler on payment of Nazarana. The Zamindar had to pay takoli(tribute) which was liable to revision at each settlement. Takoli was fixed basing on actual income of the Zamindar. The income of the Zamindari and Takoli paid by the Zamindar to the Ruler in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd settlement were as follows:

	Income	Takoli
	Rs.	Rs.
1st Settlement	3,227	580
2nd Settlement	6,432	2,120
3rd Settlement	6,900	2,700

The Zamindar could be removed if found disloyal to the British Government or to the Durbar. He could also be removed if declared disqualified as per the provisions of the Court of Wards Act. He had no right over forests, mines, rivers etc. He was not allowed to take loan or to lease out home-farm and Khamar lands without the sanction of the Durbar. The Zamindar could grant any male member of his family some lands for maintenance but such grant could be resumed by his successor.

The Gountias were the village heads. They were appointed by the Zamindar. But such appointments were formally approved by the Ruler who changed Nazarana from the new Gountia. The Gountias were allowed to collect rent from the tenants and were also help responsible for the general management of the village. For the service rendered by them, they enjoyed Bhogra land. They had the authority to allot house sites to the needy tenants. They were held responsible for the payment of rent to the Zamindar. The holdings of the protected Gountias were heritable but impartible.

The tenures of occupancy raiyats were heritable. Permission was required in case of transfer. If the holding was kept fallow for two years and rents and other dues were not paid it was deemed to have been surrendered. Gountia was entitled to lease out that holding to a fresh tenant. The occupancy tenant could grant lease of his entire holding for two years; and for part thereof, for 5 years. He could be ejected for non-payment of rent by way of a suit. Partition among more than one successor was subject to the permission from the authorities.

Abolition of Bethi

Bethi was commuted to annas three (Re. 0.19) per rupees of rent in the ex-state of Boudh in 1940. On the recommendation of the Partially Excluded Area Enquiry Committee, Bethi was abolished in Khondmals and Balliguda subdivisions in 1949.

Land Reforms

Land reform was non-existent in the pre- independent era in the District of Kandhamal. The hillmen, the original settlers of the tract, were simple, illiterate and little conscious of their rights on the land. In consequence they became an easy prey in the hands of the unscrupulous outsiders. With the object of checking the alienation of land of hillmen in favour of non-hillmen, the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act of 1947 was enacted for

the Ganjam Agency area which included the Baligurha Subdivision. There was also provision in the Anugul Law Regulation of 1913 (repealed by the Khondmals Law Regulation of 1936) in restricting transfer of holding to the outsiders. Kandhamals, then forming a subdivision of Angul district, was under the provision of this Regulation.

In Balliguda Sub-division, which was a part of the Ganjam Agency, there were maliahs under the hill chiefs called Muthadars. They were rendering no service to the people and outlined their utility. There retention was no longer justified under the changing circumstances. So was the case with the Mutha heads who were in change of Muthas. They were neither landlords nor proprietors. Since most of their important duties were withdrawn by the Government. Their continuance was felt unnecessary.

The District was formed on the 1st January, 1948, after the merger of the princely States, amalgamating the ex-State of Boudh with Khandamals. Later on the villages of the Panchara ex-Zamindari of Sonepur ex-State and Baligurha and G.Udayagir Taluks of the Ganjam district joined with it. Soon after the integration of the ex-States with the province the Government of Odisha issued the Administration of Odisha States Order, 1948 which gave a number of rights to the raiyats including the rights not to be ejected except in execution of a decree for ejectment, right to freely transfer his holding, to have full right over the trees standing on his holding, etc. On the other hand, the service tenure holders and persons holding Khamar, Nij-jote or any other private lands of the ruler were given the right of occupancy over their holdings on payment of fair and equitable rent as assessed by the competent revenue authorities.

The Odisha Tenents Protection Act (Odisha Act III of 1949) was passed as a temporary measure for the protection of the Bhagchasis. This Act was given effect to restrospectively from the 1st September, 1947.This Act was extended from time to time till it was repeated by the Odisha Tenants Relief Act 1955.

The rights given under the Administration of Odisha States Order, 1948 were further amplified and made into enactment entitled “The Odisha Merged States (Laws) Act 1950. Under the provisions of the Act, the occupancy tenants got the right to freely transfer his holdings. He also got full right over the taxes standing on the holding. He was not entitled to be evicted from his holding without the execution of a decree for judgement by a competent court. The Sukhabasis service tenure holders, and holders of Nj-jote and private lands of the ruler got the right of occupancy.

Odisha Estate Abolition Act:

A Major step towards land reforms was the passing of the Odisha Estates Abolition Act, 1951. The Act came into force on the 9th February, 1952. The Muthadars in the Agency tracts were service holders having no proprietary interest to the Muthas in their possession. They and their subordinates like Muthadars were making many kinds of excise on the tribal population inhabiting the area, in addition to the Muthas they were entitled to. In 1953, Government decided that in the changed setup these functionaries had no use and their services should be terminated. Accordingly, notices terminating their services and directing them to give back possession of their respective Muthas were issued in March 1954. The Muthadars of Kararha, Ranaba and Katingia were returned by the Government in that year. The Ghatikhariguda Jagir was resumed in 1964. It provides for the abolition of all sorts of intermediaries between the State of Odisha and the tiller of the soil.

The Odisha Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation 2 of 1956.

This Act repealed the provisions of the Agency Tract Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917 with an object of ensuring effective Protection to the Scheduled Tribes of the Scheduled Areas in the enjoyment of their land and other immovable property. The Regulation which came into force on the 4th October, 1956 is applicable to the Scheduled Areas of the State including the Baligurha and Khandmals subdivisions of the district of Khandmal district.

Institution and disposal of cases u/s 3(2), 3(A), 3(B) of Regulation-2/1956 since inception:

Table-9.7

No. of cases detected since inception till 31.7.2015		No. of cases decided in favour of STs		No. of cases in which land was restored to STs		No. of cases rejected		Balance for delivery of possession		Cases pending for disposal	
No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac	No.	Area in Ac
22798	10142.96	13347	3541.06	12744	3235.47	9407	6575.66	603	305.59	44	26.24

Institution and disposal of cases u/s 3(I) of Regulation-2/1956 since inception

Table-9.8

Total No. of cases instituted since inception	No. of cases disposed of				Balance	Extent of area in which permission granted	
	Rejected	Dropped	Permission granted	Total		No.	Area in Ac.
2712	844	1050	818	2712	0	818	249.02

As of August,2015 there is no such Bebandobasta cases are pending for disposal.

The Ganjam and Boudh (Village Officers Abolition) Act 1969 was passed which were in to force within Balliguda Sub-division on the 1st June 1970. In January 1971, 23 categories of village officers including Muthaheads of the above Sub-divisions were abolished under this Act. In 1975, the Act was further amended abolishing the second batch of 28 categories of village offices of this Sub-divisions. Under the Odisha offices of village police (Abolition) Act 1964, the Chowkidary system has been abolished in the district. The Jagir lands enjoyed by the Chowkidars have been settled with them on occupancy right. There were 454 Paik Jagirs in Kandhamal Sub-division and the extent of land covered by the Jagirs was 164.44 acres. The Paik Jagir was abolished in Order No.72162-R dated the 23rd December 1963 of the Government in Revenue Department. The Mutha Sardar system of this Sub-division was also abolished with effect from the 3rd October, 1965.

Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 :

The Odisha Land Reforms Act, 1960 brought a revolutionary change in the sphere of land tenure system. The Act provided for resumption of land for personal cultivation, uniformity in land rights, conferment of right of ownership, protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes raiyats from illegal alienation of land, fixation of ceiling on agricultural holdings, and acquisition of surplus land. This Act repeated the Odisha Tenant's Relief Act, 1955. The Act has been amended in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1974,1975 and 1976.

The present status of institution and disposal of ceiling surplus cases is given below:

Ceiling surplus provision of the OLR Act has been extended to Kandhamal district with effect from 4.6.1990. The progressive position of ceiling cases up to end of 2013-14 is given below.

Table-9.9

01	No. of returns filed	12
02	No. of cases registered suo motu	187
03	Total no. of cases for disposal	199
04	No. of cases in which draft statement confirmed	34
05	No. of draft statement finally published	34
06	Area involved in acres	557.90
07	Area set aside due to devesting	0.56
08	Net area vested	557.34
09	Area involved in litigation before taking over possession	36.59
10	Area taken over possession	520.75
11	Area reserved for public purpose: 9.91	14.17

	Area unsuitable for agriculture : 0.37	
	Area covered under litigation	
	After taking over possession :3.89	
12	i. Area distributed	506.58
	ii. No. of beneficiaries	708
13	Area settled with S.T. person	312 Ac.258.01
14	Area settled with O.C person	213 Ac.108.87
15	Total	708 Ac.506.58
16	No. of cases dropped	165
17	No. of cases pending	Nil

Institution and disposal of various cases under OLR Act.

The detailed position of cases under different sections except Chapter IV of OLR Act for the year, 2013-14 is as under:

Section of OLR Act.	Cases pending as on 1.4.13	Cases instituted during 13-14	Total for disposal	No. of cases disposed of	Balance as on 1.4.14
U/S 22	13	17	30	16	14
U/S 23 and 23A	1	1	2	1	1
U/S 8(A)	241	352	593	350	243
U/S 19(1(C)	76	69	145	80	65

Other Acts and Rules in Force:

The survey and preparation of record-of –rights are done mainly under the provisions of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and rules made thereunder. Besides, other acts and rules followed in the preparation of up to date record-of-rights are:

1. The Odisha Estate Abolition Act,
2. The Odisha Land Reforms Act,
3. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act,
4. The Indian Succession Act,
5. The Hindu Succession Act,
6. The Mahamadan Succession Act,
7. The Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act,
8. The Odisha Government Land Settlement Act,
9. The Odisha Merged States (Laws) Act,
10. The Odisha Bhoodan and Gramdan Act,
11. The Odisha Cess Act,
12. The Khondmals Laws Regulation,
13. The Regulation II of 1956,
14. The Technical Rules Vol. I, II and III,
15. The Bihar and Odisha Survey and Settlement Manual and
16. Principles for reservation of Government Lands in Rural Areas, 1966.

17. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act.
18. The Odisha Irrigation Act.
19. The Odisha Survey and settlement Act.
20. The Odisha
21. The Odisha Mutation Manual
22. Odisha Manual or Tenure Accounts.

HISTORY and DEVELOPMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTION SYSTEM

Prior to the introduction of the present system of collection, land revenue was collected in the different area of the district in the following manner.

Kandhamal Sub-Division

The subdivision of Khondmals was divided into 50 Muthas and 2 Firkas. The headquarters of the Firkas were located at (a) Phiringia and (b) Phulbani. Each Firka was in charge of a Revenue Inspector. As mentioned elsewhere, the responsibility of collection vested with Sardars of Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars. The Revenue Inspectors were to supervise the collection work of the Muthadars and to see that the collected amounts were credited inot the treasury. After Independence the Sardars became ineffective and in course of time they became completely ineffective as collection agency. Land revenue fell in considerable areas. The collection of land revenue and other Government dues from the tenants became the direct responsibility of the normal revenue agency of the Government after the abolition of the Mutha Sardar system on the 7th September, 1962. Chowkidary tax was abolished from the 3rd December, 1965 and plough tax from the 1st January, 1976.

Baliguda Sub-Division

The subdivision of Balliguda which comprises the then G.Udayagiri (Presently 4 Tahasils G.Udayagiri, Raikia Chakapad and Tikabali) and the Balliguda Tahasil (at present 5 Tahasils Balliguda, K.Nuagam, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh and Kotagada) had the Madras pattern of collection system. The G.Udayagiri Tahasil was divided into 3 Firkas, viz., G.udayagiri, Tikabali and Chakapad, each in charge of a Revenue Inspector. There were Karanams and Paiks (the later correspond with the Taliaries of the Ganjam District) whose tenures were governed under the Madras Hereditary village officers Act. The Muthaheads were responsible for collection of revenue and the Karanams were in charge of maintenance of village records. The total demand of G. Udayagiri was Rs. 14,276·46 out of which Rs**.** 3,377.42 was

collected from G. Udayagiri Firka, Rs. 6,310.17 from Tikabali and Rs. 4, 588.87 from Chakapad Firka. The entire Baligurha Tahsil was in charge of a Revenue Inspector for collection of the Nazarana from the Muthaheads. As mentioned elsewhere, there were 9 Muthaheads in this Tahsil. They were paying Rs. 12 each as Nazarana. This apart, the Muthadar of Katingia was paying Nazarana of Rs. 50 per annum. Thus the land revenue demand of Baligurha Tahsil was Rs. 158 (Nazarana). With the passage of time the quantum of Mamuls was increased in this subdivision and it was looked upon as an extortion. It was an antiquated system and was found unsuitable to the requirements of the time. Accordingly, all kinds of Mamuls due to Muthaheads and others, except Sanja and Sistu pertaining to land, were abolished in 1949. Subsequently, the payment of Sanja and Sistu Mamul in kind was abolished in 1954 and the said Mamul was fixed at a flat rate of Re. 1 per acre.

Recovery of Land Revenue

In the Khondmals subdivision, recovery of land revenue used to be done as per the provisions contained in Chapter 6 (Recovery of Public demands) of the Khondmals Law Regulations, 1936. The whole of Baligurha subdivision was an ex-Madras area and, as such, the Madras Revenue Recovery Act,1864 and the provisions of Boards standing orders were followed. In the Khondmals and Baligurha subdivisions, the Khondmals Laws Regulations, 1936 and the Madras Revenue Recovery Act were in force respectively. Uniformity in the system of recovery of public demand was introduced with effect from the 8th February, 1963 after the Odisha Public Demand Recovery Act, 1962 was enacted. Under this Act, the Subdivisional Officer and the Collector are the Certificate Officers as per Section 20 ibid. The Collector has also powers to appoint Certificate Officers with the sanction of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner to perform the functions of the Certificate Officer under the said Act.

Presently, the collection of land revenue cesses etc. are done by the Revenue Inspector who deposits the same in the Tahasil Office under which he works. The Tahasildar deposits the money so called in the State Treasury.

The State Government abolished the land revenue in the entire State of Odisha from the 1st April, 1967 to the end of March 1976, and only cesses, misc. revenue were collected through the Revenue Inspectors. The land revenue was reimposed from the 1st April, 1976. But after a *year* the same was again abolished. The Government have decided to collect cess at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue, which subsequently enhanced to 75 percent of the land revenue.

Encroachment on public land

There was no uniform law in the district for prevention of encroachments. It was due to the fact that the two subdivisions of Khondmals and Baligurha were have no uniform revenue laws. Moreover, there was no pressure on land in the hilly tracts as land was available in abundance. The Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905 read with the Board's standing orders were in force for the areas of the Baligurha subdivision; section 67 of the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936 was in force in Khondmals subdivision. For the first time a uniform legislation on encroachment on the Government lands throughout the State was introduced with the passing of the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1953. The Act was amended several times to be ultimately redrafted by the Odisha Act 6 of 1972. To make the Odisha Prevention of Land Encroachmnent Act, 1972 more effective and rigorous, it was amended in 1975, 1976 and 1979. A comprehensive Odisha Land Encroachment Rule 1983 was prescribed under the provisions of the Act to deal with encroachment cases. Under the provisions of this Act and rules framed thereunder, the Tahsildar is the competent authority for removal of encroachment on the Government land. The Sub-Collectors are the appellate authority. Appeals against the orders of the Sub-Collectors lie to the Collector and the Additional District Magistrate. According to the existing rules, the Revenue Inspectors, Revenue Supervisors and Amins attached to Tahsil offices while on tour are required to detect unauthorised occupation of the Government lands under the control and management of the Revenue Department. During the year 2014-15 out of 6342 encroachment cases 1631 cases were disposed of till July 2015 and balance cases are under trial.

PROVISION OF LAND FOR LANDLESS AND HOMELESS PERSONS

Apart from the above measures taken in respect of land reforms in the district, 897 landless persons have been distributed with Government waste land for agricultural purpose between 2013-2015. Likewise homestead land have also been distributed among 5058 persons during the above period under Basundhara Scheme.

Maintenance of Records of Rights

The foremost duty of Revenue administration is to maintain and update the Records of rights which should reflect a true mirror image of present field scenario of land record. Thus it is imperative to immediately update the record in case of any change that may happen due to sale purchase, Court proceeding, Land acquisition etc. The Government in the Revenue Department in their notification No. 52088/R., dated the 2nd December, 1960 declared all the Tahsildars of the district of Boudh-Khondmals as the authority to deal with the maintenance of the record of-

rights and maps under their respective Tahsils. Rule 32 under the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 requires that copies of the finally published record-of-rights and maps supplied to the Tahsildar are to be maintained and kept up to date. Rule 34 contemplated that the Tahsildar is to initiate mutation proceedings for maintenance of record-of-rights either on receipt of application in that behalf of any person interested or on receipt of a report from any of his subordinate officers or on receipt of a notice from the Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under the Registration Act, 1908 or from a court or on his own account. Basing on the Provisions of the Odisha Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 and the rules framed there under, the Odisha Mutation Manual,1962 was published under the authority of the Board of Revenue with detailed instructions for regulating the maintenance of land records. During the year 2013-14 out of 1131 mutation cases for disposal in the district, 802 cases have been disposed of and the balance 329 cases are under process.

Modernization of Land Records

In the way of modernizing and bringing efficiency to the land revenue administration as well as to make it citizen-centric, technological intervention has been envisaged under the centrally sponsored Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme. Major focus of the Programme is on citizen services. Various components of the programme are underway in the district which in brief have been outlined below.

Under this programme, all textual data of records of rights are being updated and computerized. Data conversion of all textual records has been completed in respect of all Tahasils of the District and has been hoisted in the Bhulekh website. Computerized RoRs are being issued to the citizens. Re-entry of RoR data is being done on continuous basis for further updation. Cadastral map-sheets of all the villages of the district have been digitized and mosaicised. All those maps have been integrated with the textual RoR data of bhulekh website for public view and official use. Steps have been taken to make the mutation process transaction based in which notices of all transactions registered in the registration offices are sent by the registering officers to the concerned tahasil offices for initiation of mutation proceedings. There have been sharp decline in the application based mutation cases during the last 2-3 years. Further all Tahasildars have been instructed suitably to dispose all un-contested mutation cases within a maximum period of three months. People have been greatly benefitted due to quicker up-dation of land records.

In line of computerizing the Tahasil offices of the district, Tahasil level computer cells have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Information technology is being use for maintaining village wise property records and for providing services to citizens in a better way.

All the Tahasil offices have been provided with broadband internet connectivity. In addition, virtual private network over Broad Band (VPNoBB) has been provided in the Tahasil offices for secure data transmission. The VPNoBB connectivity is being used to transmit the updated RoR data from the concerned tahasils to the NIC Head-quarters through File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for reflection of the same in the bhulekh website. Steps have been also taken to provide connectivity through Odisha State Wide Area Network (OSWAN) to all Sub-Collectorates, Tahasils and Registration offices of the district. The District Head Quarters are already connected with OSWAN.

In order to replace the existing system of physical storing and maintenance of land records which has a lot of shortcomings and inconvenience, Modern Record Rooms in Tahasil offices are being created under DILRMP. In these Modern Record Rooms, valuable revenue case records shall be stored electronically through document management system software after their scanning. Maintenance of land records in the dematerialized format shall go a long way in long-term storage of the valuable revenue case records as well as in providing better citizen centric services. As of now, Modern record rooms have been made functional in all Tahasils of the district.

Under DILRMP, all the Registration Offices of the district have been computerized with adequate hardware, software. All the Registration offices are connected to the Central Server at the State level through a dedicated software on Virtual Private Network(VPN) mode.Bio-metric authentication system has already been put in place in all the Registration offices. Data Entry of Valuation details, legacy encumbrance Data and scanning of old documents in respect of all records from 1995 to date has been accomplished. Citizens are being provided immediate services such as Encumbrance Certificates (E.C.) and Certified Copies (C.C.) at the Registration offices.

Present System of Revenue Collection

At present the District of Kandhamal is divided into 2 Sub-Division namely Kandhamal and Balliguda and 12 Tahasils namely Khondmal, Khajuripada, Phiringia, Tikabali, Chakapad, G.Udayagiri, Raikia, K.Nuagaon, Balliguda, Daringbadi, Tumudibandh and Kotagarh. There are 74 RI circles are functioning in the district under the above 12 Tahasils. The list of RI circles is already reflected in the district profile. Each Revenue inspector is in charge of the revenue circle and responsible for collection of

land and other revenue of the area under the supervision of the Tahasildar. A Revenue Supervisior in each Tahasil is there to supervise the R.I. and report to Tahasildar on the functioning of the R.I. circle. The R.Is are assisted by one ARI and one peon to discharge the duty.

Sources of Revenue

Different source of Revenue of the District area as follows:

Table-9.10

Land Nature of Revenue	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Land Revenue and Cess	603842.5	492334.7	568656.9	560616.5	762015.4
CBWR and FWR	1000284	869644.4	1053605	870677.7	1094721
Sairat	195946	563358	1586874	1884637	1692150
Misc Revenue	4302146	8200471	4434507.4	4966298	5814148.5
Royalty	41506691	60345703	70646411	64128750	64128750
Premium OLR-8(A)	1748649	1377162	1600637	1825512	1793211
Total					

Land registration

There was a demand of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs for stamp duty and Rs. 80.00 Lakhs for registration fees for the year 2014-15 against which a collection of Rs. 6981433/- and 3011720/- was collected by the district.

Other sources of revenue

1. **Motor vehicle tax**: Against a target of 391.00 Lakhs a collection of 391.28 Lakhs was collected by the office of the Regional Transport Officer of Kandhamal during the year 2014-15.
2. **Excise wing**: During the year 2014-15 against a target of 170.00 Lakhs Rs. 75.97 Lakhs was collected by the district.
3. **Commercial tax**: Department collected 1575.76 lakh in the year 2014-15.

SAIRAT SOURCES OF THE DISTRICT

In the recent years, particularly after the year 2008, quite a lot of developmental initiatives were taken up in the district starting from construction of roads to school building and Anganwadi centres. Besides, a good no of IAY/Mokudia house were also taken up by the district administration under rural housing programme. Many developmental works have taken a back seat due to non-availability of building meterials like road metals, sand and chips etc., This is due to the fact that many feasible stone

site (Patharbani) fall in forest area, thus not possible for extraction. Likewise as the district is located on a high altitude and high terrain, quality sands are not available as most of the rivers are in their starting point.

In order to address these problems District Administration has taken up the building material issues on a mission mode and a drive was done by the Tahasildars to identify new/ feasible sairat sources so that the work progress of various development projects do not hamper. There were 62 sairat sources in the district out of which 16 cases were settled and balance sources are re advertised as per OMMC Rule (Amendment), for the year 2014 and 2015 for settlement as of August, 2015.

CALAMITIES AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Considering the physical location of the District, though the district is not prone to flood, flash flood are experienced in the district. Beside this, in recent time cyclone like Phailine, Hud Hud also affected the district. Some areas of Chakapad, Raikia, Tumudibandh, Daringbadiand Kotagarh are cyclone prone areas and affected during the last Hud Hud and Phailin. Likewise high affection of lightening is also seen in the district.

Disasters of the recent past

1. Flash Flood, 2012

In 2012-13, due to heavy rain(more than 200 mm in a day) flash flood was experienced in Tumudibandh Block of the district.

Flash flood came in the local river called Turinala. The sudden flush of water entered into the houses of people and swept away household articles and damaged the houses. Relief camps were run at different places of Tumidibandh i.e.1.Block Colony U.P.School, 2.Bazar Sahi U.P.School 3. Mallipada U.P.School for four days from 3.8.12 to 6.8.12, where 2328 persons were sheltered and provided with cooked food as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code and as per the revised government guidelines; the details are given below:

Table- 9.11

Name of Camp	No. of Total family	No. of male Member	No. of female Member	No. of children	Total
Block Colony PUPS	163	375	340	144	859
Tumudibandh PUPS	159	269	269	216	754
Malipada PUPS	107	313	259	143	715
Total	429	957	868	503	2328

Dry ration was also provided to affected persons as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code for three days.

Preparedness and Post Disaster Management

a) CDMO, Kandhamal initiated immediate preventive measures such as proper supervision by Medical officers, supply of adequate medicines, supply of halogen tablets, community awareness by ASHA and health workers etc. to maintain health and hygiene of the people to avoid epidemic outbreak. Mobile Health Units were deployed to attend the affected people.

b) EE, RWSS, Kandhamal took immediate steps to disinfect at all required places and ensured proper sanitation.

c) CDVO, Kandhamal provisioned cattle feed, medicines and vaccinated the animal to save the life of live stock.

d) Immediate action was initiated by EE, RW Division, to repair the damaged roads to restore communication.

e) Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kandhamal and the local team conducted field enquiry and joint assessment of crops damaged due to sand cast with the revenue officials and provisioned agriculture inputs etc for the farmers to restore the farm activity.

f) Control Rooms were opened at Block and Tahasil to handle the situation.

In the flash flood 10 Gram Panchayats, 198 villages and 3541 families were affected. 871.822 Hc. of agricultural land were sand casted. 937 no of houses were damaged. Property worth Rs. 25,09,500 was estimated to be damaged.

1. Phailin, 2013

PHAILIN (Severe cyclonic storm) affected all Blocks of Kandhamal District. Most affected Blocks were Raikia, Chakapad, G.udayagiri, Khajuripada, Daringbadi and Kotagada where relief camps were opened by District Administration to house the affected mass. The sheltered persons were provided with cooked food as per provisions of Odisha Relief Code, revised guidelines of Govt. of Odisha.

Post Disaster Management

a) CDMO, Kandhamal initiated immediate preventive measures such as proper supervision by medical officers, supply of adequate medicines, supply of halogen tablets, community awareness by ASHA and health workers etc. to maintain health and hygiene of the people in that area in order to avoid any epidemic like situation in the affected areas. Mobile Health Units were also deployed to provide health service in outreach area.

b) Teams were deployed to disinfect all required places and to ensure proper sanitation by the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation team.

c) CDVO, Kandhamal deployed team and provisioned cattle feed, medicines and to vaccinate the live stocks.

d) EE, RW Division, and EE RandB, Baliguda and Phulbani have took up repair and restoration of the damaged roads to restore communication immediately.

e) Joint assessment of damaged crops were done. Sand cast report was prepared by joint inspection of Revenue, Agriculture Deptt. officials. Agriculture wing provided seeds for alternative crops to assist the farmers.

f) BDO and Tahasidar supervised the post Phailin work and Control rooms were opened to handle the relief and rehabilitation work.

Preparedness

a) Preparatory meeting at District and Block level were conducted and local teams were constituted and kept in readiness to handle the scenario. All essential items like rice, chuda, K.oil candle, fire wood etc were kept at G.P. and shelter points. To handle the scenario local level teams of Revenue Inspector, Panchayat Executive officers and Anganwadi workers were sensitised along with the local people of vulnerable areas.

b) Evacuation of peoples to safety places: In order to avoid casualty District administration initiated steps to evacuate people to safer places like School, AWCs, Community centres and nearby good houses. 6 hours prior to the striking of Phailin, about 10,000 peoples in the district were evacuated to safer places.

c) ODRAF, local fire team along with the G.P level teams cleaned the roads under the direct supervision of local Tahasildar, BDOs and engineering department officials.

d) Important roads like Kalinga- Bhanjanagar were obstructed due to large scale falling of trees. Local roads like Raikia-Indragarh-Sahajkhal, Ranaba, Chakapad Kakharujola and some roads in Daringbadi Blocks were blocked by large scale tree falling and took 2-3 days, to clear the roads.

In the Phailin all 12 Blocks of the district were affected, though blocks like Raikia, Chakapad, G.Udayagiri, Tikabali, Khajuripada, Daringbadi and Kotagarh were affected severely. In total 149 GPs, 1175 villages and 8848 families were affected. Phailin led to sand cast of 19.313 Hc of land. Crops

of 31.586 Hc were estimated to be damaged. Due to the proactive measures of District administration, only one human casualty and 48 livestock casualty were rtaken place. 8848 no of houses were damaged. Estimated property loss was 28,2,05,64,800/-

HUD HUD, 2014

Due to severe cyclonic storm HUDHUD; G.Udayagiri, Raikia, Daringbadi, Tikabali, Phulbani, Khajuripada Block and G.Udayagiri NAC of Kandhamal District were affected. 460 houses had been damaged and 82.525 Hectare of land was affected due to sand cast. House Building Assistance of Rs.12,35,400/-; assistance for clothing of Rs.75,400/- and assistance for utensils of Rs.81,200/- were given to the beneficiaries whose houses were damaged. Similarly, Rs.6,68,452/- was given to the beneficiaries whose agricultural land had been affected due to sand cast.

The severity of affection of HUD HUD was lesser than of Phailin. However the preparation of the District Administration was excellent as there was a severe warning for the district. But the11th hour movement of Hud Hud towards Andhra Pradesh, reduced the intensity in Kandhamal.

Like Phailin, the district and local Block administration were fully prepared in partnership with local community. All were in readiness to face the cyclonic storm. All the department officials like Health, Rural Water Supply Sanitation, Engineering wing, veterinary, agriculture staff swinged into action to take control over the scenario.

Table 9.12 : INFORMATION ON NATURAL CALAMITIES OF KANDHAMAL DISTRICT A. 2012-2013

Name of Calamities	No. of Blocks affected	No. of GPs affected	No. of villages affected	Population affected	Land area affected (In H.)	Crop area affected	Human Casuality	Live Stock Casuality	No. of Houses damage	Estimated loss of properties (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flood	2	10	198	3541 families	871.822 H. (Sand Cast)	0	0	0	937	25,09,500
Hailstorm	1	2	2	3 families	0	0	0	0	3	7,000
Heavy Rain	2	27 GPs and 13 wards of Phulbani Municipality	143	628 families		0	0	0	628	12,32,300

Fire Accident	12		103	160 families	0	0	0	0	160	6,80,200

B. 2013-14

Name of Calamities	No. of Blocks affected	No. of GPs affected	No. of villages affected	Population affected	Land area affected (In H.)	Crop area affected	Human Casuality	Live Stock Casuality	No. of Houses damage	Estimated loss of properties (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cyclone (PHAILIN)	12	149	1175	8848 families	19.313 H (Sand Cast	31.586 H	1	48	8848	2E+07
Lightning/ Thunder	4	4	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Fire Accident	10		86	123 families	0	0	0	0	123	500600

C. YEAR 2014-15

Name of Calamities	No. of Blocks affected	No. of GPs affected	No. of villages affected	Population affected (In families)	Land area affected (In H.)	Crop area affected (in Hec)	Human Casuality	Live Stock Casuality	No. of Houses damage	Estimated loss of properties (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flood	4	21	95	672	80.76	80.8	2	0	325	1485152
Cyclone (HUDHUD)	5	52	183	460	0	0	0	0	460	1392000
Lightning/ Thunder	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fire Accident	10		77	100	0	0	0	0	100	533300

Manmade Disaster, Kandhamal Riot, 2008

A communal riot struck the district in 2008, immediately after the murder of Swami Laxmanand Saraswati at Jalespata Ashram near Tumudibandh Block. Details are given in Law and Order and justice section. The physical damage report with casualty etc is given below.

Table : 9.13 Blockwise Figure on Damage of Houses

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of houses damaged		
		Partly	Fully	Total
1	Phulbani	108	1	109
2	Phiringia	413	38	451
3	Khajuripada	2	0	2
4	Tikabali	800	290	1090
5	Chakapad	25	71	96
6	G.Udayagiri	627	119	746
7	Raikia	463	618	1081
8	K.Nuagam	421	254	675

9	Daringbadi	110	27	137
10	Balliguda	252	86	338
11	Tumudibandh	16	0	16
12	Kotagarh	66	2	68
13	Municipality, Phulbani	13	0	13
	Total	**3316**	**1506**	**4822**

Table : 9.14 Scale of Assistance Declared By State Govt./Central Govt.

Category of damage	Amount declared by State Govt.	Amount declared by Central Govt.
Partially damaged	20000	10,000
Fully damaged	50000	20,000

Table 9.15 Block wise Damaged Churches/ Religious Institutions

S.N.	Name of the Tahasil	No. of churches/religious institutions damaged							
		Big Churches			Small Churches/Prayer House				
		Severely	Partly	Total	Fully	Severely	Partly	Total	G. Total
1	Phulbani	1	2	3		4	2	6	9
2	Phiringia			0			1	1	1
3	Tikabali		1	1	6	24	24	54	55
4	Chakapad			0			1	1	1
5	G.Udayagiri		1	1	4	2	37	43	44
6	Raikia	1		1	15	15	8	38	39
7	K.Nuagam		1	1	7	5	24	36	37
8	Daringbadi			0		1	15	16	16
9	Balliguda			0	1	10	8	19	19
10	Tumudibandh			0	1	1	3	5	5
11	Kotagarh			0	1	1	4	6	6
	TOTAL	2	5	7	35	63	127	225	232

Table 9.16 Scale of Assistance Declared By State Govt.

Type of Religious Institution	Category of damage	Amount Sanctioned (In Rs.)
Big Churches	Severely	200000
	Partially	100000
Small Churches/ Prayer	Fully	50000
Houses	Severely	20000
	Partially	10000

Table 9.17 Block wise Figure on Damage of Public Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the public Institution	Location			Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (In Rs.)	Amount sanctioned by Central Govt. (In Rs.)
		Village	GP	Block		
1	Mount Carmel Convent, Balliguda	Balliguda	Balliguda	Balliguda	50,000	1,00,000
2	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (Girls' Hostel)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000

3	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (Boys' Hostel)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000
4	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (Dispensary)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000
5	Roman Catholic Church, Mandasoru (School)	Mandasoru	Gumamaha	Raikia	50,000	1,00,000
6	Sukananda Dispensary, Kakamaha	Kakamaha	Gressingia	G.Udayagiri	50,000	1,00,000
7	Sukananda Girls' Hostel, Kakamaha	Kakamaha	Gressingia	G.Udayagiri	50,000	1,00,000
8	Sukananda Tailoring Centre, Kakamaha	Kakamaha	Gressingia	G.Udayagiri	50,000	1,00,000
9	Salvation Army at Bangalasahi, Barasahi (Orphanage)	Paburia	Paburia	Tikabali	30,000	1,00,000
10	Dispensary attached to Srasananda Church	Srasananda	Minia	Phulbani	1,00,000	1,00,000
11	Adibasi Grace Hostel, Nuagaon,Kotgarh	Nuagam	Judabali	Kotgarh	50,000	1,00,000
12	Dumanis Orphanage,Breka, Tikabali	Breka	Pikaradi	Tikabali	50,000	1,00,000
		TOTAL (12)			530,001	12,00,000

Table 9. 18 Block wise Figure On Damage Of Shop/Shop-Cum-Residence

Sl No.	Name of the Block/ULB	No. of damaged shop/ shop-cum-residence provided compensation	Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Phulbani	5	35000
2	Phiringia	3	35000
3	Tikabali	15	250000
4	Chakapad	4	65000
5	G.Udayagiri	47	790000
6	Raikia	26	478000
7	K.Nuagam	17	242000
8	Balliguda	1	10000
9	Kotagarh	1	40000
	TOTAL	119	1945000

Table 9.19 Block wise Figure on Damage of SHGs

Sl. No.	Name of damaged SHG	Location			Amount sanctioned by State Govt. (In Rs.)
		Block	GP	Village	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Karmayogi Mahila Mandal SHG, Karandagada	Phiringia	Taladandikia	Karandagada	20000
2	Maa Manikeswari SHG, Kutiguda	Kotagarh	Durgapanga	Kutiguda	40000
3	Jiban Jyoti SHG, Srasananda	Phulbani	Minia	Srasananda	20000
4	Agragami SHG, Jugapadar	K.Nuagam	Kanjamendi	Jugapadar	50000
		TOTAL			1,30,000

Death and Disbursement of Ex-Gratia

A total of 39 persons were dead and ex-gratia to the next of kins was immediately disbursed after enquiry by the District Administration.

Perspective of Revenue Administration: current scenario

Over the years since pre-independent era, the perspective of Revenue Administration changed a lot. Initially the perspective was to take stock of the scenario i.e to measure, to survey, to settle with eligible persons and to collect the land revenue. Later on various land reforms measures came into play, basically to protect the land right of tenants and safe guard the interest of weaker section of the society. Land plays vital role in the lives of people both in rural and urban areas and it often became a bone of contention among the public. Common man emotionally attach to his/her land. Thus any dispute brings mental agony to him/ her. Therefore, it is important that a land holder should have an authentic and tamper proof record of land.

Now with the advent of technology particularly Information Communication Technology (ICT) the expectation of the common man from the Government increased many fold. Commensurate with the expectation of common man, the perspective of the Government has also changed from a custodian of land records and revenue collection agency to citizen service delivery point. Further with the imposition of the RTI Act, the ORTPS Act, it further necessitated to use technology particularly ICT as the backbone for strengthening the service delivery mechanism.

At present Kandhamal District has implemented the following modernization programme under the aegis of Revenue/ Information Technology Department of Govt. of Odisha.

National e-Governance Programme (NeGP):

Under the Natural e-Governance Programme the following programme are implemented in the district under the aegis of IT Department with a vision to "Make all Govt. services accessible to common man in his locality, through the common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable cost to realize the needs of the common man".

IT Infrastructure:

(a) OSWAN connectivity to all the Tahasil office have been established.

(b) Common Service Center (CSC) at GPs level to provide front and access points for the citizens. The list of Common Service Center is given below.

Table-9.20

S.N.	Block	CSC	VLE Name	G2C Started
1	Khajuripada	Khajuripada	RajanikantaSamantaray	Yes
2	Khajuripada	Dalapada	SubasBehera	Yes
3	Khajuripada	Boloskumpa	Dillip Kumar Dalabehera	Yes
4	Phulbani	Phulbani	BikramKeshariMallick	Yes
5	Phulbani	Dadki	Ajit Kumar Mallick	Yes
6	Phulbani	Gumagarh	Raj KishorSatapathy	Yes
7	Tikabali	Tikabali	Birupakshya Mishra	Yes
8	Tikabali	Bodimunda	SandarNayak	Yes
9	Tikabali	Gutingia	RabindraSahu	Yes
10	G.Udayagiri	G.Udayagiri	Saroj Kumar Mohanty	Yes
11	G.Udayagiri	Kalinga	NitesDigal	Yes
12	Chakapad	Chakapad	KhirodMohapatra	Yes
13	Chakapad	Sankarakhol	JayadebKanhar	Yes
14	Raikia	Raikia-1	Santosh Lenka	Yes
15	Raikia	Raikia-2	Deepak Kumar Kanti	Yes
16	Raikia	Mandakia	Arun Kumar Patro	Yes
17	Raikia	Sugudabadi	Ajya Kumar Sahu	Yes
18	Daringibadi	Simonbadi	Ramananda Choudhury	Yes
19	Daringibadi	Daringibadi	NilsonMallick	Yes
20	K.Nuagaon	K.Nuagaon	KrushnaChMohapatra	Yes
21	K.Nuagaon	Kudutuli	PramodPatra	Yes
22	Balliguda	Balliguda	Manoj Kumar Panda	Yes
23	Kotagada	Kotagada	Rama Chandra Patra	Yes
24	Tumudibandha	Tumudibandha	Abhiram Pradhan	Yes
25	Tumudibandha	Kurtamgada	Dibya Singh Deo	Yes

Mission Mode project: e-district

The e-District project a Mission Mode Programme under National e-Governance Program with an objective to deliver various revenue department services online to the citizens utilising CSC front end has been implemented successfully in the district in all the 12 Tahasil. The following services are delivered online since Jan,2014 :

a) Caste certificate : SC/ST/SEBC

b) Income Certificates

c) Resident Certificates

d) Legal Heir certificates

This has reduced the direct interaction of public with the Govt. officials and thus the so called corruption and red tapism and frequency of visit to the Govt. offices have been elimunated This has increased citizen satisfaction level and also he is able to know the position of the certificates at each stage and finally get sms message when approved.

Statistics of Tahasil wise the e-District application and delivery of certificates of the District:

Table-9.21

Tahasil wise No of certificates issued online using e-District application (01-01-2014 to 14-08-2015)

S. N	Name of Tahasil	No. of Applications received CSC	No. of Applications received PFC	Total No. of Applications received	Total No. of Applications pending	Total No. of Applications on-hold	Total no. of Applications Rejected	Total no. of Applications Approved
1	Khondmal, Phulbani	9152	2701	11853	546	494	342	10471
2	Khajuripada	5429	838	6267	179	43	81	5964
3	Phiringia	2744	1646	4390	147	127	1	4115
4	G.Udayagiri	8560	24	8584	1754	706	113	6011
5	Chakapada	4223	2601	6824	2809	123	26	3866
6	Raikia	10671	6123	16794	812	114	246	15622
7	Tikabali	13686	818	14504	847	263	57	13336
8	Daringibadi	9712	16	9728	1302	465	253	7707
9	Balliguda	7980	1656	9636	568	149	140	8779
10	K Nuagaon	8549	843	9392	443	192	133	8624
11	Tumudibandh	4060	1205	5265	604	91	35	4535
12	Kotagarh	5200	910	6110	626	209	21	5254

View of Modern Record Room of Raikia Tahasil



Typical view of a CSC/ Jana Seva Kendra





CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME I

INDIA

PART XI-A (i)

LAND TENURES IN INDIA

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FOREWORD

Land Reforms provide the social, economic and institutional framework for agricultural development and social justice. A study of the new land tenure pattern that has emerged after immense and unprecedented wave of land reforms since 1947 is, therefore, of crucial importance. Information on land tenures in India was collected for the first time in 1961 through the Household Schedule. The present study gives a complete inventory of various types of tenures and tenancies in terms of their local and legal terminologies, and classifies them according to the natures of rights held by them.

Though the principal aim of the Tables is to present a qualitative picture of tenures and tenancies of a great variety still prevalent in different parts of the country and their classification, yet some broad statistical picture is discernible which throws some light on the dimensions of the problem. The Tables indicate that in 1961, the tenanted households still constituted about 23% of the total cultivating households. The proportion was still higher in certain States such as Bihar, Kerala and Punjab which suggests uneven pace of land reforms in different States. The Report focuses its attention on the problem of 'disguised tenancies' which do not enjoy any protection under the law. It points out that the phenomenon of 'disguised tenancies', as reflected through the ratio of leased-out households to leased-in households, is fairly widespread throughout the country and is a major impediment in effective implementation of land reforms and the avowed objective of the 'land to the tiller'. Even in respect of the tenancies recorded under the Census, 82% of the tenants and share-croppers still do not enjoy permanency of tenure. They are either tenants-at-will, are subject to landlords' right of resumption or enjoy temporary protection only. The position in this respect is worse in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

While before 1947, zamindaries, jagirs and inams covered nearly half the country, such non-raiyatwari tenures constituted hardly 2.75% of the total households owning or holding from the Government in 1961. It shows the extent to which legislation for the abolition of intermediaries has succeeded, which is by far the most redeeming feature of agrarian reforms in India. The raiyatwari system or plot proprietorship with right of occupancy is the most prevalent form of land ownership in India now and is expected to be the keynote of agricultural development and social justice.

This compilation and analysis has been possible on account of the dedication which Shri B. R. Kalra, Research Officer, brought to the task from the inception of the project until its completion. To him will go much of the credit of the clarity with which the concepts and categories were evolved and the thoroughness with which all entries in this compendium were checked. It is hoped that the attempt made in the Report which has been a pioneering venture will serve a useful purpose in the field of agricultural economics.

New Delhi,
April 15, 1968.

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INTRODUCTION

The canvassing of Household Schedule in 1961 Census was done for the first time in Indian Census. It was considered that cultivation and household industry were household enterprises and collection of information about these two occupations with a household as a unit would give more meaningful results. The form of the Household Schedule is reproduced below :

CONFIDENTIAL **CENSUS OF INDIA 1961**

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

Is this an institution?

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LOCATION CODE : _____

Full Name of Head of Household _____ S.C. / S.T.

A. Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry	Nature of Industry		Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household Industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas	(a)		
	(b)		

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season	Members of family working :				Hired Workers
	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	
1. Household Cultivation only					
2. Household Industry only					
3. Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Part 'A' of the Household Schedule related to cultivation only. While sub-part A.1 covered all cultivating households, the sub-part A.2 related to households who had leased out or sub-leased their lands. All cultivating households under sub-part A.1 were classified into two categories : viz., (i) owned or held from Government and (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Against each category, local names of rights on land and also area in acres were recorded. The Instructions to the Enumerators issued in this behalf were as under :—

> "Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows). Three categories of land are given in items 1 (i), 1 (ii) and 2. Items 1 (i) and 1 (ii) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1 (i) and 1 (ii) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (a) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions or (b) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'."

The filling of part 'A' of the Household Schedule involved two-fold conceptual implication. Firstly, a cultivating household was to be distinguished from a non-cultivating household. Secondly, a cultivating household was to be classified according to (1) owning or holding directly from Government and (2) holding from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. A household or a holding was adopted as a unit of enquiry because a household is generally an operational as well as an institutional unit, i.e., a unit of cultivation and a unit of right in land.

As regards the former, a cultivating household was one in which one or more members of the household were cultivators, irrespective of the fact whether cultivation was their principal or secondary occupation. For purposes of the Census, a person was working as cultivator "if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (a) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government, and (b) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations".

Apart from the nature of work, the 1961 Census laid down a minimum norm of quantum of work for making a person eligible to be recorded as cultivator. A person was a cultivator if he had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

It can be seen from above that the terms 'cultivation', 'cultivator' or 'cultivating household' are defined from operational and not legal point of view. 'Cultivation' denotes a productive activity and the enumeration of a person as cultivator was contingent upon his performance of certain economic functions, viz., undertaking supervision or decision-taking, undertaking the risk of cultivation and putting in physical labour. For supervision being effective and genuine it was stipulated that the household should reside within such distance from the lands that such supervision on the part of the household is feasible. This was made clear in the instructions to the enumerators as stated below :

> "Categories 1 (i) and (ii) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever."

A person undertakes the risk, in full when he is the sole recipient of his crop outturn, and whatever payments he makes are in the form of wages in cash or kind, and partially when he shares the crop with another person. Performance of physical labour, though an important element in cultivation, did not tantamount to self cultivation unless it was accompanied by supervision and risk taking. The concept of culti -

vation has a bearing upon the following border-line sections of population which have an interest in land :

1 Non-cultivating owners;
2 Share-croppers; and
3 Agricultural labourers.

The term cultivator is not synonymous with that of a landowner and does not signify a title on the land. A landowner could be a cultivator as well as a non-cultivator. Similarly, a cultivator could be a landowner too or he could have no legal interest in land. The non-cultivating owner, though being the recipient of income from land, does not undertake any productive activity and, hence, is not a cultivator according to the 'work' approach adopted in 1961 Census. An agricultural labourer is not also a cultivator because he does not undertake supervision or risk of cultivation. Although these two categories are, by implication, excluded from being classified as cultivators, this was further made clear in the Instructions to the enumerators which read as under :—

> "A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of the produce (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question."

In most of the States there are well-known expressions for distinguishing agricultural labourers from tenants and crop-sharers. Thus, in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, a *sebi* or a *mazdoor* is an agricultural labourer while a *muzara* is a tenant. In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, the *bataidar* and *sajhidar* are cultivators while the *halwalia* or *hali* is a labourer. Similarly, in West Bengal, as against *bargadars* and *bhagchasis* who cultivate as crop-sharers, the *krisimajur* is a labourer. The terms used for tenants are *cowl* or *kool* in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, *ganotia* and *bhagi* in Gujarat and *kuttagi* and *waramdar* in Madras. The terms for agricultural labourers in the respective States are *paleru*, *cooli*, *hali*, *sathi*, and *pannaiyal*.

In 1961 Census, a crop-sharer is treated as cultivator because he holds land from a private person on payment of rent as share of the produce. The tenancy laws of different States do not treat crop-sharers on a uniform basis. In some States, for example, crop-sharers such as *bargadars* and *bhagchasis* in West Bengal, *adhiars* in Assam and *sajhidars* in Uttar Pradesh are not treated as tenants under the respective tenancy legislations and the lands held by the aforesaid crop-sharers are treated under the personal cultivation of the landlords. However, 1961 Census treats all crop sharing arrangements as cultivation, by the crop-sharers notwithstanding the fact that such arrangements are not recognised under the law, as tenancies.

It is evident that a cultivating household is an operational term and does not suggest by itself any interest in land. It, however, suggests one thing: that a cultivating household is engaged in the augmentation of agricultural resources through performance of certain vital economic functions and, as such, should stand to gain from the various agrarian reforms and development measures adopted by the Government.

As stated earlier, all cultivating households are classified in the Household Schedule under two broad categories, viz., (i) owned or held from Government and (ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. This classification again was not purported to highlight the statutory status enjoyed by the cultivators. The classification is, however, significant in the context of the avowed policy of the Government that all cultivators should hold land directly from Government and that there should be no intermediary between the two. The present classification has been eminently suited to find out the extent to which the elimination of intermediaries has progressed.

The two categories in which all cultivating households are classified may enfold a variety of tenures and tenancies. For the guidance of the enumerators, these were listed in the Instructions according to the nature of rights enjoyed by the holders of those tenures and tenancies. The Instructions to the enumerators had run as under :—

> "Category 1 (i) land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, e.g., land

held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (iii) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1 (ii) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include (i) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (ii) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (iii) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(a) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(b) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(c) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(d) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(e) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(iv) the following :---

(a) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(b) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(c) land taken for a share of the produce,

(d) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(e) land held free of consideration.

Category 2 Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in category 1 (ii)".

The instructions are indicative of the fact that there is still a great diversity of interests in land enjoyed by the holders of the tenures and tenancies under the two categories. If the term 'ownership' amounts to permanent, heritable and transferable right of occupancy, the holders of such rights could obtain under category 1 (i) as well as under category 1 (ii). At the same time, there could be holders of land without any permanency of tenures in both the categories. However, after abolition of intermediaries, a large majority of tenants with right of occupancy have been brought directly under the State and, therefore, the holders having permanent and heritable rights with or without right of transfer should generally obtain under category 1 (i) and not category 1 (ii). In other words, cultivating households owning or holding directly from the Government should generally be owner-cultivators, i.e., holding on the basis of permanent and heritable right of occupancy, and those holding from private persons or institutions should mostly be tenant cultivators. It was comparatively easier to record the information by categorising all cultivating households in the present manner than on the basis of owner-cultivators and tenant cultivators.

The task of classifying all the cultivating households under the two categories was not generally difficult from practical point of view. In some of the States, the principal tenures such as *bhumidars* in Uttar Pradesh, *bhumiswamis* in Madhya Pradesh, *pattedars* in Madras, *raiyat* in West Bengal and *maliks* in Punjab hold their land only from Government and should present no difficulty in classifying them under category 1 (i) of the Schedule. However, in some States where the land tenure system is still complicated and the implementation of land reform legislation is in progress, it was not easy for an enumerator to judge whether a particular tenure was held directly from the Government or from a private person or an institution. It could be that in one part of the State a particular tenure or tenancy was held directly from the Government and in other part it was still held from a private person or an institution. Besides, even under the new tenurial set up, the same tenure may be held directly from the Government as well as from a private person or an institution. For example, an *asami* in U.P. may hold from a *bhumidar* or *sirdar* as well as from a Gaon Sabha (Lands held from Government institutions like Gaon Sabha, Panchayat etc. are shown under category 1 (i) and those held from private institutions such as co-operatives, religious trusts etc. are shown under category 1 (ii) of the Schedule.) In all such cases, it was incumbent

upon the enumerators to verify from the respondents whether the tenure was held directly from the Government or from a private person or institution.

In 1951 Census, the concepts used for agricultural classes were : (i) cultivators of lands wholly or mainly owned, (ii) cultivators of lands wholly or mainly unowned, (iii) cultivating labourers of land, and (iv) non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned included not only land owners in raiyatwari areas such as raiyats and occupants but also tenants having permanent and heritable right of possession, with or without the right of transfer, holding under the former *zamindars* and *jagirdars*. These tenants, with right of occupancy, while holding under private persons or institutions, were treated at par with land owners holding directly under the State. Non-owning cultivators comprised of only those tenants, holding under private persons of institutions, who did not enjoy permanent and heritable rights. Crop-sharers were, of course, treated as non-owning cultivators and not as cultivating labourers, the latter category being identical with that of agricultural labourers in 1961. The last category (iv) consisted of all rent receiving interests which covered not only former *zamindars*, *jagirdars* and *inamdars* but also raiyatwari holders and occupancy tenants who had leased out their lands. Thus, while the basis for making a distinction between cultivating and non-cultivating classes was the same both in 1951 and in 1961, the same was not the case in further classifying the cultivating classes. By identifying occupancy tenants, holding under the intermediaries, with raiyatwari holders holding directly from the Government, it was not possible to get a correct idea about the extent of leasing. In this respect, the 1961 classification was definitely more scientific, practical and realistic and was designed to bring out the leasing aspect in all its dimensions. The 8th and 16th round of the N.S.S. also mainly followed the 1951 Census approach and the concepts used were owned and self-cultivated, and leased-in households, the term leased-in including only those households who did not enjoy permanent and heritable right of occupancy. The leasing in households with permanent and heritable right of possession were considered to be owned and self-cultivated.

CLASSIFICATIONS AND TABULATION OF LOCAL NAMES OF RIGHTS IN LAND :

The present study on land tenures is based on the data collected in the Households Schedule. As stated earlier, an enumerator was required to record, in respect of every cultivating and leasing out household, the local name of rights on land cultivated or leased out by the household. The local name of the tenure was recorded against category 1 (i), 1 (ii) or 2 according as the tenure was owned or held from Government, and held from or given to private persons or institutions, respectively.

The present study is based on the data on land tenures collected in the Household Schedules of three non-tribal villages and one tribal village of each tehsil or taluk in the country. One town of category V whose population exceeds 5 thousands but not 10 thousands was additionally included from each tehsil. 20 percent of the Household Schedules had been used up for Household Economic Tables through mechanical tabulation. The data on land tenures was, therefore, obtained for tabulation from the remaining 80 percent of the Household Schedules of the selected villages and towns.

In so far as the selection of villages and towns from each tehsil or taluk was concerned, three non-tribal villages were selected systematically with a random start. However, the selection of a tribal village and a town of class V was made on an *ad hoc* basis, sampling being confined to selection of three non-tribal villages only. In respect of taluks or tehsils which were predominantly tribal, the data was collected on the basis of three tribal villages selected through systematic sampling and one non-tribal village and town of class V, selected on an *ad hoc* basis. At the other end, if there was no tribal village as such in a taluk or tehsil or there was a small portion of tribal population interspersed with non-tribal population, all the villages were selected without the distinction of tribals and non-tribals. In such cases also, if it was possible to spot out certain villages in which tribal population might predominate, the selection of a tribal village was made from among such villages.

In respect of taluks or tehsils which have got no towns of class V, the information was collected only on the basis of three non-tribal and one tribal villages. The purpose of including a town of class V

was not to find out the difference in the nature of tenures between rural and urban areas but to study the leasing out aspect of those urban areas which have an organic relationship with rural areas, so as to make out a compostie picture of land tenure pattern obtaining in a taluk.In taluks which have characteristically no towns of class V, it is possible to get that picture from rural areas only.

The study on land tenures covers in all 11,402 villages out of which 1889 are tribal villages. It further covers 694 towns of class V. The list of number of sample villages, and towns selected in each State is given in the Table I below:

Table I

State/Union Territory	Total No. of Sample Villages (included tribal)	No. of Tribal Sample Villages	No. of Sample Towns
Andhra Pradesh	624	93	61
Assam	409	80	19
Bihar	2,300	424	38
Gujarat	664	227	56
Jammu and Kashmir	128	...	4
Kerala	165	...	11
Madhya Pradesh	722	240	72
Madras	412	...	103
Maharashtra	908	116	61
Mysore	380	...	63
Orissa	1,253	348	25
Punjab	222	6	38
Rajasthan	854	144	43
Uttar Pradesh	924	...	64
West Bengal	1,072	116	31
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	...	...
Delhi	20	...	...
Himachal Pradesh	100	24	4
Manipur	34	19	...
Tripura	180	52	...
Pondicherry	15	...	1
Total :	**1,1402**	**1,889**	**694**

The number of sample households, including tribal, under each category, selected for study in different States is tabulated below (Table II). The number comes to about 2.5 % of the total cultivating households in the country.

Table II

No. of sample households selected for study in different States

State/Union Territory	No. of Total households				No. of Tribal households			
	Owned or held from the Govern-ment	Held from private persons or ins-titutions	Land leased out to private persons	Total	Owned or held from the Govern-ment	Held from private persons or institutions	Land leased out to private persons	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	116,829	25,406	17,827	160,062	3,942	573	353	4,868
Assam	86,498	27,163	22,065	135,726	9,536	924	870	11,330
Bihar	221,944	128,409	—	350,353	27,286	5,190	—	32,476
Gujarat	67,147	8,760	2,046	77,953	18,636	3,145	588	22,369
Jammu and Kashmir	7,829	2,611	973	11,413	—	—	—	—
Kerala	90,205	40,939	—	131,144	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	48,802	7,878	3,480	60,160	9,703	1,753	690	12,146
Madras	79,029	20,856	3,090	102,975	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	103,837	23,571	6,617	134,025	6,591	1,988	329	8,908
Mysore	53,490	17,896	8,904	80,290	—	—	—	—
Orissa	81,151	15,392	6,283	102,826	6,508	632	121	7,261
Punjab	17,368	10,917	5,028	33,313	101	15	—	116
Rajasthan	65,672	3,179	923	69,774	2,517	28	3	2,548
Uttar Pradesh	76,985	9,247	565	86,797	—	—	—	—
West Bengal	71,432	22,004	8,281	101,717	1,653	1,855	142	3,650
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	197	39	2	238	—	—	—	—
Delhi	490	81	13	584	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,647	1,352	998	5,997	673	284	44	1,001
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	475	123	—	598	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2,381	282	37	2,700	625	73	—	698
Tripura	7,083	4,057	1,233	12,373	1,335	605	—	1,940
Pondicherry	745	599	306	1,650	—	—	—	—
Total (India)	**1,203,236**	**370,761**	**88,671**	**1,662,668**	**89,106**	**17,065**	**3,140**	**109,311**

EXTENT OF TENANCY

The following Table (Table III) presents summary position of the extent of tenancy obtaining in different States in 1961.

Table III

Extent of tenancy in 1961 and 1951

State/Union Territory	Percentage of tenant cultivators to total cultivators 1951 (Males) (1951)	Percentage of leased in households to total cultivating households 1961 (Based on 2.5 % sample) (1961)	Percentage of leased-out households to leased-in households under column 3-1961 (Based on 2.5 % sample) (1961)
1	2	3	4
INDIA	17.69	23.56	23.95
Andhra Pradesh		17.86	70.17
Former Madras Area	18.38	18.11	75.24
Former Hyderabad Area		17.45	62.49
Assam	22.36	23.90	81.23
Bihar	15.05	36.65	...
Gujarat		11.54	23.36
Former Bombay Area		14.39	20.58
Former Saurashtra Area		2.34	85.55
Former Kutch Area	20.78	17.31	11.79
Maharashtra		18.50	28.07
Former Bombay Area		21.19	21.15
Former Hyderabad Area		16.26	54.06
Former M. P. Area		6.56	60.47
Jammu & Kashmir	...	25.01	37.27
Kerala	38.00	31.22	...
Madhya Pradesh	12.29	13.90	44.17
Madras	19.68	20.88	14.82
Mysore		25.07	49.75
Former Mysore Area		19.11	75.15
Former Bombay Area		33.27	32.48
Former Hyderabad Area	19.08	17.65	63.68
Former Madras Area		45.60	17.15
Former Coorg Area		32.22	73.76
Orissa	12.27	15.94	40.82
Punjab		38.60	46.06
Former Punjab Area	27.03	37.46	48.58
Former PEPSU Area		41.02	41.14
Rajasthan	34.94	4.62	29.03
Uttar Pradesh	8.85	10.72	6.11
West Bengal	28.86	23.55	37.78
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.91	16.53	5.13
Delhi	14.00	14.19	16.05
Himachal Pradesh	9.46	27.05	73.82
Laccadive, Mincoy and Amindivi Islands	19.22	20.57	...
Manipur	13.46	10.59	13.12
Tripura	16.82	36.42	30.39
Pondicherry	...	44.57	51.09
Sikkim	9.47	N.A.	N. A.

Note :—1951 includes both principal and secondary occupations as owner or tenant cultivators. In 1961, households which are party owned and partly leased-in, are counted against both owned and leased-in households.

The Table (col. 3) shows that in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura, the rate of leasing-in is higher as compared to the rest of the States and Union Territories. In these States, comprehensive tenancy legislation for tenants and/or crop-sharers has yet to be implemented and the provisions for bringing tenants and crop-sharers into direct relationship with the State and declaring them owners have yet to be formulated or enforced. Secondly, certain intermediary tenures have yet to be abolished in the States of Assam, Kerala, Madras, Mysore (Coorg), Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry. In Tripura, the legislation for abolition of intermediaries had not been enforced at the time of 1961 Census. Lastly, another reason for low rate of tenancy recorded in former Hyderabad areas, Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi is that in these States, leasing in future by land owners has been restricted or prohibited. It is, however, difficult to say whether the tenancies recorded in these States were created under the law (e. g., leasing by disabled persons), or these are in contravention of the law.

Col. 4 of the Table indicates the proportion of leased-out households to leased-in households. While the number of leased-in and leased-out households should not necessarily be the same, the difference between the two may convey* some idea about the extent of disguised or informal tenancy. The proportion of leased-out households to leased-in households is only 24 % for the country as a whole and the problem of disguised tenancies seems to be a common feature throughout the country. However, while in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, and Himachal Pradesh, the proportion is as high as between 70 % to 80 %, Bihar and Kerala, where the tenancy problem is very acute, are on the other extreme and only a negligible number of leased-out households could be recorded. However, the ratios do not indicate any pattern for most of the States and do not suggest any relationship with the nature of tenancy legislation, recording of tenancies, right and extent of leasing etc.

The Table (Cols. 2 & 3) gives a rough idea about the extent of tenancy obtaining in 1951 and 1961. However, the data for the two periods is not strictly comparable. While in 1951 the unit of enquiry was an individual, it was a household in 1961. In 1951, the distinction was between owner cultivator and tenant cultivator while in 1961, the distinction made, as stated earlier, was between those owning or holding directly under the Government and those holding under a private person or institution. The Table, however, broadly suggests that, in spite of various land reform measures, the level of tenancy has gone up in most of the States, or at least, it has not declined. However, if we also take into account the intermediary tenures like *zamindaris, jagirs* and *inams* subsisting in various States in 1951, the proportion of cultivators now holding directly under the Government should be considerably higher.

The following Table discloses the extent of tenancy in tribal areas :

Table IV

Proportion of leased-in households to total cultivating households (1961)
(Tribal)

Andhra Pradesh	12.69	Punjab	12.93
Assam	8.83	Rajasthan	1.10
Bihar	15.98	West Bengal	52.88
Gujarat	14.44	Himachal Pradesh	29.68
Madhya Pradesh	15.30	Manipur	10.46
Maharashtra	23.17	Tripura	31.19
Orissa	8.85	Total (India)	16.07

The table reveals that except in West Bengal, the incidence of cultivation through tenants is lower in predominantly tribals areas than in other areas. This may be perhaps because the tribals are economically and culturally self cultivators and not much prone to lease out their lands. Besides, the operation of laws prohibiting transfers (including leasing) by tribals to non-tribals could have restricted the scope for leasing. Leasing is also not possible under the communal type of ownership prevailing in tribal areas.

The tenures and tenancies recorded under the two categories, viz., owned or held from the Government and held from private persons or institutions, were further classified according to the na-

Note :—*Disguised or informal tenancies may cover a variety of crop sharing arrangements which have all the characteristics of tenancy but are not recorded as such in the revenue records. Such arrangemants are ostensibly treated as cultivation through hired labour and tenancy rights obtaining under the law do not accrue to such cultivating tenants.

ture of rights appertaining to each tenure or tenancy and the classification was designed to furnish an all-India framework of rights in land into which each individual tenure or tenancy could be fitted.

HOUSEHOLDS OWNING OR HOLDING FROM GOVERNMENT

In the following Tables (Table V. 1 to V.4) households owning or holding directly under the Government have been classified according to the nature of rights held by them.

Table V. 1

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Owned or held from the Government (Item 1 (i) of the Schedule)

No. of Households

State/Union Territory	Total	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer	Holders of special, alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures	Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Govt. land	Encroachers and trespassers	Jhum cultivators	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	116,829	99,428	...	...	4,272	1,127	12,002	...	...
Assam	86,498	54.348	...	6,198	256	23,427	320	1,949	...
Bihar	221,944	155,438	...	61,776	1,937	1,670	983	...	140
Gujarat	67,147	45,934	17,866	1,147	468	884	1	...	847
Jammu and Kashmir	7,829	6,691	...	410	...	616	52	..	60
Madhya Pradesh	48,802	...	37,631	9,418	55	815	638	...	245
Madras	79.029	63,197	...	...	13,787	478	1,567.	...	...
Maharashtra	103.837	96.225	...	4,600	1,287	1,631	...	...	94
Mysore	53,490	51,273	...	...	1,031	1,139	47	...	...
Orissa	81,151	68,573	...	5,307	4,465	883	1,624	275	24
Punjab	17,368	17,211	...	...	...	157	...	...	...
Rajasthan	65,672	55,230	...	5,048	5	1,575	37	...	3,777
Uttar Pradesh	76,985	...	28,555	45,878	2,297	255	...	...	...
West Bengal	71,432	68.664	...	1,446	123	962	77	...	160
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	197	78	...	119	..	...	...	...	...
Delhi	490	485	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Himachal Pradesh	3,647	...	3,418	143	9	49	...	...	28
Manipur	2,381	1.505	...	598	69	192	...	17	...
Tripura	7,083	4,973	...	...	481	...	...	611	1,018
Pondicherry	745	714	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
INDIA	1,112,556	789,967	87,470	142,088	30,573	35,861	17,348	2,852	6,397

Table V. 2

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Owned or held from the Government (Item 1 (i) of the Schedule)
No. of Households (Tribal)

State/Union Territory (Tribal)	Total	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer	Holders of special, alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures	Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land	Encroachers and trespassers	Jhum cultivators	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	3,942	3,091	...	...	64	8	779	...	...
Assam	9,536	...	...	6,198	...	1,501	...	1,837	...
Bihar	27,286	132	...	26,887	82	116	69	...	...
Gujarat	18,636	17,355	82	272	216	160	...	..	551
Madhya Pradesh	9,703	...	...	9,418	10	63	171	...	41
Maharashtra	6,591	5,046	...	921	89	500	...	...	35
Orissa	6,508	...	...	5,274	119	98	801	210	6
Punjab	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	2,517	...	...	2,204	...	5	...	...	308
West Bengal	1,653	...	...	1,427	...	104	5	...	117
Himachal Pradesh	673	...	664	8	...	...	...	...	1
Manipur	625	...	...	598	27	...	...	...	...
Tripura	1,335	756	...	...	...	...	...	328	251
INDIA	89,106	26,481	746	53,207	607	2,555	1,825	2,375	1,310

Table V. 3

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Owned or held from the Government (Item 1 (i) of the Schedule)

Percentage distribution

State/Union Territory	Total	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer	Holders of special, alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures	Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land	Encroachers and trespassers	Jhum cultivators	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	85.11	...	..	3.66	0.96	10.27	...	...
Assam	100.00	62.83	...	7.17	0.30	27.08	0.37	2.25	...
Bihar	100.00	70.04	...	27.84	0.87	0.75	0.44	...	0.06
Gujarat	100.00	68.41	26.61	1.71	0.70	1.31	0.00	...	1.26
Jammu and Kashmir	100.00	85.46	...	5.24	...	7.87	0.66	...	0.77
Madhya Pradesh	100.00	...	77.11	19.30	0.11	1.67	1.31	...	0.50
Madras	100.00	79.97	...	...	17.45	0.60	1.98	...	...
Maharashtra	100.00	92.67	...	4.43	1.24	1.57	...	...	0.09
Mysore	100.00	95.85	...	...	1.93	2.13	0.09	...	...
Orissa	100.00	84.50	...	6.54	5.50	1.09	2.00	0.34	0.03
Punjab	100.00	99.10	...	...	...	0.90	...	...	...
Rajasthan	100.00	84.10	...	7.69	0.01	2.40	0.05	...	5.75
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	...	37.09	59.59	2.99	0.33	...	...	...
West Bengal	100.00	96.13	...	2.02	0.17	1.35	0.11	...	0.22
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	39.59	...	60.41	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	100.00	98.98	...	...	...	0.20	...	...	0.82
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	...	93.72	3.92	0.25	1.34	...	...	0.77
Pondicherry	100.00	95.84	...	...	4.16	...	...	...	...
Manipur	100.00	63.21	...	25.12	2.90	8.06	...	0.71	...
Tripura	100.00	70.21	...	...	6.79	...	...	8.63	14.37
INDIA	**100.00**	**71.00**	**7.86**	**12.77**	**2.75**	**3.22**	**1.56**	**0.26**	**0.58**

Table V.4

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Owned or held from the Government (Item 1 (i) of the Schedule)

Percentage distribution (Tribal)

State/Union Territory (Tribal)	Total	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer	Holders of special, alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures	Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land	Encroachers and trespassers	Jhum cultivators	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	78.41	...	...	1.63	0.20	19.76	...	...
Assam	100.00	...	...	65.00	...	15.74	...	19.26	...
Bihar	100.00	0.48	...	98.54	0.30	0.43	0.25	...	...
Gujarat	100.00	93.12	0.44	1.46	1.16	0.86	..	...	2.96
Madhya Pradesh	100.00	...	...	97.06	0.11	0.65	1.76	...	0.42
Maharashtra	100.00	76.56	...	13.97	1.35	7.59	...	...	0.53
Orissa	100.00	...	...	81.04	1.83	1.50	12.31	3.23	0.09
Punjab	100.00	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajasthan	100.00	...	...	87.56	...	0.20	...	...	12.24
West Bengal	100.00	...	...	86.33	...	6.29	0.30	...	7.08
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	...	98.66	1.19	...	...	...	...	0.15
Manipur	100.00	...	...	95.68	4.32	..	...	...	...
Tripura	100.00	56.63	...	...	...	...	...	24.57	18.80
INDIA	**100.00**	**29.72**	**0.84**	**59.71**	**0.68**	**2.87**	**2.05**	**2.66**	**1.47**

The Tables indicate that even after the phase of abolition of interme diaries is almost over, the lands are not held directly under the Government on a uniform basis. The Tables do not include Kerala because the land tenure system of that State could not fit into the all-India pattern.

The Table V. 1 indicates that 91.64 % of the households hold their lands on permanent and heritable basis, with or without the right of transfer and lease. They constitute 70.69% of all cultivating households. The ryotwari system is the most predominant and desirable form of land tenure system in the country at present and the objective of land reforms is that, as far as possible, all agricultural lands should be held by the cultivators directly under the Government on occupancy basis, i.e., with right of permanent and heritable possession and with or without the right of transfer and lease. On operational side, a cultivated holding is deemed to be co-terminus with an ownership holding and an owner-cultivator should cultivate with his own labour and the labour of his family and with such occasional assistance of hired labour as is required for agricultural operations. Raiyatwari settlement of land is expected to meet the twin objectives of progressive agriculture and social justice.

Raiyatwari holders having right of permanent and heritable possession, with or without right of transfer and lease

With the abolition of intermediaries in the *former zamindari, jagirdari and inam areas, there* was an almost redistribution of rights in land held under the State, though the process was not uniform in all the States. The intermediaries were generally allowed to retain their homefarms or *khudkasht* lands only as raiyatwari holders thereof. In Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, former Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan, only the *principal* tenants of the intermediaries were brought into direct relationship with the State. In Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, (except in the case of *bargadars*) Delhi and Tripura, all tenants and sub-tenants came into direct relationship with the State. In Gujarat, Maharashtra and some inam lands in Mysore, on the other hand, all tenanted lands were settled with the intermediaries and even the principal tenants were not brought into direct contact with the State. After abolition, the intermediary tenures were converted into ryotwari tenures and were made liable to full assessment and other regulations of land revenue legislation. In the ex-intermediary areas (now raiyatwari), all tenants and sub-tenants *who have come directly under the State are now* termed as ryotwari holders and, in most cases, hold their lands on permanent, heritable and transferable basis. The new ryotwari tenure-holders have been redesignated as *raiyats* or *pattedars* in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, West Bengal and Tripura, *bhumidars* and *sirdars* in Uttar Pradesh, *bhumiswamis* in Madhya Pradesh, and *khatedar* in Rajasthan.

In ryotwari areas of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, parts of Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, the Government settled the lands directly with the ryots or the cultivators without the intervention of an intermediary. In theory, the State is the owner and overlord of all lands and private rights are recognised only to the extent they are specifically granted by the State. In practice, whoever, the cultivating occupant of land with whom settlement of land-revenue was entered into, was recognised as the proprietor thereof and was conferred permanent, heritable and transferable rights on payment, directly to the Government, of land revenue periodically fixed on the basis of ryotwari settlement. The persons so recognised were variously designated as *ryots* or *pattedars* in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala, as *registered occupants* in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore and landowners (*Maliks*) in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Although theoretically, the ryotwari tenure did not orginally contemplate or recognise the existence of any intermediary between the State and the cultivator, yet on account of the unrestricted right of transfer which was allowed to them, inevitably in course of time, though in earlier stages imperceptibly, a class of non-cultivating owners came into existence. They leased their lands to tenants and became rent receivers. In many cases, the mortgaged lands could not be redeemed and were passed on to money-lenders and other absentee landlords and the cultivators were reduced to the status of tenants.

The permanent, heritable and transferable rights enjoyed by the tenure-holders are at present not unlimited but have been made subject to various types of restrictions provided under the land-revenue and tenancy legislation. The nature and the scope of the restrictions vary from State to State. Even within a State, the lands are not settled by the Government on a uniform basis and in such cases more than one tenure obtains under the Government. The details are given below:—

Right of Permanency

In the ex-intermediary areas of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Tripura, the tenants (or the sub-tenants), who come into direct relationship with the State have been granted the status of raiyatwari holders with permanents rights. This was a progressive step towards consolidation and stabilisation of rights in land. However, occupancy tenants in *ex-zamindari* areas already enjoyed permanency of tenure before abolition of intermediaries. In Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the raiyats or the under-raiyats who come into direct relationship with the State hold their lands under the State on same terms and conditions as were applicable to them under the intermediaries. Thus, occupancy raiyats continue to enjoy

permanent rights. Non-occupancy raiyats are liable to ejectment on grounds of failure to pay arrears of rent or misuse of land. While under the intermediaries they were liable to ejectment on the expiry of term of lease, they are allowed to continue under the State so long as they do not break the first two conditions.

Land-holders in raiyatwari areas were allowed to hold their lands on a permanent basis. They are not liable to ejectment on any ground including non-payment of land-revenue. Arrears of land-revenue are recoverable by attachment and sale of movable and immovable property including the holding on which arrear is due. Rajasthan is the only exception where a *khatedar* tenant is liable to ejectment for arrears of rent.

Right of inheritance

Right of inheritance of a tenure-holder is regulated by personal law. However, in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, the rights of a landlord on his death shall devolve in accordance with the prescribed order of succession and not in accordance with the personal law. This has been done to prevent fragmentation of holdings. Further a *bhumiswami* in Madhya Pradesh or a *sirdar* in Uttar Pradesh does not have a right to to bequeath his rights by will.

Right of transfer

With the exception of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the persons in other States, who after abolition of intermediaries, come into direct relationship with the State have been conferred right of transfer irrespective of whether they held such rights under the intermediaries or not. While occupancy raiyats in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and *bhumidars* in Uttar Pradesh have transferable rights, the non-occupancy raiyats and *sirdars* in these States do not enjoy such rights. In Uttar Pradesh, the *sirdars* who are directly under the State, have an optional right to acquire right of transfer on payment of ten times the rent. In raiyatwari areas, the raiyatwari-holders enjoy transferable rights in all cases. The temporary lessees do not have a right of transfer.

In addition, the following categories of land holders have permanent and heritable but not transferable rights:—

(i) Lands granted under the bhoodan in various States;

(ii) Lands settled under the *Navin Sharat* (New) & Restricted tenure) in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(iii) Lands granted to 'Tillers' under the ceiling law in Jammu & Kashmir;

(iv) *Sirdars* in Uttar Pradesh;

(v) *Ghair Khatedar* tenants in Rajasthan;

(vi) Non-occupancy tenants in Himachal Pradesh;

(vii) Tenants who acquire owership under the tenancy legislation in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore, and

(viii) Lands held by a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. A transfer is, however, allowed if the transferee is also a member of the Scheduled Tribe.

However, the persons who are not entitled to transfer their lands are generally allowed to mortgage or create a charge on their interests in land in favour of Government in consideration of loans advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act or the Agriculturists Loans Act, or in favour of co-operative societies in consideration of loans advanced by such societies.

In many States, the right of transfer is subject to various restrictions. In Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh Manipur and Tripura, a ceiling has been imposed on future acquisition of land and nobody can acquire land in excess of the maximum limit prescribed in these States. With a view to prevent sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, in many States transfers have been prohibited which result in leaving with the transferor, holdings below the prescribed limits.

In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal, transfer by a person belonginig to a Scheduled Tribe by way of sale, gift, lease etc. is void except where the transferee is also the member of a Scheduled Tribe. Transfer to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe is allowed only

with prior permission of the Revenue authorities. This restriction on transfer has been provided in order to protect the lands of Scheduled Tribes from passing to money-lenders or others.

Right to lease

In the Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh, Saurashtra area of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, landowners are not allowed to lease their lands. However, persons suffering from a physical or mental disability or serving in the Armed Forces of the Union are allowed to lease their lands. Persons holding less than three family-holdings in Telangana area and less than 8 standard acres in Delhi also have a right of lease. In Uttar Pradesh cultivition of land through *sahjis* (partners in cultivation) is allowed and is not treated as giving out land on lease. In West Bengal a raiyat cannot lease his land to a person other than a *bargadar*. Under the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960, a raiyat other than a privileged raiyat has no right of lease. A privileged raiyat is one who holds the lands as public, religious or charitable institution or holds less than a basic holding (5 standard acres).

In other States there are no restrictions on the right of lease of a land-owner.

Lands in the hill areas of Mikir Hills, Garo Hills and United Khasi-Janitia Hills, and lands in the hill areas of Manipur and Tripura are not held on individual basis. The lands in the aforesaid areas are owned and administered by the communities or clans as recognised under the local customs prevalent in those areas. Certain communal-cum-intermediary type of rights also exist in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargans Sub-divisions of Bihar and among khonds in Orissa. Such rights also extend to reclaimed lands as held under *khutkatti* or *bhuihari* tenures.

Holders of special, alienated or other non-raiyatwari tenures

These tenures are of an intermediary nature and are not held under the terms of a ryotwari settlement. Before abolition, the intermediary tenure covered about 45% of the total area of the country and generally comprised of *zamindaris, jagirs,* and *inams* of various descriptions. The intermediaries were interposed between the cultivators and the State, resulting in separation of ownership from cultivation. At the time of settlement of intermediary tenures, the intermediaries were conferred, in varying degrees, various types of rights which may be classified as under :-

(i) Right to collect rent from the cultivators on payment of land revenue to the Government;

(ii) Right of occupancy, i. e., right to the possession and use of land; and

(iii) Right of collection and use of land revenue in part or in full.

The intermediaries enjoyed these rights generally on permanent, heritable and transferable basis. In permanently settled and temporarily settled *zamindari* areas, the subsequent legislative measures passed during the last 100 years resulted in recapturing the right of occupancy by a great majority of principal raiyats of *zamindars*. With the exception of permanently settled areas of Madras, the incidence of rent payable by raiyats to zamindars in other States compared favourably with the incidence of land revenue payable to the Government by raiyats in raiyatwari areas. Thus, at the time of abolition, the *zamindars* were only rent receiver in the raiyati lands and had no other right in land except where such lands were *sir, khudkasht, nijijot,* lands in *khas-possession,* etc.

The position of *jagir* and *inam* lands was different. In Hyderabad, Saurashtra and in case of some categories of *jagirs* in Bombay, the *jagirdars* did not have any proprietary rights in the soil but were only assignees of land revenue. In other areas the *jagirdars* enjoyed full proprietary rights in land. As compared to *zamindari* areas, the tenancy legislation in *jagir* areas was something unknown right up to 1947. The tenants of the *jagirdars* remained tenants-at-will and paid exorbitant rents. Rajasthan was the first princely State in India to stop arbitrary ejectment of tenants in *jagir* areas in 1949. In *inams* which were sparsely located in the States of Andhra, Bombay, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and former princely States, the *inamdars* enjoyed full proprietary rights in their lands which were either revenue-free or were partially assessed. In most States, even the tenancy legislation in force in raiyatwari areas did not apply to the tenants of inamdars.

The legislation for abolition of intermediaries generally adopted the following two courses : (a) conversion of non-ryotwari tenures into ryotwari tenures by making them subject to full assessment under a ryotwari settlement and (b) settlement of land with person (either the intermediary himself or his tenant) who enjoyed right of occupancy on it. (In a few *zamindari* States, of course, the lands were settled with the actual cultivator, even if he was without any occupancy rights.)

As Table V. 3 indicates, in 1961, only 2.75% of the holdings were held on non-ryotwari basis. According to the Table, non-ryotwari tenures mostly subsist in Madras, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, hill area of Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Pondicherry and Tripura. These tenures are the post relics of the feudal system and generally comprise of revenue free estates and *inams* of personal, religious and charitable and service nature. On these lands, the land revenue is fully or partially assigned or alienated in favour of the tenure holder. In most cases, legislations have been promoted for the abolition of the remaining non-ryotwari tenures recorded in 1961 and their implementation is in progress.

Conditional or temporary lessees of Government

3.22 % of the cultivating housholds hold their lands asconditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land. Their number is abnormally large in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Manipur. Conditional or temporary lessees of Government hold the land from Government and, for various reasons, the right of occupancy on these lands is retained by the Government and is not passed on to the actual cultivators. The actual cultivators are more or less the tenants-at-will of the Government. The land can be resumed by the Government generally after the expiry of one year either for its own use or for settling the lands with some other persons. Tenancy provisions relating to security of tenure, fixation of rent and right of purchase are generally not made applicable to lessees or assignees of Government lands.

In Assam, annual lease holders are called '*eksona pattedars*' (annual lease holders) as distinguished from '*myadi pattedars*' (periodic patta holders). In Jammu & Kashmir, allottees of all vacant State lands and evacuee agricultural lands hold the land as tenants-at-will (*pattedars* or *wasidars*). In Manipur also, agricultural lands used to be granted on periodic as well as annual leases under the Assam Land Revenue Regulation as extended to Manipur. In Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, Government lands are assigned or disposed of on permanent and heritable basis. In Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, persons on Government lands are settled as *raiyats* and *bhumiswami's* respectively. In Punjab, Government *nazool* (waste) lands are sold out on payment of purchase price in instalments. The transfer takes place in 10 years and during this period the ownership vests in Govenment. In Mysore, lands are given on annual lease basis but recently these are being settled on permanent basis on payment of upset price. In West Bengal, the surplus lands acquired under the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953 are at present being licensed out on year to year basis or for a period of two years. In almost all the States, lands in beds of rivers or tanks, lands under unstable cultivation, lands within the boundaries of Government forests, orchards, or lands which may be required–for public purpose in futureetc. are generally leased out on a year to year (*eksali*) or temporary basis. In Madhya Pradesh, lands situated in the beds of a river, or a State bandh or tank are alloted for a period of 5 years. In Tripura, lands are given in permissive possession (*anumati dekhal*) without any right or title to the land.

Even Government land held on a temporary basis is inconsistent with improved agriculture and, as far as possible, settlement of all Government lands should be made on a permanent basis.

Jhum cultivators and encroachers

Unauthorised occupation of Government lands is more common in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. In the last four States, jhuming (shifting cultivation) is also undertaken on a large scale. While in all the States, all encroachers on Government lands are liable to be evicted summarily, in Andhra Pradesh and Madras, any person could bring under cultivation Government waste lands shown as fit for cultivation in the settlement records and such person was entitled to claim confirmation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh	9,247	9	347	...	4	268	13	8,594	12	...	...
West Bengal	22,004	7	...	52	344	...	...	35	20,945	...	621
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	...	30	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Delhi	81	...	...	...	...	9	...	65	...	...	7
Himachal Pradesh	1,352	...	1,080	85	10	33	20	113	...	1	10
Manipur	282	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...
Tripura	4,057	1,176	...	156	...	...	...	...	2,115	213	397
Pondicherry	599	2	33	18	1	382	...	163	...	...	...
INDIA	329,699	10,882	4,467	35,469	3,873	70,419	17,927	144,623	37,694	1,482	2,863

Table VI.2

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Held from private persons or institutions (Item 1 (ii) of the Schedule)

No. of Households (Tribal)

State/Union Territory (Tribal)	Total	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer	Mortgagees in possession	Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent	Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce	Crop-sharers without tenancy rights	Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	573	6	...	44	12	91	10	410	...	...	...
Assam	924	...	418	...	...	402	146	258	...	...	...
Bihar	5,190	...	5	1,991	53	534	9	2,589	...	2	7
Gujarat	3,145	743	67	8	3	1,929	...	144	...	...	251
Madhya Pradesh	1,753	...	...	39	6	460	22	834	...	254	138
Maharashtra	1,988	42	230	...	...	1,574	...	105	...	20	17
Orissa	632	...	149	26	62	109	39	244	...	...	3
Punjab	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Rajasthan	28	...	...	...	1	1	...	14	...	6	6
West Bengal	1,855	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	1,724	...	107
Himachal Pradesh	284	...	252	14	...	1	12	4	...	...	1
Manipur	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
Tripura	605	101	...	40	...	...	...	...	182	67	215
INDIA	17,065	892	1,121	2,188	137	4,801	311	4,615	1,906	349	745

Table VI. 3

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Held from private persons or institutions (Item 1 (ii) of the Schedule)

Percentage distribution

State/Union Territory	Total	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer	Mortgagees in possession	Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent	Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce	Crop-sharers without tenancy rights	Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	0.04	0.29	0.66	0.24	16.20	9.75	72.82	...	...	...
Assam	100.00	11.73	3.19	0.20	0.07	17.06	13.00	0.95	53.54	0.26	...
Bihar	100.00	...	0.03	22.83	0.56	14.58	2.62	59.22	...	0.00	0.16
Gujarat	100.00	26.46	6.00	1.37	0.07	44.40	...	17.00	...	...	4.70
Jammu&Kashmir	100.00	16.78	20.95	0.69	0.19	9.46	1.30	45.15	...	...	5.48
Madhya Pradesh	100.00	...	...	2.51	0.28	25.00	2.32	57.40	...	8.72	3.77
Madras	100.00	0.73	...	13.89	1.42	36.56	20.32	27.08	...	...	...
Maharashtra	100.00	1.11	3.14	0.30	0.07	72.68	0.41	20.68	...	0.50	1.11
Mysore	100.00	4.14	...	0.06	0.26	41.23	18.01	36.30	...	...	...
Orissa	100.00	16.79	0.99	6.87	14.68	8.18	2.30	49.14	...	...	1.05
Punjab	100.00	...	...	10.32	0.08	21.59	0.97	66.70	0.33	0.01	...
Rajasthan	100.00	...	1.10	3.74	1.98	12.46	0.03	56.25	1.32	12.24	10.88
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	0.10	3.75	...	0.04	2.90	0.14	92.94	0.13	...	...
West Bengal	100.00	0.03	...	0.24	1.56	...	...	0.16	95.19	...	2.82
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100.00	...	76.92	...	...	..	...	23.08	...	...	...
Delhi	100.00	...	...	...	...	11.11	...	80.25	...	...	8.64
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	...	79.88	6.29	0.74	2.44	1.48	8.36	...	0.07	0.74
Pondicherry	100.00	0.33	5.51	3.01	0.17	63.77	...	27.21	...	...	...
Manipur	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	...
Tripura	100.00	28.99	...	3.84	...	...	...	...	52.13	5.25	9.79
INDIA	**100.00**	**3.30**	**1.35**	**10.76**	**1.17**	**21.36**	**5.44**	**43.87**	**11.43**	**0.45**	**0.87**

Table VI. 4

Local names and legal terminology of tenures and tenancies according to the nature of rights in land Held from private persons or institutions (Item 1 (ii) of the Schedule)

Percentage distribution (Tribal)

State/Union Territory (Tribal)	Total	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer	Mortgagee in possession	Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent	Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce	Crop-sharers without tenancy rights	Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants	Unclassified
Andhra Pradesh	100.00	1.05	...	7.68	2.09	15.88	1.75	71.55	...	...	...
Assam	100.00	...	45.24	...	...	11.04	15.80	27.92	...	...	...
Bihar	100.00	...	0.10	38.36	1.02	10.29	0.17	49.88	...	0.04	0.14
Gujarat	100.00	23.62	2.13	0.25	0.10	61.34	...	4.58	...	...	7.98
Madhya Pradesh	100.00	...	...	2.22	0.34	26.24	1.26	47.58	...	14.49	7.87
Maharashtra	100.00	2.11	11.57	...	...	79.17	...	5.28	...	1.01	0.86
Orissa	100.00	...	23.58	4.11	9.81	17.25	6.17	38.61	...	...	0.47
Punjab	100.00	...	...	13.33	...	...	...	86.67	...	...	...
Rajasthan	100.00	...	...	...	3.57	3.57	...	50.00	...	21.43	21.43
West Bengal	100.00	...	...	1.29	...	...	...	...	92.94	...	5.77
Himachal Pradesh	100.00	...	88.73	4.93	...	0.35	4.23	1.41	...	...	0.35
Manipur	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	...
Tripura	100.00	16.69	...	6.61	...	...	...	...	30.08	11.08	35.54
INDIA	**100.00**	**5.23**	**6.57**	**12.82**	**0.80**	**28.13**	**1.82**	**27.04**	**11.17**	**2.05**	**4.37**

With right of permanent and heritable possession and with or without right of transfer

About 5% of tenancies, having permanent and heritable rights, are still held under private persons or institutions. In the States of Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Orissa Himachal Pradesh and Tripura, occupancy or permanent tenants having owner-like possession, obtaining on a fairly large scale, have yet to come into direct relationship with the State and are indicative of the existence of intermediary tenures still obtaining in those States. In local parlance, these are called *myadi* in Assam, *kayami ganotia* or *kul* in Gujarat and Maharashtra, *mustakil* or *maurusi* in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, *mulagani* in Mysore, *sthitiban* in Orissa and *jote* in Tripura. With the abolition of intermediaries since 1961, permanent tenants in some States, such as in Tripura, should have by now come into direct reletionship with the State but efforts should be made to bring all occupancy and permanent tenants into direct relationship with the State even if provision is not made for the abolition of non-raiyatwari tenures.

Permanent tenancies may further include tenancies with right of occupancy but without right of transfer or protected (*Samrakshit*) tenancies on lands which are non-resumable by the landlords for personal cultivation.

These circumstances indicate the areas where efforts need to be made to bring tenants into direct relationship with the State and confer ownership on them.

Mortgagees in possession

More than 10 % of the land is held by mortgagees in possession. The proportions are still higher in Bihar, Madras, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. The rights of the mortgagees are regulated under the Transfer of Property Act and not under Tenancy Laws. Some of tenancy laws specifically exclude mortgagees in possession from the definition of the term 'tenant'. On the other hand, certain mortgagees with possession are deemed to be tenants under the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. In view of the fact that some of the mortgages may be contrived by the landlords to circumvent the tenancy provisions, it may be desirable to look into the bonafides of this practice prevalent in these States. It may also be seen how far this practice is conducive to or inhibits better cultivation.

The tenancy legislation in some States has imposed certain restrictions upon usufractuary mortgages or mortgage with possession. In Assam, the right of usufructuary mortgage to occupancy tenants holding directly under the State is not allowed except as a complete usufructuary mortgage for a period not exceeding nine years. The right of simple mortgage is, however, allowed to them. In Madhya Pradesh, a simple mortgage by a *bhumiswami* is not valid unless a minimum area is left with him free from any encumbrance. A usufructuary mortgage by a *bhumiswami* for a period exceeding 6 years is not allowed. After six years the mortgage shall be automatically redeemed and the land shall revert to the mortgagor. In Rajasthan, a usufructuary mortgage by a *khatedar* tenant for a period exceeding 10 years is not allowed. In Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, a simple mortgage by a *bhumidar* is permitted. However, a mortgage by which possession of land is transferred to the mortgagee is not allowed. A *sirdar* in Uttar Pradesh is, however, not allowed to enter into a simple mortgage. In West Bengal, a mortgage by a raiyat other than a simple mortgage or a usufructuary mortgage for a period not exceeding 15 years shall be void.

In other States there are no restrictions on the right of mortgage of a land-owner, simple as well as usufructuary.

Holding free of rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

These lands may be held from tenure holders still subsisting in 1961 as well as from raiyatwari holders. In Orissa, where large number of tenants hold land free of rent on rendering service to tenure holders may eventually come into direct relationship with the State.

Ordinary tenants, sub-tenants and crop-sharers

Ordinary tenants, sub-tenants and crop-sharers constitute about 82% of the total tenancies in the whole country. Apart from tenants-at-will, these include tenants whose lands are still subject to landlords' right of resumption, tenants who have been given interim protection against eviction, tenants of disabled persons, tenants admitted in future (i.e., tenants admitted after a stipulated date) to whom tenancy rights generally do not accrue, and crop-sharers who are not treated as tenants. These may further include disguised or informal tenancies created in contravention of law. The tenancies can also be classified according to the nature of rent payable by them. The State-wise position in this respect is briefly described below :-

According to the position obtaining in 1961, in Andhra Pradesh (excluding Telangana area), Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Manipur, tenants were given only temporary protection against ejectment. In Bihar and Saurashtra area of Gujarat, even temporary protection is not available to tenants. With the enforcement of tenancy laws since then, the tenants in Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir, are liable to ejectment by the landlords if they want to resume the land for personal cultivation.

In Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura, only the existing tenants, i. e., the tenants subsisting at a prescribed date, are not liable to ejectment in exercise of the landlords right of resumption for personal cultivation, since the period by which they could resume land for personal cultivation has expired and such tenants in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were conferred ownership by the Government in respect of non-resumable areas. (In Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, the period of resumption expired after 1. 3. 1961). However, in these States, the tenants of disabled landlords and future tenants (tenants admitted after the stipulated dates) have generally no security of tenure and can be ejected by the landlord for personal cultivation or even otherwise.

In Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, where resumption was not permitted from existing tenants, the future tenants are without any fixity of tenure.

The Table indicates that paying rent as share of the produce is the most prevalent system in all the States except Gujarat and Maharashtra where, as provided under the Tenancy Act, payment of fixed cash rent is more common.

In Assam, West Bengal and Tripura persons paying rent as share of produce are generally not treated as tenants. In Tripura, however, crop-sharers are treated as tenants after the enforcement of Tripura Land Reforms Act. The system of cultivation through partners in cultivation in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, though to a lesser extent, is also not covered by tenancy legislation.

In the following pages we briefly review the history of land tenures and land reforms undertaken in the different States.

HISTORY OF LAND REFORMS AND LAND TENURES —BY STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Abolition of Intermediaries

Former Andhra area

Intermediary tenures existed in the former Andhra area in the form of permanently settled *zamindaris* and *inams* and covered about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the State. *Zamindaris* were created by the Permanent Settlement of 1802 which gave the *zamindars* a right to hold their *zamindaris* on fixed revenue in perpetuity, with heritable and transferable rights in land. Under the Estate Land Act of 1908 all ryots in occupation of "ryoti lands", i. e., all lands in a *zamindari* or *inam* estate excluding communal lands and the home-farm lands of *zamindars* and *inamdars* and persons who were adimitted subsequent to 1908; were declared to be occupancy ryots. The Act regulated the relations between *zamindars* and ryots but not between the *zamindars* and tenants of home-farm land, nor between a *ryot* and his *under-ryot*. Under the Madras Estate Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 the rents payable by ryots in estates governed by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 were reduced to the level of the assessment levied on lands in ryotwari areas in the neighbourhood.

The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into ryotwari) Act, 1948 came into force on 19th April, 1949. The Act provides for the repeal of the Permanent Settlement, acquisition of *zamindari*, under-tenure and *inam* estates on payment of compensation and for the introduction of the ryotwari settlement in those estates. The principal tenants (ryots) have been granted ryotwari patta without any payment of compensation and are required to pay assessment only.

The Abolition Act does not affect the rights of sub-tenants (tenants of ryots) or the cultivators of home-farm land of land-holders. The land-holders get patta for their entire home-farm lands and the tenants of the home-farm lands and the sub-tenants of ryots continue to be tenants as before and their rights are regulated under tenancy regulation.

The Act was amended in 1956 and 1957 providing for the abolition of *inam* estates to which the Abolition Act of 1948 did not apply. These were post-1936 *inams* and *inams* of hamlets and Khandrigas in *inam* villages. The post-1936 *inams* were those *inams* in which the *inamdar* enjoyed both *melvaram* (right of rent) as well as *kudivaram* (right of occupancy). 775 post-1936 *inam* estates out of 1062 estates have been taken over by the Government.

Certain categories of *inams* were not declared estates. These were *inams* of hamlets and Khandrigas in *zamindari* and ryotwari villages and minor *inams*. Legislation has been passed for the conversion of these *inams* into ryotwari holdings but in certain cases, the law does not provide for bringing the tenants of these *inams* into direct relationship with the State. Steps are being taken for conversion of minor *inams*, into ryotwari holdings. Out of over 11 lakh of such *inams*, about 10 lakh *inams* have been abolished and ryotwari pattas have been granted.

Legislation has yet to be promoted for the abolition of *muttadari* and *malguzari* tenures which are of intermediary nature. The *muttadar* tenure is prevalent in hilly-tracks inhabited by Scheduled Tribes and on these lands land revenue has been wholly or partially assigned.

Former Telengana area

Intermediary tenures in former Hyderabad State were : (1) Jagirs, (2) Sarf-e-khas and (3) Inams. Jagirs covered about 1/3rd area of the State. Sarf-e-khas were the private lands of the Nizam and were merged with Diwani (Ryotwari) under the Sarf-e-Khas (Merger) Regulation, 1949. Jagirs were resumed under the Hyderabad (Abolition Jagir) Regulation of 1949, read with Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1950, with effect from 15th August, 1949, and the lands were settled with the principal tenants of the jagirdars as occupants thereof. Rights of sub-tenants, however, remained unchanged. The jagirdars were only assignees of land revenue and did not have any proprietary rights in the soil. Inams were grants of land made by ex-rulers for religious, charitable or meritorious purposes or in consideration for certain services to be performed by the inamdars and on these lands, land-revenue was wholly or partially exempted.

Legislation for abolition of Inams other than religious and charitable inams and village service inams useful to Government or community, was enacted in 1954 and the inams were abolished and were made subject to full assessment with effect from 20th July, 1955. However, pending the amendment of the legislation, the provisions with regard to the settlement of lands with the inamdars and their tenants have not yet been implemented.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Former Andhra area

Owned or held from Government

The person with whom the Government enters into direct engagement under the ryotwari system is called ryot. He is furnished with a document called patta. The ryotwari pattedar enjoys absolute ownership over the land and he can deal with it in any manner he likes. He may alienate, lease, mortgage, sell, bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding.

Held from private persons or institutions

Under the ryots, there are cultivating tenants. Till July, 1956, when an ordinance was promulgated for stay of ejectment of tenants, no legislation had been enacted to protect the rights of tenants in ryotwari areas and sub-tenants in zamindari areas. The ordinance was replaced by the Andhra Tenancy Act in 1956. The tenants in possession at the commencement of the Act have been temporarily protected from ejectment. The Act has been extended from time to time and at present the tenants are protected till 31st May, 1965. Tenants admitted after the commencement of the Act have a minimum term of six years. In either case, at the end of the term, the landlord has an unrestricted right to evict his tenant from the entire area and put another tenant in his place.

The tenants do not have a right of purchase.

Rent

Rent is not to exceed 50% of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28.1/3% of the gross produce for lands irrigated by baling) and 45% of the produce for dry lands.

Telangana area

Owned or held from Government

The persons holding directly under the State are called pattedars or registered occupants with permanent, hefitable and transferable rights. A transfer can, however, be made only with the previous sanction of the tehsildar. As regards leasing, a land-holder could not lease his land after 10th June, 1953. However, a person holding less than three family holdings (a family holding varies between 4 to 60 acres depending upon the class of soil), persons suffering from physical or mental disability, or serving in the Armed Forces were permitted to lease after 10th June, 1953.

Held from Private persons or institutions

The rights of tenants are regulated under the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana area) Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1950. Under the Act there are (i) protected tenants and (ii) ordinary tenants.

(i) **Protected tenants** : Tenants with six years possession on specified dates or tenants whose landlords had more than three family holdings were declared protected tenants. A protected tenant

has security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume upto three family holdings. This was subject to the condition that a protected tenant would retain an area equal to a basic holding (i.e., 1/3rd of the family holding), or half his land whichever was less. An owner having a basic holding or less was, however, entitled to resume the entire area.

A landlord was to reserve the land he wanted to resume for personal cultivation before 12th September, 1957 and exercise the actual right of resumption before 4th February, 1959. Thus, all lands held by protected tenants are non-resumable.

A protected tenant can purchase ownership rights held by his landlord and come into direct relationship with the State. This is, however, subject to two conditions : (i) he cannot purchase more than one family holding ; (ii) after purchasing the land the landlord should be left with two family-holdings. The purchase price is not to exceed 15 times the rent for dry lands, 8 times for wet lands irrigated by wells and 6 times for wet lands irrigated by other sources. It is payable in 16 instalments during a period of eight years. Besides the optional right of purchase, the Act also provides for compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants on issue of notification.

The former Government of Hyderabad had enforced the provision for transfer of ownership to protected tenants in Khammam district and in Mulug taluk of Warangal district. It is reported that upto November, 1957, 13,611 protected tenants had been declared owners in respect of 97,901 acres.

(ii) **Ordinary tenants** : The above provisions do not apply to ordinary tenants. Ordinary tenants admitted in three years of the commencement of the Hyderabad Tenancy Act, 1950 were given a non-renewable term of 10 years. Tenants admitted after three years have a renewable term of five years unless the landlord requires the land for personal cultivation. The maximum limit of resumption is one family holding for each adult worker in a family. Ordinary tenants do not have a right of purchase also.

A comprehensive tenancy legislation for the entire State has yet to be enacted.

Rent

Rent is not to exceed 1/4th of the gross produce for irrigated lands (other than well irrigated lands) and 1/5th in other cases or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to class of soil, whichever is less.

ASSAM

Abolition of Intermediaries

Intermediary tenures in Assam were :

(1) Permanently settled estates;

(2) Lakheraj and Nispekheraj estates;

(3) Temporarily settled estates.

Permanently settled estates obtained in Goalpara District, Karimganj sub-division of Cachar District and plain portions of Garo Hills and covered an area of 19.81 lakh acres excluding

the plain portions of Garo Hills. The Assam State Acquisition of Zamindari Act, 1951 provides for the abolition of intermediaries in the permanently settled areas. The Act though passed in 1951 could not be actually enforced till 1956 owing to its having been repeatedly challenged in civil courts. Since then, the rights of higher classes of intermediaries i. e., proprietors and permanent tenure holders, have been acquired on different dates throughout Goalpara District including the two acknowledged estates of 'Bijni' and 'Sidli' and a portion of permanently settled estates of Karimganj covering an area of 18.64 lakh acres. Tenures of second class of intermediaries i.e., jotedars have also been acquired in respect of 2.16 lakh acres. The principal tenants in these areas have come into direct relationship with the State but otherwise have the same rights and obligations as were applicable to them before abolition. These are occupancy raiyats, raiyats at fixed rates and non-occupancy raiyats. The intermediaries i.e., proprietors and tenure holders are also allowed to retain their private lands as occupancy raiyats thereof subject to a ceiling of 133-1/3 acres in case of proprietors and 50 acres in case of permanent tenure holders including jotedars. The ceiling limit is, however, relaxable in case of a proprietor or a tenure holder who has undertaken large scale farming on a co-operative basis or by the use of power driven mechanical appliances. The sub-tenants i.e., occupancy and non-occupancy under-raiyats and tenants of private lands of intermediaries, remain unchanged and they do not come into direct relationship with the State. Adhiars (crop-sharers), in permanently settled areas are not even treated as tenants.

In respect of Karimganj sub-division of Cachar District, the Act could not be implemented owing to the absence of records of rights. The acquisition of rights of intermediaries is in progress.

Lakheraj and nispekheraj estates covering about 3.69 lakh acres are grants of land free of revenue. The bulk of the area comprised in these estates is cultivated through tenants and is held in permanently as well as temporarily settled areas. While those lying in permanently settled areas are acquired under the Acquisition of Zamindari Act, a separate legislation has been promoted to acquire these estates in temporarily settled areas.

In addition to the tenures stated above, there are different types of estates in the temporarily settled districts (i. e., Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang and Kamrup districts and two sub-divisions of Cachar district), settled for special cultivation such as fee simple grants, revenue redeemed grants, 30 years grants under the New Lease Rules etc. The Assam Government is of the view that these are ryotwari holdings and do not constitute intermediary tenures. They are, however, of the view that with the enforcement of the ceiling legislation the few large holdings which obtained will disappear. They do not, therefore, propose to enact any legislation for the abolition of temporarily settled estates.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

In the permanently settled areas the persons holding directly under the State, after abolition of intermediaries, are : (i) occupancy or settled ryots; (ii) ryots holding at fixed rates, and (iii) non-occupancy ryots.

The rights of occupancy raiyats and raiyats holding at fixed rates are permanent, heritable and transferable. Non-occupancy raiyats hold heritable but not permanent and transferable rights. After abolition they hold their lands under the State on same terms and conditions which applied to them under the intermediaries.

In the temporarily settled areas, where intermediaries have not yet been abolished, the persons holding directly under the State are : (i) proprietors; (ii) land-holders; (iii) settlement-holders; and (iv) annual lease-holders.

(i) **Proprietors** : A proprietor means the owner of any revenue free estate such as lakheraj and nispekheraj estates. A proprietor has the same rights and enjoys the same privileges in respect of land included in his estate as he had at the commencement of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886.

(ii) **Land-holders** : Land-holder means any person, who had before the commencement of the Regulation, held land immediately under the Government for ten continuous years. A land-holder has a permanent, heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy in his land subject to the payment of land-revenue.

(iii) **Settlement-holders :** Settlement-holder means any person other than a proprietor who has entered into an agreement with the Government to pay land-revenue and includes a land-holder. A settlement-holder who is not a land-holder, has no rights in the land held by him beyond such as are expressed in his settlement-lease.

(iv) **Annual lease-holders :** The rights of annual lease-holder are not defined under the Regulation. There are as many as 7.7 lakh persons who hold an area of 25.7 lakh acres on annual leases from the State as against 14.5 lakh persons who hold 42.9 lakh acres of land on periodical assessment, as settlement holders or land holders. Thus, an abnormally large area is settled by the State on annual leases.

Held from private persons or institutions

In the permanently settled areas the persons who after abolition, have not come into direct contact with the State, are : (i) occupancy under-raiyats; (ii) non-occupancy under-raiyats; (iii) adhiars (crop-sharers).

In the temporarily settled areas the persons holding under private individuals are : (i) privileged raiyats; (ii) occupancy raiyats; (iii) non-occupancy raiyats; and (iv) non-occupancy under-raiyats. Privileged, occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats hold their lands under proprietors, land holders or settlement holders. Those holding under proprietors of revenue-free estates are liable to come directly under the State after abolition of such estates. Occupancy and non-occupancy under-raiyats and adhiars hold their land under the raiyats.

(i) **Occupancy and (ii) non-occupancy raiyats:** The rights of such tenants are the same as are described in the case of permanently settled areas.

(iii) **Privileged raiyats :** The right can be acquired by continuous possession for a period of not less than 12 years by a raiyat who has held land at a rate of rent never exceeding the revenue rate or half of the revenue rate in addition to service to be rendered by him or on payment of bhog (i. e.. article of food required by custom to be offered to deity). They have complete permanent, heritable and transferable rights.

(iv) **Occupancy under-raiyats :** In Goalpara District an under-raiyat holding land from an occupancy raiyat continuously for a period of 12 years gets a limited right of occupancy, that is to say, he would not be liable to eviction except on grounds of non-payment of rent or rendering it unfit for purposes of cultivation or for breaking the conditions of the leases. He is not liable to ejectment by the landlord for resumption for personal cultivation.

(v) **Non-occupancy under-raiyats and adhiars :** The Assam Adhiars Protection and Regulation Act, 1948 regulates the rights of crop-sharers. The rights of non-occupancy under-raiyats are regulated under the Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holding Act, 1956. The provisions of the Act are also applicable to non-occupancy raiyats in the temporarily settled areas and adhiars.

A landlord can resume land from under-raiyats who have not acquired the right o occupancy and from crop-sharers (adhiars) on ground of personal cultivation a maximum areas of 33-1/3 acres subject to the condition that each under-raiyat or the adhiar is left with 3-1/3 acres, until he has been allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality.

The right of resumption could be exercised within 5 years of the commencement of the Act. The period expired on 15th February, 1963. There was no time limit for reservation.

Under-raiyats or crop-sharers have not been given the right to acquire ownership of non-resumable areas. There is a provision, however, for enabling the under-raiyat who may be cultivating surplus lands that would vest in the Government under the ceiling law on imposition of ceiling, to take settlement on such lands. Though provisions have been made in the law for maximum rent and prevention against ejectment, the adhiars are generally not regarded as tenants (under-raiyats).

Rent

The crop share payable by an adhiar is not to exceed 1/5th of the produce if the crop-sharer supplies plough, cattle etc., and 1/4th if the land-owner provides plough, cattle etc.

As regards rents payable by under-raiyats where it is paid in cash, it is not to exceed by more than 50% the rent payable by the landowner in the temporarily settled areas and 100% in the permanently settled areas. In temporarily settled districts the maximum rent has also been fixed at 1/4th of the gross produce for produce rents and 3 times the land revenue for cash rents.

LAND TENURES SYSTEM IN HILL DISTRICTS OF ASSAM

There were no intermediary tenures as such in the Hill Districts of Assam except that certain rights of Chiefs in Mizo and Lushai hills which were somewhat like zamindaries have been abolished under the Assam Lushai Hills District (Acquisition of Chief Rights) Act, 1954. Zamindari system in the plain portions of Garo hills has been abolished with effect from 14-4-1958 under the Assam State Acquisition of Zamindaris Act, 1951, as amended in 1953.

The land tenure system in the Autonomous Districts is not the same as that of the plain districts of Assam, nor is there any uniformity in the nature of rights over lands throughout the Autonomous Districts. The Mizo District Council has made its own enactment, viz., The Mizo District (Agricultural Land) Act, 1963, providing for the recognition of permanent rights in land in the District on payment of a house-tax or Hoe tax. The other District Councils adopted the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation, 1886 and Rules made thereunder for the purpose of settlement of land in their respective areas. Thus, there are two kinds of land tenure system are in vogue in the plain portions of Autonomous Districts viz., Periodic Leases (Leases for 30 or 15 years) and Annual Leases. Howeyer, the lands in the hill areas of Mikir Hills, Garo Hills and the lands held by the clans in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills have no individual holdings. The lands in the aforesaid areas are being owned and administered by the communities or clans as recognised under the local customs prevalent in these areas. Such community lands called Akhin or Ri-Raid lands, cannot be sold, mortgaged or otherwise transferred without the prior permission of the District Council. The District Councils of the aforesaid Autonomous Districts have not so far made any laws with a view to modify or change the customary practices in the said areas under their jurisdiction.

The tenancies in the Autonomous Districts are not regulated and, generally, lands are leased out on half crop-share basis for one year only. This system is called adhi or byante. Some lands are also leased out on payment of fixed sum of money or produce as rent on year to year basis.

Shift cultivation (Jhuming) is controlled and regulated by the regulations of respective District Councils. The regulations impose certain restrictions on shifting cultivation without previous permission from District Councils and they also prohibit jhuming in certain areas.

BIHAR

Abolition of Intermediaries

Intermediary tenures obtaining in the State were :

(1) Permanently settled estates;

(2) Temporarily settled estates.

About 90 per cent of the total area of Bihar was covered by the permanently settled estates and the remaining 10 per cent by temporarily settled and Government estates. The Government estates which were also called Khas Mahal estates, were under the direct control of the Government and the proprietary rights therein vested in the State. There were about 2.17 lakh permanently settled estates, 739 temporarily settled estates and 421 Government estates.

In the permanently settled and temporarily settled zamindari estates, the proprietary rights in

the land vested in the proprietors or tenure holders.

The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 provides for the abolition of zamindaris in permanently and temporarily settled areas. The Act was, however, challenged in Law Courts and its actual implementation could start only by the middle of 1952. In the beginning, only the rights of intermediaries having a gross annual income exceeding Rs. 50,000/- could be acquired. It was also necessary under the original Act to issue a separate notification in respect of each individual intermediary. This made the progress of abolition very slow. The Act was amended in 1954 to empower the State Government to take over all intermediary interests, constituted within a particular area or throughout the State, by a general notification. After this, it became possible to proceed faster with the abolition of intermediaries and on January 26, 1955, all intermediary interests in 8 districts of the State comprising approximately half the area and population, were acquired by the issue of the area notification. The intermediary interests in the remaining districts were also taken over on 1st January, 1956. A few estates could not still be taken over due to legal difficulties.

The main difficulties which prevented speedier acquisition of the intermediary interests in the State were: absence of revenue administrative machinery below the district level in rural areas and the absence of reliable and up-to-date record of rights of raiyats and their holdings. Since the abolition of zamindari, the revenue administration has been extended up to the village level. As regards records of rights, the Government prepared, without undertaking a complete cadastral survey, revenue records by undertaking Field Bhujharat enquiries in 1954. The object of the Field Bujharat was to prepare a revenue roll i.e., a list of raiyats who have to pay revenue to Government or on whom rent is to be assessed, and to facilitate determination of the compensation amount. Instructions were also issued for entering the name of the under-raiyats and lands held by them. The Field Bujharat records will be kept up-to-date by annual revision in the light of mutations. By now the intermediaries have been abolished from the entire State and land records have been prepared for most of the areas.

After abolition, the principal tenants of interediaries i.e., raiyats at fixed rates, occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats, came into direct relationship with the State, but otherwise hold their rights under the Government on same terms and conditions as under the ex-intermediaries. They also continue to pay to the Government the same amount of rent as they paid to the zamindars. The intermediaries were entitled to retain their entire private or privileged land or land in possession of temporary lessees, as occupancy raiyats. The sub-tenants of intermediaries i.e., occupancy under-raiyats and non-occupancy under-raiyats, also do not come into direct relationship with the State and their rights are continued to be governed by the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1895, the Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, and the Santhal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provision) Act, 1949.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

After abolition of intermediaries, the persons holding directly under the State are: (i) occupancy raiyats ; (ii) raiyats holding at fixed rates ; and (iii) non-occupancy raiyats. They now hold their rights under the State on same terms and conditions which applied to them under the intermediaries.

(i) **Occupancy raiyats and (ii) raiyats at fixed rates :** These raiyats have permanent and heritable rights and also the right of transfer. However, in the district of Santhal Parganas, an aboriginal raiyat can not transfer his rights by way of sale, gift, lease etc. This restriction on transfer has been provided in order to protect the lands of aboriginals from passing to money-lenders and others. If a lease is made in contravention of the law, the tenant would be liable to ejectment. A sale and mortgage or lease for more than five years is not valid in the Chhota Nagpur Division. However, an aboriginal raiyat may transfer his holding to another aboriginal resident of the same Thana.

(iii) **Non-occupancy raiyats :** The interests of a non-occupancy raiyat in his holding are heritable but not permanent and transferable. A very small area of land is, however, held by non-occupancy raiyats.

Held from private persons or institutions

These are : (i) occupancy under-raiyats ; and (ii) non-occupancy under-raiyats. Their rights continue to be regulated under :—

(i) The Bihar Tenancy Act of 1885 which applies to areas other than Chhota Nagpur Division and Santhal Parganas ;

(ii) The Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 ;

(iii) The Santhal Parganas Tenancy (supplementary provision) Act, 1949.

(i) **Occupancy under-raiyats :** The right of occupancy accrues to an under-raiyat after 12 years of continuous possession. He becomes entitled to the use of, succession to and eviction from his land as occupancy raiyat. However, few under-raiyats could acquire the right of occupancy.

(ii) **Non-occupancy under-raiyats :** Those holding land on written leases are tenants-at-will and are liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of lease. Non-occupancy under-raiyats holding on oral leases are not liable to ejectment except on grounds of non-payment of rent or improper use of land. The bulk of the tenants hold on un-written or oral leases and cannot exercise their tenancy rights effectively. In areas to which the Bihar Tenancy Act, 1855 applies, the Collectors are empowered to restore possession to unlawfully ejected under-raiyats, *suo moto*, or on application.

The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Area and Acquisition of Surplus Land) Act, 1961 includes tenancy provisions relating to land holders who are subject to ceiling limit. Such a land holder will be entitled to resume upto the ceiling limit the land held by an under-raiyat in excess of 5 acres. If the under-raiyat holds less than 10 acres, the land holder is entitled to resume half the area subject, however, to the condition that a minimum area of one acre including the area owned by him, if any, will be left with the under-raiyat. As regards under-raiyats holding land from persons who are not subject to ceiling limit, the provisions of the Tenancy Act of 1885 will continue to be applicable.

Rent

Produce rent : 7/20th of the gross produce. Cash rent : not to exceed by more than 50% of the rent payable by the landowner if the tenancy is held under a registered lease and in other cases by 25 %.

GUJARAT

Abolition of Intermediaries

Former Bombay State

Although the main land tenure system in former Bombay State has been ryotwari, there were certain inams and non-ryotwari tenures in the pre-merger and merged areas of the State such as personal inam, pargana and kulkarni wattans, inferior village wattans, talukedaries, service inams, khoti and jagir tenures etc. These covered about 12.9 million acres i. e., 19 percent of the total area of the former Bombay State. These were generally grants of land and/or of land revenue and also cash grants, in some cases. As the nature of these tenures differed and also the rights enjoyed by their holders, separate legislation had to be passed for their abolition. Thus about 28 Abolition Acts and two Resumption Rules have been enacted for the abolition of these inams and other non-ryotwari tenures. Legislation for abolition of these tenures has generally been implemented except in case of certain inams and miscellaneous alienations in merged territories where survey and settlement and record of rights did not exist.

The abolition Acts generally provide for the abolition of special rights enjoyed by the tenure holders and the conversion of their tenures into

roytwari holdings. The tenure-holders were declared occupants in respect of their entire tenures on payment of full assessment under the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Their tenants and sub-tenants did not come into direct relationship with the State. However, where the intermediaries did not enjoy full proprietary rights in land such as khots, ankatedars, talukedars and jagirdars in merged territories, the lands were settled with inferior holders, permanent tenants and also in certain cases, with ordinary tenants on payment of occupancy price. Where the inferior holders and permanent tenants paid assessment only, no occupancy price was payable. In all cases, uncultivated and waste lands of the tenure holders vested in the State on payment of compensation.

The intermediary tenures which have not yet been abolished are : (i) devasthan inams or inams held by religious and charitable institutions, and (ii) service inams useful to Government other than kulkarni and inferior village wattans and patels. State Government propose to continue the religious and charitable inams which will be subject to only regulatory legislation providing for management and maintenance of trust properties and proper accounts. The State Government do not propose to abolish the remaining service inams, as their abolition would involve considerable financial burden.

Former Saurashtra area

In former Saurashtra (comprising Rajkot and Junagarh districts and parts of some other districts), about 3/5th of the area was non-ryotwari and the remaining 2/5th was ryotwari. The two principal non-ryotwari tenures were girasdari and barkhali tenures.

The Saurashtra Land Reforms Act was passed in 1951 to abolish girasdari tenure. It came into force on 1st September, 1951. Under the Act, the girasdars were made occupants in respect of their kharkhad lands. In certain cases provision was also made for the allotment of land to girasdars up to a limit varying from one economic holding to three economic holdings. The economic holdings varied from 20 to 40 acres. The allotment was made first from pasture land or culturable waste, if the girasdar wished to utilise it for his personal cultivation, otherwise from tenants' holdings. In the allotment of tenanted lands, provision was made for leaving atleast half the area with the tenant. The principal tenants of the girasdar became occupants in respect of the rest of lands held by them on payment of occupancy price equal to six times the assessment. With a view to enable the girasdari tenants to acquire the tenancy rights, a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was established which advanced loans to the tenants to the extent of Rs. 1.77 crores. The loan was repayable at 6½ per cent rate of interest in four instalments. In this way, by the end of 1955, all the tenants numbering 55,000 had acquired occupancy rights in respect of 14.43 lakh acres. The average holding of a girasdar comes to about 36 acres, while the average holding of a tenant is about 26 acres.

The Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951 which provides for the abolition of barkhali tenure came into force on 1st September, 1951. The barkhalidars were only alienees of land revenue and had no proprietary interest in the land. After abolition, the barkhalidars were made occupants in respect of their garkhed lands. Provision was made for allotment of half to one economic holding to small barkhalidars who owned land not exceeding two economic holdings. Provision was also made for leaving a minimum area of half an economic holding with the tenant. The tenants were declared occupants in respect of the remaining land held by them without paying any occupancy price and came into direct relationship with the State. Under this arrangement about 28,000 tenants were declared occupants in respect of 5 lakh acres. The average area held by a barkhalidar after abolition isabout 10 acres and the average area held by a tenant is about 18 acres.

The sub-tenants of girasdars and barkhalidars remained un-affected.

Former Kutch area

About 2/3rd of the Former Kutch area was covered by inams and jagirs and the remaining 1/3rd was khalsa (ryotwari). Legislation was passed in 1958 for the abolition of these tenures. The Legislation is under implementation. Under the legislation, occupancy and other tenants come into direct relationship with the State and intermediaries are settled with their garkhed (private) lands only. However, in the case of varduka and kamipassa tenures and service inams, the tenants of intermediaries holding for less than three years on the date of abolition do not come into direct

relationship with the State. The rights of the sub-tenants also remained un-affected.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

The persons with whom the lands settled by the State are called occupants. An occupant under the 'Old Tenure' holds his lands on a permanent, heritable and transferable basis. However, the rights of an occupant under 'New Tenure' are heritable but impartible, and the land is not transferable without the permission of Government. This tenure was created in 1901 in the then Bombay Presidency and the land was originally granted on this tenure to members of backward classes and aboriginals and hill tribes, and to bonafide cultivators belonging to non-backward classes who are poor, with the purpose of ensuring that the holders were not deprived of the benefits of the grants by mortgage or disposal by any other form of transfer. Lands denoted in bhumidan and granted to the landless labourers and lands given to maldharis and rabaris (cattle breeders) under the scheme of settlement of nomadic tribes are also granted under this tenure.

Held from private persons or institutions

Former Bombay area

In the former Bombay area there are (i) permanent tenants; (ii) ordinary tenants. The rights are regulated under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948. The Act was amended extensively in 1955.

(i) **Permanent tenants:** Permanent tenants are those who (i) hold their lands as mulgenidars or mirasdars; or (ii) by custom, agreement or the decree or order of Court, holds the land on lease permanently. A permanent tenant has got complete security of tenure. All permanent tenants became occupants in respect of lands cultivated by them personally on 1st April, 1957 on payment of compensation equal to six times the rent.

(ii) **Ordinary tenants:** Ordinary tenants including protected tenants have got security of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume land upto three economic holdings on the condition that every tenant retains half the area leased. An economic holding varies between 4 to 16 acres depending upon the class of soil. A landlord was required to give notice for resumption to the tenant on or before 31st December, 1956 and apply to the mamlatdar for actual possession on or before 31st March, 1957.

Under the Act, all the tenants whose landlords held more than one economic holding and whose total income exceeded Rs. 1500/-, were declared owners in respect of non-resumable land on 1st April, 1957 (It was called "Tiller's Day".). The maximum land that they can thus purchase is three economic holdings. The price that he is required to pay for the land purchased by him is fixed at 20 to 200 times the assessment plus the value of structure. It is payable in annual instalments not exceeding 12 with simple interest at 4½% per annum. If the tenant does not want to become owner or he falls into arrear of four instalments he is liable to ejectment.

By an amendment Act, small owners, i. e., owning not more than one economic holding and who had not exercised the right of resumption, were given another chance to do so by March 31, 1962. Provision was also made for transfer of ownership to their tenants in respect of non-resumable area by 1st April, 1962.

It is reported that more than 4.6 lakh tenants were deemed to have purchased ownership in respect of nearly 14 lakh acres in Gujarat State and 4 lakh tenants holding 10.5 lakh acres in Maharashtra State.

Rent

The maximum rent is not to exceed 1/6th of the gross produce or 3 to 5 times the land revenue whichever is less.

Kutch area

The persons holding under the occupants are called ordinary tenants. Their rights are regulated under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Kutch area) Act, 1958. Tenants have got security of tenure subject to the landlord's right of resumption in the following manner :—

(a) A landlord owning and cultivating personally less than 1/3rd of family holding can resume entire area leased; (A family holding varies from 12 to 45 acres).

(b) In other cases, a landlord can resume land upto 3 family holdings after leaving half the leased land with the tenant.

A landlord could resume the land within a period of 2 years of the commencement of the Act i. e., by 31.12.1960. He had also to give one year's notice to tenant at any time within the said period of two years. A provision was also made for conferment of occupancy rights upon tenants with effect from April 1, 1961.

Rent

The maximum rent is not to exceed 1/6th of the gross produce or 4 times the land revenue.

Saurashtra area

There is no law to regulate tenancies. However, the law prohibits occupants to lease their lands. In addition to the leases existing at the commencement of the Act, leasing by disabled persons and Defence personnel is allowed. Such leases have to be registered with the Government. Leases made in contravention of the law are declared void and both the leasee and the lessor are liable to punishment.

Rent

Not regulated.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Abolition of Intermediaries

Certain intermediary tenures such as superior owners and landlords in respect of lands held by occupancy tenants have not so far been abolished.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

Persons holding directly under the State are: (1)Proprietors or landowners, (2) Tillers and (3) Allottees. The proprietors or landowners hold the land on permanent, heritable and transferable basis. They can sell, mortgage, or dispose of the land in any manner they like. The persons with whom surplus lands were settled after the imposition of Big Landed Estates Abolition Act are called tillers. They have got permanent and heritable but not transferable rights. They cannot sell or mortgage their lands without the permission of the Government. The displaced persons allotted evacuee or surplus lands are called allottees. These persons are yet to be settled on permanent, heritable and transferable basis.

Held from private persons on institutions

There are the following classes of tenants :—

(a) Occupancy tenant;

(b) Protected tenant;

(c) Ordinary tenant.

Tenants have got the right of occupancy (called maurousi or mustakil), under the Tenancy Act of 1923 if they were in possession of land for specified periods on particular dates.

Tenants holding lands at the commencement of the Tenancy Amendment Act of 1955 were declared protected tenants (Mahfuz muzaira). Protected tenants are liable to ejectment from a limited area if the owner requires the land for personal cultivation. The limit of resumption from a protected tenant is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 5 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. An owner whose holding does not exceed 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 6 acres of wet land or 8 acres of dry land in Jammu Province is permitted to resume land upto the limit of resumption. In case of owners whose holdings exceed these areas, the owner's right of resumption is subject to the tenant's right to retain a minimum area of 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. The owners were required to apply for resumption of land within a period of six months from the commencement of amendment of 1955. The period has expired.

The selection of land for personal cultivation was to be made by agreement between the tenant and the landlord and failing that by a revenue officer.

If the resumed land is not brought under personal cultivation within 6 months to one year, the tenant shall be entitled to restoration to the minimum area mentioned above.

Tenants admitted after the commencement of the Act of 1955 are ordinary tenants (gair maurousi or gair mustakil). They are tenants-at-will and are liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of lease from their entire holdings.

There is no provision for transfer of ownership to tenants nor for an optional right of purchase. A ceiling on existing holdings has, however, been imposed and about 2.3 lakh acres of surplus land have been settled with tenants who were already in possession.

Rent

A person whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the gross produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land. Persons whose holding does not exceed 12½ acres are entitled to receive rent at half the produce for all classes of land. The seed, plough and bullock are to be provided by the landlord.

KERALA

Abolition of Intermediaries

By the Edavagai Rights Acquisition Act, 1955 the Government have extinguished rights and privileges of the edavagai chiefs in respect of their edavagais in Travancore Area on payment of compensation, and imposed basic tax on edavagai lands in order to place the edavagai tenants on the same footing as registered holders and pattedars of land under the Government. An edavaga was a tract or area recognised as such in the Government accounts, the whole area or any portion of which was exempted from the payment of land revenue to the Government. The tracts recognised as edavagais in the Government accounts were : (1) Edappally (2) Kilimanoor (3) Poonjar and (4) Vanjipuza. The total extent of the edavagais was 1,21,915 acres.

The other intermediary tenures in Travancore are : (1) Jenmom tenures, (2) Shreepandaravaka lands, (3) Sreepadam lands and (4) Kandukrishi lands.

About 1/5th of the total area is jenmom, of which jenmis are considered the absolute proprietors. The jenmi lands are leased to kanam or kanampattam tenants on payment of jenmi dues (called jenmikaram). Through legislation the kanamdars have acquired all the rights of owners except that the State recovered jenmi dues from them and paid them to jenmis. The Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Act, 1960, in force since 23-2-1961, provides for the abolition of jenmi dues. The sub-tenants holding under the kanamdars are called verumpattam tenants. These lands are, however, assessed with basic tax payable to Government.

The shreepandaravaka lands belong to the diety sree padmanabhaswami. The land revenue assessments of these vary from full assessment to absolute exemption. Shri-padam lands are free-hold lands belonging to the Travancore Maharaja's family. The land revenue from these lands is wholly assigned in favour of the shri-padam palace. The Government dues are levied only on lands held under favourable tenures and lying outside the free- hold villages. In the case of assigned lands where pattas have been issued, the tenants have permanent occupancy rights, but in the case of thanathu lands, where no pattas have been issued, the tenants are mere tenants-at-will. The khandukrishi lands were the sthanam (farm) property of H. H. the Maharaja till 1949 when the Maharaja surrendered them to Government. These are also of two categories, viz., pattam and thanathu. The tenants have no rights on thanathu lands. Rules have been issued for the assignment of khandkrishi lands and for making them subject to basic tax. By now, most of the lands have been assigned under the Kandukrishy Assignment Rules.

The intermediary tenures in Cochin area are : puravaka lands and inam lands. In the case of puravaka lands, besides Government and the tenant there is an intermediary, the jenmi, as in the case of jenmom lands in the Travancore area. The inam lands are in the nature of personal grants made for the performance of certain specified services to religious institution etc. or for services rendered on previous occasions. These are treated as tax-free subject only to the payment of quit-rent.

Rest of the intermediary tenures other than edavagai tenures, pattazhi devaswom lands and jenmi tenure in Travancore area, have yet to be abolished.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Former Travancore area

In Travancore, about 4/5th of the land is called 'sirkar' or 'pandaravaka' land. Under the Pandarapattom Proclamation of 1040 M. E., the tenants called pandarapattom tenants became full proprietors of these lands subject only to the payment of land-tax.

About 1/5th of the total area was jenmom, of which jenmis are considered the absolute proprietors. The jenmi lands were leased to kanam or kanampattam tenants on payment of janmi dues which have now been abolished. The sub-tenants holding under the kanamdars are called verumpattam tenants. Since 1950, ejectment of verumpattam tenants had been stayed.

Cochin area

In the case of pandaravaka verumpattam lands, pattas have been granted to the holders of these lands and they are heritable and transferable.

In jenmom lands, the kanamdars holding under the jenmis have alienable and heritable rights in respect of their lands. The Kanam Tenancy Act, 1955 conferred full proprietary rights on kanamdars. This Act provides for the settlement, collection and payment of jenmikaram in respect of these lands. Actual cultivators are called verumpattamdars. By the Cochin Verumpattamdars Act of 1118 M.E. (1943), fixity of tenure was granted to the verumpattamdars and the land owners had no rights of resumption.

Malabar area

The former Malabar area also has a complex tenural system under which the jenmi enjoyed absolute proprietorship over land holding directly under the State. The lands had been leased long back to kanamdars for a period of 12 years which was liable to renewal. The rent payable by the kanam tenants is called michavaram. The lands were leased on terms with slight modifications to other also who were called by such various names as kuzhikanamdars, kanam kuzhikanamdars and customary verumpattamdars. The actual cultivators who held lands under kanamdars are called cultivating verumpattamdars. A verumpattamdar in continuous possession for six years was given fixity of tenure by the amendment of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1955.

Kasargad taluk of Cannanore district was governed by the Madras Cultivating Tenant Protection Act, 1955.

Pending the enactment of comprehensive legislation, since April, 1957, ejectment of tenants including waramdars (Crop-sharers) had been stayed throughout the State.

The above provisions in force in different parts of Kerala have now been replaced by the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 which came into force with effect from 1st April, 1964. The main provisions of the Act are as under:-

The Act provides for fixity of tenure, regulation of rent, conferment of ownership rights on tenants, imposition of ceiling on holdings and regulation of rights of kudikidappukars.

The Act provides for fixity of tenure for all tenants subject to landlords right to resume land for personal cultivation on the conditions mentioned below:-

1. In case the tenant himself holds more than the ceiling area (ceiling area varies between 15 to 36 acres) the landlord can resume the excess land to make up upto his ceiling area.

2. A small holder i.e. a landlord who does not have interest in land exceeding 8 standard acres (or 24 acres in extent whichever is less) could resume half the area leased to a tenant. The maximum extent of land which a small holder can

so resume including lands already in his possession is not to exceed 4 standard acres (or 4 acres whichever is greater). Applications for resumption are to be made within one year of the commencement of the Act, i.e., by 1.4.1965. In the case of a tenant who already has fixity of tenure under previous laws, resumption is permitted if the tenant wants to purchase ownership.

There is provision for regulation of surrenders. A surrender by a tenant will not be valid unless duly registered by revenue authorities. The extent of land which the tenant can surrender is restricted to the area which the landlord can resume.

Provision has been made for prohibiting future tenancies except in the case of persons suffering from a disability or member of Armed Forces or seamen.

Provision has been made to enable tenants to acquire ownership on payment of purchase price specified in the Act. The State Government has also been empowered with effect from a date to be notified to acquire the interests of landowners in respect of non-resumable area. The purchase price is 16 times the fair rent. A tenant of a small holder already enjoying fixity of tenure can exercise the right of purchase only subject to the condition that he permits the small holder to resume half the area held by him. For acquiring the ownership of the remaining portion, the tenant has to pay purchase price as specified in the Act.

Provision has also been made for a qualified fixity for kudikidappukars (occupants of huts).

Rent

Provision has been made for fixation of fair rent. The rates of rent specified under the Act for some categories of land are mentioned below:-

Land converted into nilam by tenant's labour	1/8th of gross produce
Other nilam	1/4th of gross produce

Coconut fields

(i) Planted by tenants	1/10th of the produce
(ii) In other cases	1/3rd of the produce

Dry Land

(i) Cultivated with groundnut or other crops	1/8th of gross produce
(ii) In other cases	Rs.4/- per acre
(iii) Land under sugar-cane	1/4th of the gross produce

APPENDIX

Land Tenures in Kerala-an historical perspective

Throughout the evolution of land tenures in Kerala they consisted of a horde of rights on land varying from absolute proprietary ownership to the most transient form of tenancy devoid of all security. Having arisen time after time by causes political, sacerdotal and economic, these tenures surpass those of the rest of India in the immensity of their variety. Yet, they admit of a broad classification into three main groups viz., proprietary ownership, lands held under Government, and lands held under private persons or institutions.

Land Tenures in the former Travancore area

Proprietary ownership

Jenmom, Brahmadayam and Mulwarge

Under the category of proprietary ownership there are two kinds of ownership, one which is inherent in the original occupation of land and the other which was conferred by Government on the holders of sirkar lands. The first category is known as jenmom. The traditional account is that Shree Parasurama made a gift of the entire land in Kerala to brahmins who, thereafter, enjoyed the full proprietary ownership of the land. This tradition is, however, not accepted by all. It is evident from the trend of authorities that a considerable portion of the land in Kerala was owned by certain individuals or families among whom were a large number of namboothiris and nairs. Jenmom lands were formerly tax-free; but when once alienated to other they were subject to a light tax and the right over lands so alienated as known as 'kudijenmom'. By the Land Tax Proclamation of 1947 of Travancore basic tax was introduced on all lands with the exception of sreepandaravaka and sreepadam lands. Power was also reserved with Government to exempt any

other land from the imposition of basic tax. With the enactment of this law the jenmom lands in Travancore generally lost their tax-free character. Thus, most of the jenmom lands have lost their primary distinguishing feature, viz., freedom from taxation. The rights possessed by jenmi over jenmom land is one of ownership in the soil as complete as ever was enjoyed by a freeholder in England. The title of the jenmi is inherent and the jenmi is a little territorial sovereign over his land by virtue of this ownership. Barring a few cases the jenmis used to let out jenmom lands for cultivation to others enjoying only the benefit of rent derived therefrom, the manner of so letting the land varying according to the tenure created. There were three kinds of jenmom lands. One is freehold which is entirely exempt from the payment of tax to Government under any circumstances. Lands originally held free from payment of tax but became subsequently liable under certain conditions constituted the second category and lands paying 'rajabhogam' or a light tax from the very beginning, the third. The first was called 'adhikara ozhivu' and 'desa ozhivu', the second 'devaswom and brahmaswom lands' and the last 'madambimar vaka' lands. The shades of difference among the various categories of jenmom lands have, however, lost their significance with the imposition of tax on these lands. The tenure analogous to jenmom in the portions of the former Shencottah taluk of Travancore now remaining with Kerala State is called 'brahmadayam'.

Sreepandaravaka lands

These are lands belonging to Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple and held tax-free. Most of the lands are outstanding with tenants on various terms, the tenures being 'pattom', 'otti', 'thanathu, 'kudijenmom', 'kudumbaporuthi', 'danam' and 'viruthi' and they all correspond to the characteristics of the like tenures of pandaravaka.

Sreepadam lands

These lands which are tax-free consist of freehold and other lands owned by the Sreepadam Palace. The freeholds are the private properties of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, the Attingal Ranis having the right to appropriate the revenue from the lands. Most of these lands are outstanding with tenants.

Kandukrishi lands

These were originally 'sthanam' properties of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore subsequently given over to Government. The lands are outstanding with tenants either as 'kandukrishi pattom' lands or as 'kandukrishi thanathu' lands. The tenants were originally only tenants-at-will. Special rules called 'Kandukrishi Rules' regulated the relationship with tenants but later Government have amended this rule with a view to facilitate the enfranchisement of these lands and the conferment of the proprietary ownership on the tenants on certain conditions.

Pandaravaka, Pandarapattom and Perumpathu

Apart from the category of lands over which the owner has inherent proprietary right there remained, the land over which nobody except Government had full proprietary right. These lands are called sirkar lands, A good portion of such lands was originally leased out to private individuals who were occupying them as tenants of the Government. The Travancore Government, by a Royal Proclamation known as the 'Pattom Proclamation' conferred rights of permanent occupancy upon a large body of verumpattom holders under the sirkar who untile than held the land, in theory at least, as tenants-at-will. This Proclamation, which has rightly been called the Magna Carta of the ryots of Travancore, created permanent rights of occupancy amounting to ownership, heritable and alienable, subject only to the payment of Government dues. Subsequently, by another Proclamation known as the Devaswom Proclamation, all the sirkar devaswom-vaka lands were also converted into pandaravaka lands. The owners of these lands enjoy full proprietary ownership, heritable and transferable and liable only to the payment of tax to Government. The above tenure known as 'pandaravaka' or 'pandarapattom' has its analogous part in the portions of the former Shencottah taluk retained in Kerala under the tenure called 'perumbathu.'

Pandaravaka Otti

This denotes a class of holdings by ryots by virtue of certain transactions in which a deed of money consideration has been entered, the sirkar being the mortgagor and the tenant the mortgagee. Most of these have originated from the sirkar having conquered or taken possession of tracts including properties given over to the ryots by 'rajahs' and petty chiefs of old for sums borrowed or the sirkar succeeding to rights of certain chieftains whose properties were held by tenants for moneys advanced

by them. The lands were all along considered the property of the holders who are competent to alienate them at will but on transfer the conditions of tenure under went a change by a process called ottivilakanom. The process of 'ottivilkanom' was subsequently abolished and it was ordered that the properties held on otti tenure be treated as favourably assessed lands or inams with proprietary rights.

Personal Inams

There are two kinds of inams viz., personal and service inams. The former are granted for the support of individuals or families either as a reward for the services rendered or as a mark of favour as distinguished from those granted for future performances of services in the case of service inams. Service inams being conditional on the performance of services do not carry with them absolute proprietorship. But in the case of personal inams absolute proprietorship with right of alienation is available in respect of certain grants, while in the case of others certain conditions like prohibition of alienation or resumption after the life time of the inam-holder would have been incorporated in the grant. The following are some of the personal nams :

1. Anubhogam

Anubhogam means land given as 'kudiyiruppu' or otherwise to persons belonging to the same caste as that of the grantor bearing a small rent or tax for their maintenance for no service of any description, e.g. gifts by the goodwill of the Sovereign.

2. Palanchottu Viruthi

This denotes gifts made for the maintenance of officers and domestic servants of the Sovereigns in former days.

3. Manibham

This consists of lands granted to those persons who rendered good service to the State.

4. Ardhamanibham

This includes inam lands charged with 'pattom' only, the other half being remitted as compensation for services rendered.

5. Karamozhivu Sarvamanibham

This is an honourary grant made to persons of distinction for signal services rendered.

6. Adima

This is a grant of land by 'rajas' or petty chiefs generally to their domestics for cultivation for personal services, past or future. The adima grant for past services is not resumable and the grantee has absolute powers of disposal of the same.

7. Thiruvallam and Thiruvodayalam

These consist of lands granted by 'rajas' or big jenmies to their domestics for some special reasons.

8. Gurudakshina

This is a gift given by 'rajas' to the guru or teacher as reward for educating the members in the royal family.

9. Rakshabhogam

Includes land given to some tenants by the 'rajas' and 'madambimars' for rescuing them from dangers.

10. Dhanapramanam

This indicates land given to the brahmins by 'rajas' and other chieftains for ministering to their spiritual benefit.

11. Kudiyiruppu

This is a dwelling site granted at pleasure registered in the ryot's name and bearing a light assessment, sometimes tax-free.

12. Ubhaya Umbalam

This is a personal inam in the former Shencottah taluk of Travancore-Cochin granted for services rendered.

So far as personal inams granted by the Government of Travancore covered by the settlement are concerned, all of them carry absolute proprietorship, alienable and heritable.

Owned or held from Government

Next to the lands with proprietary ownership come lands held under Government on tenures less substantial than ownership. The main tenure which comes under this category is the lease. A lease of 'poramboke lands' or trees standing thereon, or both the land and the trees together, either with time limit or without time limit, is known as 'kuthakapattom'. The 'pattom' or rent payable to Government is fixed at the time of granting the lease. The land is resumable either on the termination of the lease or even during the tenure of the lease if it is for public purpose. The lease is non-transferable and liable to cancellation on transfer. The Government of Kerala have issued rules under the Land Assignment Act providing for the registry of sirkar lands whether given on kuthakapattom or otherwise provided they are available for registry and the assignment of lands under these rules is in progress:

Service Inams

These are inams granted by sirkar to families or individuals for the performance of certain services. Holders are entitled to undisturbed possession so long as they continue to discharge the services. The land is liable for resumption either on failure to perform the services or on alienation. Most of the service inams of Travancore are know by the name 'viruthis'. These are of immense variety. 'Koothuviruthi' is granted for the performance of 'koothu' or story telling, 'koottuviruthi' for beating of drums, 'vallaviruthi' for bringing boats for ceremonies, 'anaviruthi' for the supply of elephants for festivals, 'malaviruthi' for the supply of flower garlands to the temples etc., are some of the examples of these service inams. Most of the names under which personal inams are granted like 'adima', 'anubhogam' etc., are found in the case of service inams also when they are granted for the due performance of future services.

Held from private persons or institutions

'Kanapattam'

This is a demise of jenmom land made or renewed by the jenmi. 'Kanom' means the arthom or consideration paid for 'kanapattam' and also includes the value of improvements made by the tenants and treated as 'arthom' or consideration. 'Jenmom land' under the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act is land other than 'pandaravaka', 'sreepadamvaka', 'kandukrishi' or 'sirkar devaswom' land recognised as such in the sirkar account, which is either entirely exempt from Government tax or if assessed to public revenue, is subject to 'rajabhogam' only and the occupancy right in which is created for a money consideration (Kanom) and is also subject to the payment of 'michavarom' or customary dues and the payment of renewal fee. The relationship between the tenant and jenmi was, until recently, governed by the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act under which the jenmi did not have any right, claim or interest except the right to receive the jenmikaram and the tenant deemed to be the owner of the land subject only to the payment of jenmikaram which was collected by the Government on behalf of the jenmi and made over to the latter after deducting the collection charges. By the enactment of the Jenmikaram Abolition Act, 1960 the kanapattom lands were enfranchised and the liability to pay jenmikaram was abolished. The kanamdar became the owner of the kanam land thereafter. The right of a kanamdar is both heritable and transferable.

Marayapattom or Pattam Otti

This is a lease granted on receipt of one year's rent or less as advance. The tenancy was one a will till the evictions were stayed by temporary legislations pending the implementation of further land reforms.

'Mara Pattom' or 'Karanma Pattom'

This is a lease granted in perpetuity on payment of rent or other dues annually. The tenant is not to be evicted if he pays the annual dues.

'Venpattom' or 'Verumpattom'

This is a lease for a year or for years, the rent being settled and payable annually. The tenant had no fixity of tenure and is in the same position as the tenant of a 'maraya pattom'.

'Ravotti' or 'Ura Otti'

This is a tenure less substantial than 'otti'. The holder can merely enjoy the land. This is an inferior kind of mortgage ordinarily redeemable unless the occupancy right created by the document is subject to periodical renewal.

'Michavaram Otti'

By this tenure the creditor is authorised to collect 'michavaram'. He is in fact put in possession and remains in possession by collecting and enjoying the rents; he is not the less in possession because this debt is charged on some other rights such as 'adukkuvathu' etc. of his debtor also. These transactions are like 'ottis' enforceable and redeemable within the period of 50 years.

'Karanma'

This constitutes the alienated properties or other emoluments granted for the performance of service in devaswoms. This is liable for cancellation or suspension on default in the performance of services.

'Varom'

This is purely a crop sharing arrangement. Ordinarily no fixity of tenure was associated with this arrangement. But the position has changed since the enactment of temporary legislations prohibiting eviction of 'varomdars' and the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963.

Inams

The same kinds of personal and service inams granted by Government referred to supra have sometimes been granted by private individuals and institutions also in respect of lands owned by them. The nature of the right will depend upon the terms of the grant.

A 'kudikidappu' in the former Travancore and Cochin areas was not recognised as a tenure. But certain temporary legislations had given them freedom from eviction and the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, completed this process.

Land tenures in the former Cochin area

Proprietary ownership

The categories of tenures in the Cochin area fall in the same groupings as in the Travancore area. There are, however, some tenures which carry different rights and having different incidents. The 'jenmom' tenure of Cochin is substantially the same as the 'jenmom' of Travancore, the pandaravaka verumpattom tenure of Cochin the same as the pandarapattom or pandaravaka of Travancore and the pandaravaka kanom of the Cochin, the same as the pandaravaka otti of Travancore. In regard to inams also the same types of inams as in Travancore both in respect of personal and service exist in Cochin. But the service inams of Cochin are not so numerous in variety as in Travancore. The title deed issued to the grantee specifies the nature of the services to be performed. If the grant is conditional, breach of any of the conditions or alienation entail forfeiture. If it is an unconditional one alienation does not work forfeiture.

Lands held under Government

In Cochin it is licensing that was in vogue instead of kuthakapattom. The terms and incidents of licensing are the same as in the case of kuthakapattom.

Held from private persons or institutions

Kanom

The kanom tenure of Cochin is substantially the same as the kanom tenure of Travancore. But the kanom tenure of Travancore had the benefit of an earlier legislation in the jenmi and kudiyan Act, 1071 which practically conferred the ownership of the kanom lands on the tenants subject to the payment of jenmikaram to Government and even this liability was removed and the kanom lands of Travancore were enfranchised by the Jenmikaram Abolition Act of 1960. But so far as Cochin area is concerned the Cochin Tenancy Act II of 1090, had only conferred permanency of tenure on the kanom tenants subject to certain conditions. The Kanom Tenancy Act of 1955, however, is a parallel legislation on the lines of the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act, 1071 of Travancore. Settlement of the kanom lands in Cochin has been done in accordance with this Act. The tenants have only to pay jenmikaram to the Government and subject to this the tenants are the owners of kanom lands. The right held by the tenant is heritable and transferable.

Verumpattom

This is the same as the verumpattom of Travancore which means an ordinary lease. But this has received fixity of tenure as early as 1943

by the enactment of the Cochin 'Verumpattomdars' Act of 1118 (M. E.).

Varom

This is the same as in Travancore. Both in Travancore and Cochin this was not recognised as a land tenure and the varomdar had never the privilege of being a tenant. It is only the temporary enactments which stayed the eviction of varomdars and the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963, that improved the position of the varomdars and gave them the same status as other tenants.

Land Tenures in Malabar

Proprietary ownership

Jenmom

This is the same as the jenmom right in Travancore subject to the difference that in the malabar area the jenmom lands were subject to land tax soon after Mysorean invasion.

Inams

The personal and service inams as mentioned in the case of Travancore are available here also but the varieties of service inams are less than in Travancore. These have the same incidents as in Travancore.

Owned or held from Government

The system obtaining in Malabar was licensing in the place of the kuthakapattom of Travancore. But since the formation of Kerala State the assignment of Government lands available for registry has been facilitated to a large extent.

Held from private persons or institutions

'Kanom'

'Kanom' means the transfer for consideration in money or in kind or in both by the landlord of an interest in specific immovable property to another called the kanomdar for the latter's enjoyment. The incidence of this transfer includes

(a) right in the transferee to hold the said property liable for the consideration paid by him or due to him which consideration is called 'kanartham',

(b) the liability of the transferor to pay to the transferee interest on the 'kanartham', and

(c) the payment of michavarom by the transferee.

The tenant enjoys the fixity of tenure and the right held by him is heritable and transferable. Where 'kanartham' exceeds in South Malabar by 60 per cent of the value of the jenmi's right in the holding and in other places by 40 per cent of the value of such rights, the 'kanomdar', did not enjoy fixity of tenure. On specified grounds like wilful waste, denial of landlord's title, collusive encroachment by a stranger, for the purpose of bonafide cultivation by landlord's tarwad, tavazhi etc., for the bonafide purpose of constructing a building for the landlord's tarwad, tavazhi etc., and for the extension of a temple, mosque, church or other places certified by the Collector where the landlord is the trustee thereof, the kanomdar was evictable from his holding provided in the last three cases the eviction can be demanded only after the expiry of the period of 'kanom' and shall not apply to the holding or that portion of the holding which consists of kudiyiruppu or protected ulkudi or kudikidappu. The tenant has a right to use for restoration of holding if the land is not used for the purpose for which eviction was sought within a specified period.

'Kuzhikanom'

'Kuzhikanom' means and includes transfer by a landlord to another called 'kuzhikanomdar' of garden lands or other lands or both with the fruit-bearing trees if any standing thereon at the time of the transfer for the enjoyment of those trees and for the purpose of planting such fruit-bearing trees thereon. The rights of the 'kuzhikanomdar' are the same as that of a kanomdar.

Kanom-Kuzhikanom

'Kanom-kuzhikanom' means and includes transfer by a landlord to another called 'kanom-kuzhikanomdar' of garden lands or other lands or of both with the fruit-bearing trees, if any, standing thereon at the time of the transfer for

the enjoyment of those trees and for the purpose of planting such fruit-bearing trees thereon the incidents of which transfer include

(a) right in the transferee to hold the said lands liable for consideration paid by him or due to him which consideration is called 'kanartham', and

(b) the liability of the transferor to pay to the transferee interest on the 'kanartham' unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

Customary Verumpattom

'Customary verumpattomdar' means any 'verumpattomdar' who, before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, Madras (Madras Act XXXIII of 1951) was entitled by the custom of the locality in which the land is so situate to possession of the said land for a definite period of years and for whose continuance thereon after the termination of that period, for a further period, a renewal fee had to be paid to the landlord as an incident of the tenure. Customary verumpattom is the holding of the 'customary verumpattomdar'. Both the 'kanom-kuzhikanomdar' and the 'customary verumpattomdar' have substantially the same rights as the 'kanomdar' or 'kuzhikanomdar.'

Kudiyiruppu

'Kudiyiruppu' means and includes the site of any residential building, the site or sites of other buildings appurtenant thereto, such other lands as are necessary for the convenient enjoyment of such residential building and the easements attached thereto but does not include an 'ulkudi' or 'kudididappu'. The tenant enjoys fixity of tenure. The right is heritable and transferable if the tenant is actually cultivating. He is evictable on the grounds mentioned in the case of kanom and in addition, on non-payment of rent within three months of the due date. The tenant also enjoys the right of purchase from the immediate landlord if the 'kudiyiruppu' has been occupied by him for not less than 10 years.

'Separate Kudiyiruppu'

Separate kudiyiruppu means a kudiyiruppu which is a sole property comprised in the holding and the tenant has the same right as that of a tenant of a 'kudiyiruppu'.

Separable Kudiyiruppu

This means a 'kudiyiruppu' which is included with other property in a holding and which is not necessary for the convenient enjoyment as usual of any other part of the holding. The tenant has the same right as that of the tenant of a 'kudiyiruppu'.

Cultivating Verumpattom

A 'verumpattomdar' means a tenant other than a kanomdar, kanom-kuzhikanomdar or kuzhikanomdar of a holding for agricultural purposes and cultivating verumpattomdar in respect of a holding means any verumpattomdar who, not being a jenmi, intermediary or customary verumpattomdar of that holding has expressly or impliedly, contracted to cultivate the lands in that holding, and actually cultivates the same. 'Cultivating verumpattom' means a holding of cultivating verumpattomdar. He has the same rights as that of a tenant of a kudiyiruppu except that of the right of purchase.

Ulkudi

This means a hut in any portion of a land outside Fort Cochin in the occupation of a person who has been permitted by the person entitled to possession of such land to occupy the hut and who otherwise has no interest in such land. The tenant has no fixity of tenure. 'Protected ulkudi' means an 'ulkudi' which has been in the continuous occupation of the holder or of any member of his 'tarwad', 'tavazhi', 'illom', 'kudumba', 'kavara' or family for not less than one year.

Kudikidappu

'Kudikidappu' means a hut in any portion of a land in Fort Cochin in the occupation of a person who has been permitted by the person entitled to possession of such land to occupy the hut and who otherwise has no interest in such land. Both the tenants of 'protected ulkudi' and 'kudikidappu' enjoy fixity of tenure.

MADHYA PRADESH

Abolition of Intermediaries

Former Madhya Pradesh area

The intermediary tenures prevailing in former Madhya Pradesh area were called malguzaris under which the malguzars had proprietary rights in land. The lands were temporarily settled similar to those in Uttar Pradesh and there were no permanently settled estates. Under the proprietors, the main body of tenants had acquired permanent, heritable and also transferable rights. They were called absolute occupancy tenants and occupancy tenants. They had a right of transfer. The rents of these tenants were also fixed and could not be enhanced except on certain limited grounds. The rights of sub-tenants and the tenants of the private lands of the malguzars were, however, not regulated at all and they were tenants-at-will.

The rights of the intermediaries were abolished under the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950. It was enforced on 31.3.1951. Since than the rights of all the intermediaries have been acquired on issue of notifications in different areas on different dates. After abolition, the intermediaries have been settled with their home-farm lands and land under their personal cultivation. The principal tenants viz., absolute occupancy tenants, occupancy tenants and raiyats or tenants in merged territories, have come into direct relationship with the State and were given the right to acquire malik makbuza (Plot Proprietor) rights in their holdings. Under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 they have already been declared bhumiswamis. The position of tenants of home-farms and sub-tenants remained unaffected and they did not come into direct relationship with the State.

Former Madhya Bharat area

The intermediaries in the former Madhya Bharat area were zamindaris, jagirs, maufis and inams. While the zamindars paid revenue fixed at the settlement the other areas were mostly rent free.

Zamindaris were abolished under the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act, 1951. It came into force on 2.10.51, and the rights of all the zamindars have since been acquired on payment of compensation. The zamindars were allowed to retain their khudkast and sir lands as pucca tenants. The principal tenants of zamindars other than tenants of sir land and khudkast also became pucca tenants. The sub-tenants and tenants of sub-tenants and tenants of home-farm were given an optional right to purchase pucca tenancy rights but otherwise did not come into direct relationship with the State.

Jagirs were abolished under the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951 which came into force on 4.12.52. All jagirs have since been resumed. The jagirdars were settled with their khudkast lands which were in their personal cultivation only. All the principal tenants of jagirdars including tenants of khudkast came into direct relationship with the State and were declared pucca tenants. The sub-tenants and tenants of sub-tenants were given an optional right to purchase the ownership; otherwise they did not come into direct relationship with the State.

All the tenants who came into direct relationship with the State in former Madhya Bharat area are now called bhumiswamis under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.

Maufis, inams and lands held by concessional holders have not been abolished; rather their lands have been settled with them as bhumiswamis thereof and their tenants did not come into direct relationship with the State.

Former Vindhya Pradesh area

Jagirs were the principal intermediary tenures which were abolished under the Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1952. All jagirs were resumed on 1.10.1953. After abolition, a jagirdar was allotted all sir and khudkasht land which he was cultivating personally continuously for 3 years before resumption.

However, if the land so allotted was less than the minimum area (a minimum area varies between 30 to 250 acres according to the cultivated area of the jagir) the jagirdar was allotted other *sir* or khudkasht land which was under his personal cultivation at the time of resumption up to the minimum area. If the total land so allotted was less than the minimum area, he was allotted any unoccupied cultivable waste land in the jagir, to make up the holding up to the minimum area. All the principal tenants i. e., pachpan paintalis tenants, occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, rent free grantees, non-occupancy tenants, holders of groves, came into direct relationship with the State and have since been declared bhumiswamis, The rights of sub-tenants and tenants of khudkasht, however, remained unchanged.

Former Bhopal area

Jagirs in Bhopal were resumed on 1.10.1953 under the Bhopal Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act, 1953. The jagirdar was allowed to retain all khudkasht land which he was cultivating personally continuously for five years before resumption. In certain cases jagirdars were also allotted culturable land for khudkasht purposes to make up their holdings up to the minimum area varying from 15-50 acres. While the principal tenants came into direct relationship with the State and were declared occupants, the rights of sub-tenants and shikmis remained unaffected. The principal tenants are now called bhumiswamis.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

The rights of tenure-holders holding directly under the State and those of tenants holding under them are regulated by the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 which applies to the entire State. It came into force on October 2, 1959.

Owned or held from Government

The persons holding directly under the State are :—(i) Bhumiswamis ; (ii) Government lessees and (iii) Holders of service lands.

(i) **Bhumiswamis :** Bhumiswamis hold their lands under the State on permanent, heritable and transferable basis. Inheritance is not governed by personal law. The interest of a bhumiswami shall, on his death, devolve in accordance with the prescribed order of succession. This has been done to prevent fragmentation of holdings. The right of transfer is subject to the restrictions on maximum and minimum limits on future acquisition of land. The rights of a bhumiswami belonging to an aboriginal tribe shall not be transferable to a person not belonging to such tribe without the permission of the Collector. He shall, however, be entitled to transfer his rights in his land to secure loans from the Government or Co-operative Societies. Leasing by bhumiswamis is prohibited under the Code. However, a bhumiswami who is suffering from a physical, or mental disabilty or a person in the services of the Armed Forces or a public, charitable or religious institution etc., may lease his holding.

(ii) **Government lessees :** Persons holding land from the State who are not entitled to be declared bhumiswamis are called Government lessees. The lands held by Government lessees may be those situated in a bed of river, State bandh or tank, land required for shifting cultivation, land leased by Government for non-agricultural purposes, or land reserved or held for communal, public, charitable, religious, educational purposes etc. An ordinary tenant in Madhya Bharat area, special tenant in Vindhya Pradesh area and gairkhatedar tenant in Sironj region of Rajasthan area are also deemed to be Government lessees. The Government lessees hold their lands on a temporary basis.

(iii) **Holders of Service Lands :** Service land-holders hold their lands on permanent and heritable basis. They are liable to ejectment if they divert their land to non-agricultural uses. They do not have a right of transfer or lease.

Held from private persons or institutions

Every tenant or sub-tenant, other than the tenant of a person who is suffering from a disability, holding land at the commencement of the Code, became an occupancy tenant. An occupancy tenant holds his land on a permanent and heritable basis subject to land-holder's right of resumption.

A landholder can resume land from his occupancy tenants on ground of personal cultivation subject to the condition that (i) the total area of the land which the land holder can resume, including the land already held under personal cultivation, does not exceed 25 acres of unirrigated land and (ii) the tenant is left with 10 acres of unirrigated land if the land has been under the possession of the tenant for a period of less than 5 years, and at least 25 acres of unirrigated land if it has been in his possession for a period of more than 5 years (one acre of irrigated land is deemed to be equal to 2 acres of unirrigated land and vice-versa).

The landlord was to make an application to the S. D. O. for resumption within one year of the coming into force of the Code, i. e. by 21st September, 1960. The resumption takes effect from the agricultural year next following the date of the order.

In the case of inheritance, the table of devolution prescribed in the case of bhumiswamis is applicable to occupancy tenants also. An occupancy tenant is not entitled to transfer his land by way of sale, gift or sub-lease etc. He can, however, transfer his rights in land to the State Government for obtaining loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 or Agriculturists Land Act, 1884. He can also transfer his rights to Co-operative Societies for such purposes.

A surrender made by an occupancy tenant shall not be valid unless it is effected by a registered instrument. On surrender, a bhumiswami shall be entitled to take possession of the surrendered land only to the extent of his right of resumption and the excess land shall vest in the Government.

Bhumiswami rights accrue to an occupancy tenant in respect of non-resumable area and the area for which the bhumiswami does not make an application for resumption within the prescribed period, with effect from the commencement of the next agricultural year. He shall be liable to pay to his bhumiswami compensation equal to 15 times the land-revenue payable in five equal annual instalments. Thus all tenants are supposed to have been brought directly under the State in respect of the non-resumable area, with effect from July 1, 1961.

Rent

The rent is not to exceed 4 times the land revenue for irrigated lands; 3 times the land revenue for bandh land in Vindhya Pradesh region and 2 times the land revenue in other cases.

MADRAS

Abolition of Intermediaries

The intermediary tenures in Madras were mostly permanently settled zamindaris and inams. There were 6,360 zamindari, under tenure and inam estates. The detailed break up is as follows : zamin estate 1007, under tenure estates 937, inams 3000 and 1416 post-1936 inams. They all cover approximately an extent of 13000 sq. miles; i.e., about 25.92 per cent of the area of the State. As stated in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the rights of intermediaries and their ryots in estates were regulated by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

As legislation for the abolition of intermediaries had to be carefully drafted, and would therefore, have taken time, and as there was immediate need to reduce the very high rents prevailing in estates, the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (M. A. XXX of 1947) was passed in the first instance. This Act applies to all estates, i.e., the zamindari and under tenure estates and all inam villages in which the grant consisted of the melwaram alone or both the melwaram and kudiwaram. Under this Act the rents of the ryots were reduced approximately to the level of ryotwari assessment prevailing in the neighbouring ryotwari villages. The entire work of reduction of rents in all the estates in the State was completed within a short period of two years.

In the meantime the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (M. A. XXVI of 1948) was also passed. It came into

force on 19th April, 1949. The Act, however, applies only to the zamindari and under-tenure estates and inam villages in which the grant consisted of the Melvaram alone. Under the Act the first batch of estates was notified to be taken over with effect from 7-9-1949, and since then estates have been notified in convenient batches. Upto 30-6-62, 4923 estates (Zamin estates 1006, under tenure estates 937, inams 2980) measuring 11489 sq. miles were taken over, and the intermediary tenures abolished.

The intermediaries have been settled with their entire private lands. As stated in the case of Andhra Pradesh, the ryots who possessed occupancy right have been granted ryotwari patta specifying the assessment payable annually to Government and the surveyed extent of land recognised. The rights of tenants in private lands of intermediaries and sub-tenants remained unaffected and are regulated under the tenancy legislation.

Abolition Act of 1948 does not apply to certain categories of inams stated below. They are yet to be abolished.

(i) Inams which are declared as estates under the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1936 or Iruwaram Inam Estates. They may cover a total area of 548, 748 acres.

(ii) Minor inams. The total area covered by all the minor inams is about 741, 965 acres.

(iii) Leasehold villages—which are eleven in number.

(iv) Jenmi tenure and religious inams in Kanyakumari district transferred from the former Travancore-Cochin State and the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district.

Legislation was, however, enacted in 1964 for the abolition of the first three items of intermediaries generally on the lines of the Abolition Act of 1948.

The Acts that were enacted are :

(i) The Madras Iruvaram Inam Estates (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act is for the purpose of abolishing and converting into ryotwari the Iruvaram Inam Estates.

(ii) The Madras Minor Inams (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act for the purpose of abolishing Minor inams which consist of grants of isolated fields or blocks on favourable tenure and subject to rendering some service or other in most cases or as a reward for past service etc.

(iii) The Madras Lease-hold (Abolition and conversion into Ryotwari) Act for abolishing the leasehold tenure. These Acts are yet to be enforced.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

The rights of persons holding directly under the State i.e., Ryots are the same as described in the case of Andhra area.

In the case of land assigned by the Government the grant is generally subject to certain conditions that (i) it should be brought under cultivation within a specified period, (ii) it should not be alienated or sold for a specified period, (iii) it should be cultivated by the assignee himself or by the members of his family or by hired labour, and not otherwise. Infringement of the above conditions renders the land liable for resumption without compensation.

Held from private persons or institutions

Till 1955 cultivating tenants holding under ryots were tenants-at-will. Under the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955, tenants have been given interim protection from ejectment. A ryot who owns 13 1/3 acres of wet land or less or its equivalent and is not assessed to sale tax, profession tax or income tax is however permitted to resume for personal cultivation half the area leased subject to maximum of five acres of wet land together with the extent of land which is already in his personal cultivation.

In Shencottah taluk, and Kanyakumari district, i.e., areas added from former Travancore-Cochin State, there was no provision even for temporary protection for crop sharers (Waramdars). Now the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection

Act, 1955 has been extended to these areas. The Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929 which was made applicable to the Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris District by the amending Act of 1950 is still in force in that taluk. This protects the tenants from unjust evictions by landlords and fixes fair rent.

There is no provision for right of purchase or ownership for tenants.

Rent

Till 1956 there was no law in the State to regulate the rent payable by tenants to their landlords. In 1956 the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent Act), 1956 was enacted. The fair rent fixed is not to exceed 40% of the produce for wet lands ; 35% for wet lands where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation and 33⅓% in other cases.

MAHARASHTRA

Abolition of Intermediaries

The position explained under Gujarat was applicable to the entire former Bombay State.

Land Tenure And Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

The rights of such persons i. e., occupants, as regulated by the Bombay Land Revenue Code, are the same as stated in the case of Gujarat.

Held from private persons or institutions

Former Bombay area

The rights of tenants are the same as stated in the case of Gujarat.

Marathwada area

Tenancy provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act as applicable to Telangana area are also in force in Marathwada area. However, the provisions applicable to protected tenants have also been extended to ordinary tenants. The notice for reservation to such tenants was to be given on or before 31st December, 1958. An application for actual possession was to be made to the tehsildar on or before 31st March, 1959. Thus all tenants hold their lands on permanent and heritable basis.

As stated earlier, the Hyderabad Tenancy Act, provides for both voluntary and compulsory right of purchase by tenants. The provisions for compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants through issue of notifications have been enforced in all the districts of Marathwada and protected tenants in such cases have been brought into direct relationship with the State. It is reported that 36,176 protected tenants have purchased 3,85,430 acres of land.

The voluntary right of purchase under the Hyderabad Act has been extended in Marathwada to ordinary tenants also. An ordinary tenant can purchase upto one family-holding provided his landlord is also left with one family-holding. The law also provides for compulsory transfer of ownership to ordinary tenants after the expiry of 3 years from the commencement of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1957 i.e., by June 8, 1961. However, the provisions have not yet been brought into force.

Vidharbha area

The tenants are: (i) occupancy tenants; and (ii) ordinary tenants. Occupancy tenants have permanent rights which are not subject to landlord's right of resumption. Lands held by an ordinary tenant are resumable by his landlord in the following manner:

(a) a landlord owning and cultivating personally less than 1/3rd of family holding can resume entire area leased; (A family holding varies from 7 to 40 acres);

(b) in other cases, a landlord can resume land upto 3 family holdings after leaving half the leased land with the tenant;

(c) a landlord holding land upto a family holding can resume the entire holding if the tenancy was created on or after April 1, 1957 and was terminable but for the Vidharbha Ordinance.

A landlord could resume the land within a period of 2 years of the commencement of the Act i.e., by 31.12.1960. In case of (c) above, however, the application for possession of the land was to be made before 31.3.1959. He was also to give one year's notice to the tenant at any time within the said period of two years.

An occupancy tenant has an optional right of purchase of ownership in respect of land held by him. Ordinary tenants have an optional right of purchase upto 3 family holdings subject to the condition that landlord is left with one family holding. A provision was also made for transfer of ownership to tenants with effect from 1st April, 1961 in respect of lands which the tenants were entitled to purchase.

A provision has been made in all the regions of Maharashtra that surrenders made by tenants shall not be valid unless these are in writing and verified before the Revenue authorities. The landlord shall be entitled to take the possession of the surrendered land only upto the ceiling limit and the excess land shall vest in the Government.

MYSORE

Abolition of Intermediaries

Former Mysore area

The intermediary tenures in former Mysore areas were : (1) Personal and Miscellaneous inams, (2) Religious and Charitable inams and (3) Village Service inams held by Shambhogs, Patels, Thotis, Talaris and Nirgantis. These were grants of lands made by ex-rulers for religious, charitable or meritorious purposes or in consideration for certain services to be performed by inamdars and on all these lands land-revenue was wholly or partly exempted. Certain inams had been enfranchised on payment of jodi or quit-rent as a result of which the inams could be alienated and succeeded without the permission of the Government.

The Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954 provides for the abolition of personal and miscellaneous inams. The Act is under implementation. 1,776 out of 2,103 such inams have vested in the State. The inamdars retained the entire areas held by them under their personal cultivation as well as the lands held by their ordinary tenants. If the land so retained by the inamdar was less than 2-1/2 acres of garden land or 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land, he was entitled to resume the land from quasi-permanent tenants also (tenants with 6 years possession) so as to make up his holding up to the above limit.

Kadim tenants, permanent tenants, and quasi-permanent tenants (where their lands are not allotted to the inamdars), come into direct relationship with the State and are declared registered occupants. Quasi-permanent tenants in respect of lands allotted to the inamdars and ordinary tenants, however, do not come into direct relationship with the States but otherwise possess permanent and heritable rights.

Religious and charitable inams have been resumed under the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act, 1955. The kadim, permanent and ordinary tenants come into direct ralationship with the State. Ordinary tenants have also been given an optional right to become registered occupants. However, sub-tenants of kadim and permanent tenants do not come into direct relationship with the State.

Legislation has also been promoted for the abolition of village service inams held by Shambhogs, Patels, Thotis, Talaris and Nirgantis. These were hereditary tenures. For the performance of their services, inamdars were remunerated by way of fixed grants in cash or kind. In some cases, lands were also granted on which land-revenue was assigned.

Former Coorg area

Privileged tenures which are of an intermediary nature, comprise about 57% of the total area of Coorg. On these tenures, land revenue has been wholly or partly assigned or released. Privileged tenures include jama (held on payment of half assessment with restricted right of transfer), jagir (assignment of revenue), umbli (grants to brahmins free of assessment for purposes of certain religious services) and grants to religious institutions and village services inams.

In jagirs, tenants have a customary right of occupancy and pay assessment only. Where, however, a jagirdar owned the land comprised in the jagir under the jama or sagu tenure at the time of the grant, or acquired these rights subsequently, the tenants are tenants-at-will. The tenancies under other privileged tenures are also unregulated.

However, under the Coorg Tenants Act, 1957, ejectment of tenants has been stayed and maximum rent has been fixed at one-third of the gross produce.

Abolition of these intermediary tenures has yet to be carried out.

Former Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras areas

In these areas, the position regarding abolition of intermediaries is explained in the notes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madras States.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

Persons with whom the State settles the land are called occupants in the former Mysore and Bombay areas, registered pattedars in Karnataka area and ryots in Madras area. They have full ownership rights on permanent, heritable and transferable basis.

Held from private persons or institutions

Former Mysore area

The rights of tenants are regulated under the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952. The Act provided temporary protection for tenants for five years. Tenants in continuous possession for 12 years prior to 1951 were given security of tenure subject to the landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation. If the tenant held 10 acres or less the landlord could resume half of the area. If he cultivated more than 10 acres the landlord could resume 50% to 70% of the area. The tenants do not have a right of purchase of ownership.

Former Bombay area

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 is applicable to this area. Its provisions have been stated earlier.

Former Hyderabad (Karnataka) area

The Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, whose provisions have been stated earlier, is applicable to this area. As stated earlier, the Act provides for optional and compulsory right of ownership. Provisions for compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants were enforced in Yadgir taluk of Gulbarga district by the former Hyderabad Government.

Former Madras area

The Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act which provides for interim protection is applicable to this area. Its provisions have been described earlier.

Former Coorg area

In this area the tenancies were entirely unregulated. The tenants do not have a right of purchase of ownership.

There is a wide diversity of tenancy laws prevailing in various parts of the State. Pending the enforcement of the Mysore Land Reforms Act, interim measures have been enacted for all the areas to maintain the *status-quo*. The provisions in the various laws regarding ejectment of tenants in exercise of the landlord's right of resumption and purchase of ownership by tenants have been stayed (except in Hyderabad where the tenant's right of purchase continues). In former Mysore area, the term of tenancies has been extended from time to time. In Coorg ejectments have been stayed.

In addition, provision has been made for regulation of surrenders. Surrender of land by a tenant will not be valid unless it is made in writing and

admitted by him and is made in good faith to the satisfaction of the revenue authorities. In Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras areas where law provides for the right of resumption for the landlord upto a limited area, the landlord shall be entitled to take possession of the surrendered land only to the extent of his right of resumption. The remaining land will be taken over under State management. In areas of Mysore and Coorg where comprehensive tenancy legislation has not been enacted and provision for landlord's right of resumption upto a limited area has not been made, the State Government will assume management of the entire surrendered land on payment of a sum equal to the annual rent to the landowner as compensation. Arrangement for cultivation of such land will be made by leasing it in an order of priority which has been laid down in the Act.

Rent

Mysore area (prior to re-organisation)	1/3rd of the gross produce in Maidan area and 1/4th in Malnad area
Bombay area	1/6th of the gross produce or 3 to 5 times the land revenue whichever is less
Coorg area	1/3rd of the gross produce
Madras area	40% to 33-1/3% of the produce according to class of land and mode of irrigation
Hyderabad area	1/4th to 1/5th of the gross produce or 3 to 5 times the land revenue, whichever is less

The Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1961 which applies to the entire Mysore State, provides for comprehensive provisions relating to security of tenure for tenants and for bringing the tenants into direct relationship with the State. A land-holder can resume land for personal cultivation upto 3 family holdings subject to the condition that tenant is left with half the area leased. In respect of non-resumable area, the tenant gets right to acquire ownership on payment of purchase price specified in the Act. A protected tenant, i.e., a tenant in continuous possession for 12 years, is entitled to be left with the minimum area of 1 standard acre or 8 ordinary acres. Permanent tenant (Mulgemidar) is not subject to landlord's right of resumption. The rent is not to exceed 1/4th or 1/5th of the produce depending upon the class of land.

ORISSA

Abolition of Intermediaries

There was a wide diversity of tenures in several component parts of Orissa. The following were various types of intermediary tenures :

1. Temporarily settled area

These were in the three coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. The tenure system was very complex. Besides proprietary estates held by proprietors, sub-proprietors etc., there were number of tenure-holders and under-tenure-holders of various classes. The intermediary interests sometimes numbered quite as many as six or seven between the State and the actual tiller of the soil. Tenancies in this area were regulated under the Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913.

2. Permanently settled estates

These were in Ganjam and Koraput districts of the State. In this ex-Madras area the system was simpler than in the temporarily settled area. About 1/5th of the area was ryotwari and about 4/5th lay under big zamindaris and the feature of land tenure presented the relic of the Madras system. Besides proprietary estates, there were

inam estates. There were major as well as minor. These were again classified as enfranchised, i.e., having alienable rights, and un-franchised having no alienable rights. The en-franchised inams were assessed to quit-rent which was recognised at the time of inam settlement. The en-franchised inams were mostly rent free tenures and were settled with some nominal rent. The tenancies in the permanently settled areas were regulated under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Besides Ganjam and Koraput districts, there were some permanently settled estates, some of them being quite small in size and revenue, in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore which were regulated by the Permanent Settlement Regulation of Bengal and Cuttack Settlement Regulation (Regulation XII) of 1805.

3. Intermediary interests in district Sambalpur and ex-C. P. area

Besides proprietors, sub-proprietors and tenure-holders who had proprietary rights under zamindari and malguzari tenures, the gauntias of Sambalpur also had proprietary rights in respect of bhogra or *sir* lands in their possession. Thus in the Sambalpur district there was altogether a different system of tenure where there was an inter-mixture of zamindari and gontiai systems. C. P. Tenancy Act applied to this area.

4. Intermediary interests in merged States, Districts

About $\frac{1}{6}$ area of Orissa came to the integrated from the Ruler States in the year 1948-49. The land system in the merged States was simple except for a number of privileged tenure-holders such as brahmottar, dehottar, khanja, kharposdars. In most of the merged States, laws were not codified and only practices and customs prevailed.

The rights of all intermediaries have been acquired under the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951. It received the assent of the President on 23rd January, 1952. Superior rights in permanently settled and temporarily settled zamindari estates have been taken over. Abolition of under-tenures, revenue-free estates and inams etc., is in progress.

Under the Act the intermediaries were allowed to retain their lands in their "khas possession" (home-farms) and lands under their personal cultivation. They were also allowed to retain the lands leased out temporarily which were less than 33 acres in total extent. The principal tenants of the intermediaries such as occupancy and non-occupancy raiyats etc., also came into direct relationship with the State but otherwise held their lands on the same terms and conditions as under the intermediaries. They also continue to pay the existing rates of rent to the State. Under-raiyats, tenants of private lands and temporary lessees up to 33 acres do not come into direct relationship with the State. Their rights are regulated under tenancy legislation. The Act also provided for the settlement of personal jagirs in estates with the jagirdars on raiyoti basis.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

After abolition of intermediaries, the rights of persons who come into direct relationship with the State remain unaffected. These are : (i) occupancy raiyats ; (ii) non-occupancy raiyats ; (iii) temporary lessees ; and (iv) service tenure-holders.

(i) **Occupancy raiyats :** An occupancy raiyat has permanent, heritable and transferable rights in land.

(ii) **Non-occupancy raiyats :** He has no right of occupancy. He is liable to ejectment on the expiry of term of lease.

(iii) **Temporary lessees :** They hold their lands under the State on temporary basis.

(iv) **Service tenure-holders :** They hold their lands on permanent and heritable basis. When, however, the holder of a service tenure ceases to perform the service, he shall, on payment of the prescribed rent, hold his land as an occupancy raiyat.

Held from private persons or institutions

These are under raiyats, temporary lessees of intermediaries, (where the intermediary held less than 33 acres), tenants of service tenure holders and tenants of inamdars of inams which were not declared estates in the ex-Madras permanently settled areas of Ganjam and Koraput districts.

The rights of these under-raiyats and tenants are regulated by the Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955 under which ejectment of tenants has been temporarily stayed. The landlords holding less than 33 acres were permitted to resume for personal cultivation an area upto 7 acres of wet land or 14 acres of dry land. The period of resumption is expired, as the landlord was required to select the land he wanted to resume before 15th June,1955 and actually resume it before 31st March, 1956. There is no right of purchase for tenants or under-raiyats.

The Orissa Land Reforms Act which has been brought on the statute provides for comprehensive tenancy reforms. The Act has, however, not been enforced.

Under the Act the persons holding under the State shall be called raiyats. An under-raiyat or sub-tenant shall also be called raiyat and shall hold his land directly under the State with effect from the commencement of the Act on payment of compensation. The rights of a raiyat shall be permanent, heritable and transferable. He shall, however, have no right of lease except where he holds his rights as a privileged raiyat. The privileged raiyat is one who holds the land as public, religious or charitable institution or holds less than a basic holding (5 standard acres). A transfer by a raiyat belonging to a scheduled tribe shall not be valid except where it is in favour of a person belonging to a scheduled tribe or a transfer is made with the previous permission of the revenue authorities.

The persons holding under the raiyats shall be called tenants. These will mostly be bhagchasis (crop-sharers). Tenants will have fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume land on grounds of personal cultivation. The resumption limit is 25 standard acres (100 ordinary acres). A landlord who holds more than 15 standard acres for personal cultivation may resume 2/3rd of the area leased to tenants. If he holds 15 standard acres or less, he may resume 3/4th of the leased area. A landlord is required to give notice of resumption to the tenant within three months from the date to be prescribed. There is no time limit for resumption. With effect from the date of commencement of the year next following the date on which the lands held by a tenant are declared non-resumable, the tenant shall be deemed to be a raiyat in respect of such lands without any payment of compensation and come into direct relationship with the State.

Rent

According to the Orissa Land Reforms Act, rent is not to exceed 1/4th of the gross produce or value thereof except in cases where the landlord meets the whole or any part of cost of cultivation. In latter case, the rent is contractual.

PUNJAB

Abolition of Intermediaries

Though Mahalwari system was introduced both in Madhya Pradesh and Punjab, in Madhya Pradesh the malguzars acquired proprietary rights and the Mahalwari Settlement became more akin to zamindari system. In Punjab, on the other hand, no intermediaries were superimposed between the land-holder and the state and the share of land-holder in the land revenue could be distinguished and recovered separately. There were, however, small intermediary tenures of ala maliks (superior holders) and jagirs. In both the Punjab and Pepsu areas, such intermediary tenures have been abolished and adna maliks (inferior holders) and occupancy tenants have been made owners of their lands.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

They are called land-holders and their rights are regulated under the Punjab Land Revenue Act. The Act confers ownership right on land-holders on permanent, heritable and transferable basis.

Held from private persons or institutions

The tenants holding under landowners were (i) occupancy tenants ; (ii) ordinary tenants.

(i) **Occupancy tenants :** In both Punjab and Pepsu areas, occupancy tenants were conferred ownership rights in respect of lands held by them on payment of compensation to land-owners under the Punjab and Pepsu Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1951.

(ii) **Ordinary tenants :**

Former Punjab area

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to the land-owner's right to resume land not exceeding 30 standard acres (60 ordinary acres). A displaced owner is permitted to resume 50 standard acres (100 ordinary acres). The right of resumption is, however, subject to the condition that the tenant shall not be ejected from a minimum area of five standard acres until he is provided an alternative land by the State Government. Large landowners (persons owning more than 30 standard acres and in case of displaced persons 50 standard acres) can resume land upto the permissible limit for personal cultivation only. Small land owners, may, however, after resumption, either cultivate the land personally or lease it to other tenants.

A tenant in continuous possession of land for six years has an optional right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. The price shall be 3/4th of the average market value prevailing during the previous 10 years and is payable in six-monthly instalments not exceeding ten. The Act was enforced on 15-4-1953 ; the period of six years has been completed by all tenants who were in occupation of land at the commencement of the Act.

Former Pepsu area

Tenants in continuous possession of land for 12 years at the commencement of the President's Act (3rd December, 1953) have been given complete security of tenure in an area not exceeding 15 standard acres. Other tenants have security of tenure subject to the land-owner's right to resume an area up to 30 standard acres (or 80 ordinary acres) and in case of displaced persons 40 standard acres (or 100 ordinary acres). They will, however, be entitled to retain upto five standard acres until an alternative area of equal value is allotted by the State Government.

It is not necessary that the owner must cultivate the resumed land personally. He is permitted to settle a new tenant on the resumed land. A tenant admitted in future will have a minimum term of three years.

In both Punjab and Pepsu areas, land owners were required to reserve lands they wanted to resume within a prescribed period. No period has, however, been prescribed during which the owners must actually resume land or apply for resumption.

In Pepsu area, tenants have been given an optional right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area on payment of compensation equal to 90 times the land revenue, or two hundred rupees per acre whichever is less. The price shall be payable in annual instalments not exceeding six.

Rent

In both Punjab and Pepsu areas, the rent is not to exceed 1/3rd of the gross produce or value thereof.

RAJASTHAN

Abolition of Intermediaries

Former Rajasthan area

Jagirdari system prevailed over nearly 59 per cent of the total area of the State. A jagir was a grant in land consisting of a whole village or villages or part of a village generally in recognition of service of a political or civil nature or as a mark of personal favour of the Ruler. The jagirdar was responsible for the payment of tribute to the Government and to render such services as might be required by the Ruler of the State. The jagirdars had all the proprietary rights of ownership in land. Till 1949, with the exception of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States, the tenants of the jagirdars were practically tenants-at-will and their rents were not regulated at all. An Ordinance

was promulgated in 1949 to provide for security of tenure to tenants and summary reinstatement of those who had been ejected or dispossessed. In 1952, the maximum rent payable by the tenants was also reduced to 1/6th of the produce.

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952 was brought into force with effect from February 18, 1952. The Act provides for the resumption of all jagir lands and makes them liable to full assessment. The actual process of resumption of jagirs could not be started till 1954 because of stay orders secured by certain jagirdars from the Rajasthan High Court. The present position with regard to resumption of jagirs is that all jagirs, whether settled or unsettled (other than religious jagirs), whatever their income, were resumed by 1.7.1958. The total number of jagirs resumed was 2,32,618 with an annual rental income of Rs. 4 crores. Religious jagirs were also resumed by 1963. Under the Act, Khatedari rights (permanent, heritable and transferable rights) accrued to jagirdars in respect of their entire khudkasht lands as well as other lands which were under their personal cultivation continuously for 5 years prior to 1948-49 but had been leased subsequently. Provision was also made for the allotment of khudkasht subject to a ceiling of 500 acres including the land already held by them. All the principal tenants of the jagirdars other than tenants of khudkasht were declared khatedar tenants. The rights of tenants of khudkasht and sub-tenants are regulated under the Tenancy Legislation under which the provision has recently been made to bring them into direct relationship with the State.

Apart from the jagirdari system, there was another class of intermediaries in Rajasthan known as zamindars and biswedars. The zamindari or biswedari system obtained in 4,867 villages of the State. The zamindars paid a fixed land-revenue to the State. However, the rents payable by their tenants were not regulated nor had they any security of tenure. In order to abolish zamindari and biswedari, the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act, 1959 was brought into force from 1st November, 1959 and all zamindari and biswedari estates, whether settled or unsettled, have been abolished throughout Rajasthan.

Former Ajmer area

Jagirdari and istmarari tenures obtained in certain parts of former Ajmer area. These have been abolished under the Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act, 1954 and all jagirs have been resumed. Intermediaries have been settled with their khudkasht lands which were under their personal cultivation. Provision was also made for allotment of khudkasht by the Government up to 50 standard acres. All principal tenants other than tenants of khudkasht were also brought into direct relationship with the State, in respect of lands in their personal cultivation or in the personal cultivation of sub-tenants for less than 3 years. Sub-tenants holding for more than 3 years were also brought into direct relationship with the State. The tenants who have come into direct relationship with the State have now been declared khatedar tenants.

Jagirs in the Abu area which was transferred to Rajasthan had already been abolished under the Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (Jagirs Abolition) Act, 1953 and those in Sunel area, under the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

These are : (i) Khatedar tenants; (ii) Gair-khatedar tenants; (iii) Grantees on favourable rates of rent and (iv) Village service grantees. Their rights are regulated under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.

(i) **Khatedar tenants** : All principal tenants of intermediaries were generally declared khatedar tenants. The rights of a khatedar tenant are permanent, heritable and transferable. The right of transfer is subject to maximum and minimum limits on future acquisitions prescribed under the Act. A simple mortgage is allowed only in favour of State Government, the Land Mortgage Bank or Co-operative Society for the purpose of obtaining loans from such bodies. As regards leasing, a khatedar tenant cannot lease his holding at any time for a period of more than five years. A khatedar tenant, who is a member of Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe is not entitled to transfer or lease his land to any person who is not a member of Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(ii) **Gairkhatedar tenants :** Khatedari rights do not accrue to a tenant who holds land in Gang Canal, Bhakra, Chambal or Jawai project areas. Such tenants are called gairkhatedar tenants. Tenants in pasture land, land covered by water, land under shifting or unstable cultivation, etc., are also treated as gairkhatedar tenants. These tenants hold their lands generally on permanent and heritable basis but without right of transfer. They cannot sub-let for more than one year.

(iii) **Grantees at favourable rates of rent :** The interest of a grantee is heritable and transferable. He is liable to ejectment in accordance with the provisions applicable to khatedar tenants. When the rents payable by a grantee are enhanced, the grantee shall be deemed to be a khatedar tenant.

(iv) **Village service Grantees :** The rights of a village service grantee are not heritable or transferable except by way of sub-lease for a term not exceeding one year at a time. He is not liable to ejectment except for transfering his rights against the provisions of the Law, or ceases or fails to render the services he is bound to render, or diverts the subjects of his grants to non-agricultural purposes. His other rights will be of the nature of rights of a gairkhatedar tenant.

Held from private persons or institutions

Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, such persons are called sub-tenants or tenants of khudkasht. These tenants had fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right of resumption. The landlord was entitled to resume upto 30 acres of irrigated or 90 acres of unirrigated land subject to the condition that every tenant retained a "minimum area" yielding a net annual income of Rs. 1,200/- (exclusive of the cost of labour of the tenant and his family). The landlord was required to resume land within a period of three years which expired on October 14, 1958. Sub-tenants or tenants of khudkasht were deemed to have become khatedar tenants in respect of the minimum area stated above with effect from 5th April, 1959. In respect of areas which were subject to resumption but were not actually resumed, the rights of a khatedar tenant accrued with effect from 5.4.1961. The purchase price will be 20 times the rent for irrigated land and 15 times for other lands payable in annual instalments not exceeding ten. In addition, compensation is payable for improvements (other than well or any other irrigated work), made by the landlord at his expense which would not exceed 40 per cent of the value of such improvement.

Tenants admitted in future, i. e., after 14-10-1955, have no security of tenure. They are tenants-at-will and can be ejected on any ground. The rent provisions, though applicable to them also, should not, therefore, be quite effective.

Rent

The rent payable by sub-tenants and tenants of khudkasht is not to exceed 1/6th of the gross produce and in the case of cash rents, twice the assessment.

UTTAR PRADESH

Abolition of Intermediaries

Temporarily settled zamindaris obtained in most parts of the State. At the top there was superior proprietor, commonly known as zamindar. Next to the zamindar there were varied inferior proprietors known as under-proprietors, sub-proprietors, mafahtdars etc., subject to the payment of rent to the superior proprietor. They also enjoyed the same rights as a proprietor and the relations between them and their agricultural tenants were governed by the tenancy law then in force. In 1939, by the time Uttar Pradesh Tenancy Act, 1939 came into force, permanent, heritable and also in many cases, transferable rights were enjoyed not only by occupancy, ex-proprietary and

fixed-rate-tenants, a restricted fixity of tenure had been extended even to non-occupancy tenants and tenants of *sir* lands.

The zamindari system was abolished in about 96.8 per cent of the total land holdings in the State with effect from 1st July, 1952 under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.

The remaining small area of 3.2% of the holding area in the State, where the zamindari system could not be abolished on July 1, 1952, comprised of (1) the urban areas, (2) the Pargana of Jaunsar Bawar in the Dehra Dun district and (3) the hill pattis of Kumaun and Uttarakhand Divisions. Owing to peculiar tenurial conditions prevailing in these small areas and the absence of up-to-date record of rights, the Act could not be made applicable to these areas. Necessary legislations for abolition of intermediaries in these areas have since been framed and their implementation is in progress following demarcation of agricultural areas in the urban areas and completion of survey and settlement operations in hill areas.

By abolition of zamindaris, multiplicity of tenures has been done away with. Under the Act, there are two principal kinds of tenures now, viz., bhumidhars and sirdars, in place of some forty tenures which existed before. There is a third, but a very minor category of tenure holders called asamis.

The ex-zamindars and their principal tenants who held transferable rights have been declared bhumidhars in respect of only those lands which were actually under their personal cultivation. Grove holders were also declared bhumidhars. Bhumidhari tenure covers nearly 1/3rd area of the State.

All principal tenants of the zamindars who had no right of transfer and all sub-tenants other than tenants of disabled persons have been declared sirdars in respect of all lands in their actual possession without any payment and brought into direct relationship with the State. They, however, continue to pay their existing rents to the State. About 15 lakh sub-tenants and tenants of *sir* holding about 20 lakh acres have been brought into direct relationship with the State.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Reforms

Owned or held from Government

After abolition of intermediaries under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1952 the following categories of persons hold their lands directly under the State: viz., (i) Bhumidhars; and (ii) Sirdar.

(i) **Bhumidhars :** After abolition, the following categories of persons have been declared bhumidhars in respect of lands in their personal cultivation: (i) intermediaries in respect of lands under their personal cultivation, and groves; (ii) fixed-rate-tenants or rent free grantees; (iii) occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, a tenant on patta dawami or istamrari, possessing the right to transfer the holding by sale. A bhumidhar has permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He is not liable to ejectment on any ground. When a bhumidhar dies his interest shall devolve in accordance with the order of succession prescribed under the Act and not in accordance with the personal law. The right of transfer is limited by the maximum and minimum limits on future requisitions prescribed under the Act. Mortgage by which possession of land is transferred to the mortgagee is not allowed. A bhumidhar cannot lease his land at all except where he suffers from a physical or mental disability. A bhumidhar can use his land for any purpose whatsoever.

(ii) **Sirdars :** All principal tenants of ex-zamindars, who had no right of transfer, and sub-tenants other than tenants of disabled persons, have been declared sirdars in respect of lands in their personal cultivation without any payment and have been brought into direct relationship with the State. The landlords were not given any right of resumption. A sirdar has permanent and heritable interest in his holding. He does not have a right to bequeath his holding by will. When he dies his interest shall devolve to his successor in the same manner in which the interests of a bhumidhar do. He does not have a right of transfer. He can use his land only

for purposes connected with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry, He is liable to ejectment if he transfers his land or uses his land for the purposes other than those for which it is prescribed. He does not have a right of lease except where he is suffering from a disability. He continues to pay the same rent to the Government which he paid to his landlord. A sirdar has an optional right to acquire bhumidhari rights in his holding at any time by paying a sum equal to 10 times the rent, at hereditary rates, if paid in lumpsum and 12 times if paid in four annual instalments. On making this payment his land revenue is reduced to half.

Held from private persons or institutions

Asamis : Asamis are those who hold land for cultivation from disabled bhumidhars or sirdars or those who hold pasture land or land covered by water or situated in the bed of a river or tract of shifting cultivation or land held from Gaon Sabhas. The rights of an asami are heritable but not permanent or transferable.

In Uttar Pradesh the lands cultivated through sahjis i.e., partners in cultivation are treated as lands under personal cultivation of owners. Sahjis are not regarded as tenants. It is reported that a considerable area is cultivated by the owners through sahjis.

Rent

Cash rent payable by asamis is not to exceed twice the hereditary rent. Produce rent is not regulated.

LAND TENURES IN HILL AREAS OF UTTAR PRADESH

(Kumaun and Uttarakhand Divisions)

Excepting certain Tarai portions of hill areas, the system of land tenure in Kumaun and Uttarakhand Divisions is similar to the zamindari system in the plains. The zamindars in the hills are known as hissedars. The hissedari right is an introduction of the British rule. The holders of this right have derived their title either (i) from being found as the actual original cultivators of the soil, or (ii) from grants of villages made over the heads of the cultivators in pre-British times, or (iii) by usurpation of the rights of, and an assumption of, proprietary title over the heads of, the poorer and more ignorant classes of cultivators in the primitive period of British rule, or (iv) by clearing and cultivation of waste, forest land and nayabad grants, or (v) by purchase of land from others.

The khaikari tenure forms the central crux of the Kumaun system of land tenures. A khaikar is an under-proprietor in villages held entirely by khaikars (known as pukka khaikar), and an occupancy tenant (known as kachcha khaikar) in mixed type of villages where some of the land is held as khudkasht by the hissedars. A pukka khaikar can alienate his khaikari right with the consent of the hissedar concerned.

The sirtan or tenant-at-will forms the third of the Kumaun trinity of agriculturists. He holds under an agreement sometimes written and sometimes verbal. He has no title to any permanency or privileges.

Legislation has been promoted for the abolition of zamindari system in Kumaun and Uttarakhand Divisions. It has, however, not been enforced pending the completion of survey and settlement operations in these areas. Under the legislation a hissedar or khaikar shall be settled with the land held by him as bhumidhar thereof A sirtan shall be called an asami. Provision has also been made to confer bhumidhari rights on asamis in respect of lands held by them on payment of purchase price equal to 25 times the rent.

The U.P. Zamindari Abolition Act, 1950, which applies to rural areas in the plains of U. P. State, is applicable to Kashipur tehsil of Naini Tal district also. Hence, maurusidars in tehsil Kashipur are treated as bhumidhars and pucca Khaikars as sirdars. All land in the Tarai (Kichha tehsil of Naini Tal district) and Bhabar (Haldwani tehsil of Naini Tal district and Kotdwara urban and Lansdowne tehsil of Garhwal district) areas is Government Estate and the landholders (maurusidars and bhumidhars) are merely lessees of Government, as neither the rural nor the urban Zamindari Abolition Acts have so far been made applicable to these areas.

Abolition of Intermediaries

Permanently settled zamindaris were created over most of the areas of West Bengal under the Permanent Settlement Regulation of 1802. Besides, there were some intermediate tenure holders in Khas Mahal lands (Govt. owned estates). The conferment of proprietary rights upon the intermediaries reduced the raiyats to the position of tenants-at-will. Subsequently, the rights of the raiyats were regulated by a long series of tenancy laws, the net effect of which was that the raiyats possessed substantially the same rights in their holdings as raiyats holding land direct from Government in Govt. estates and these again were practically identical with all those raiyats holding direct from the Government under the raiyatwari settlement in other States. The incidence of rent payable by the raiyats also compared in general favourably with the extent of land revenue payable to Government by raiyats in ryotwari areas. However, under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, as amended from time to time, while the raiyats had acquired permanent, heritable and transferable rights of occupancy, the vast classes of under-raiyats, (except where they had also acquired occupancy rights), remained unprotected. Further, persons who cultivated on crop-sharing basis (called Bargadars) were not treated as tenants at all and their relations with the landlord were purely contractural.

The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953, provides for the abolition of intermediaries. It received the assent of the President on 12th February, 1954. Under the Act, all intermediary interests in land were acquired on 14th April, 1955. The intermediaries were allowed to retain agricultural lands in their "khas possession" up to 25 acres. For the purposes of the Act, all raiyats and under-raiyats were also treated as intermediaries and all lands subleted by them or held above a ceiling of 25 acres also vested in the Government on 14th April, 1956. Thus all the raiyats and under-raiyats who were holding their lands under the intermediaries are now holding the same directly under the State as raiyats up to a ceiling of 25 acres. These lands were either cultivated personally by them or were cultivated through bargadars. (For the purposes of this Act, bargadars were not treated as tenants and the lands cultivated by them were deemed to be under the personal cultivation of their landlords). The rights of the bargadars are now regulated under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.

The surplus land to be acquired by the State Government which was in excess of 25 acres is estimated at about 4 lakh acres. 1.41 lakh acres of agricultural land were taken possession of by the Government upto 1961.

The surplus lands are being licensed out on a year to year basis with bonafide cultivators. For the purpose of utilisation of surplus lands, a Land Utilisation Board has been set up. The surplus land will be finally settled in accordance with the provisions of West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955.

Certain areas were transferred from Bihar to West Bengal as a result of the re-organisation of States, namely, portions of Purulia sub-division from Manbhum district and portions of Kishanganj sub-division from Purnea district. Before transfer, the Bihar Government had abolished some estates under the Bihar Land Reforms Act. The remaining estates and tenures were abolished by the West Bengal Government with effect from April 14, 1964.

Land Tenure and Tenancy Legislature

Owned or held from Government

Under West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act, all raiyats and under-raiyats of zamindars, whether occupancy or non-occupancy, have come into direct relationship with the State in respect of lands in their personal cultivation or cultivated through bargadars, upto an extent of 25 acres. They are called raiyats and their rights are regulated under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. The interests of a raiyat in his land are permanent, heritable and transferable. He is liable to ejectment if he uses his land for purposes other than agriculture or does not cultivate it personally for

three consecutive years or more, or he lets it out to a person other than a bargadar (crop-sharer). A mortgage by a raiyat other than a simple mortgage or a usufructuary mortgage for a period not exceeding 15 years shall be void. The transfer by a raiyat belonging to a Scheduled Tribe shall be void except where it is made to a person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. A transfer to a person not belonging to a Scheduled Tribe is permissible with the previous sanction of the Revenue Officer.

Held from private persons or institutions

The persons who hold under the raiyats are called bargadars (crop-sharers). They are, however, not treated as tenants. The rights of bargadars are regulated under the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955. A bargadar has security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation. The landowner is entitled to resume from the bargadars 2/3rd of the area owned including lands already held under personal cultivation. An owner holding 7½ acres or less can, however, resume the entire area. The bargadars are not given right to acquire ownership.

Rent

Where the landowner supplies plough, cattle, manure and seeds he shall get half the produce as rent. In other cases, the rent payable by a bargadar shall not exceed 40% of the produce.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Land for the cultivation of annual crops such as paddy, sugar-cane, turmaric etc. is granted under non-occupancy rights and those who have cultivated the land by holding continuously for a period of 5 years are granted the right of occupancy in respect of such holding. Both occupancy and non-occupancy rights are regulated by the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Land Tenures) Regulation, 1926.

Both occupancy and non-occupancy rights are inheritable. Owners of occupancy lands can transfer their lands by sale, mortgage, gift or in any other manner with the permission of the Revenue authorities under section 12 of the Regulation. Non-occupancy tenant has no right to transfer as in the case of occupancy tenant. The land of occupancy tenant can be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act if the land is needed for public purposes. In case of non-occupancy tenant the land can be resumed by the Government after giving one year's notice.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Land Tenure) Regulation, 1926 is applicable in whole of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. But the provisions of the said Regulation are not actually used for administrative purposes in the Nicobar Islands. No land records have been prepared in respect of Nicobar group of Islands as no revenue survey has been undertaken so far. No land revenue is also being recovered from the Nicobar Islands. At present the Nicobarese enjoy customary rights in respect of the land in their occupation under the system known as 'Panamre'.

The Regulation does not regulate the relationship between the land holders and their sub-tenants. It only regulates the rights of land holders directly under Government and a land holder can sub-let the holding without the permission of the Revenue authority.

DELHI

Owned or held from Government

Under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, all tenants and sub-tenants, with or without a right of occupancy, except tenants of disabled persons, have been declared bhumidhars and brought into direct relationship with the State. The landlords were not given any right of resumption for personal cultivation and the landlords were declared bhumidhars in respect of the lands which were in their personal cultivation only. The price payable by tenants and sub-tenants was fixed at rates varying from 4 to 40 times the land revenue and is recoverable in instalments spread over a period of ten years.

The rights of a bhumidhar are permanent, heritable and transferable. On death, his interests devolve in accordance with the prescribed order of succession and not by way of personal law. His right to transfer is subject to a maximum and minimum limits imposed under the Act on future acquisitions. Only a simple mortgage without transfer of possession of land is permissible. Small bhumidhars who hold an area of less than eight standard acres are permitted to lease their lands in future; others can lease only if they are suffering from a disability. The lease period in such cases is not to be less than five years. A bhumidhar is liable to ejectment if he transfers or leases his land in contravention of the provisions of the Act, or uses his land for any purpose other than connected with agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry. Upto June, 1959, 17, 845 tenants and sub-tenants were made bhumidhars of 25,004 acres.

Held from private persons or institutions

Tenants holding under private persons or institutions are called asamis. They are either tenants of disabled bhumidhars, tenants of pasture lands or lands covered by water and used for the purpose of growing Singhara or other produce or land in the bed of river and used for casual or occasional cultivation. Lessees of land held by Gaon Sabha are also deemed to be asamis. An asami has heritable but not permanent or transferable rights in his holding. He is liable to ejectment on the suit of Gaon Sabha or the land holder as the case may be.

Rent

Maximum rent is not to exceed 1/5th of the gross produce or 4 times the land revenue, whichever is less.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Abolition of Intermediaries

There exist certain types of inams, muafis and jagirs which are yet to be abolished.

Land Tenure And Tenancy Legislation

Owned or held from Government

Persons owning from Government are called landowners. They have got permanent, heritable and transferable rights in land.

Held from private persons or institutions

These are: (i) Occupancy tenants; (ii) Non-occupancy tenants; and (iii) Sub-tenants.

(i) **Occupancy tenants :** Occupancy tenants have permanent and heritable rights but not a right of transfer. Their lands are not subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation. They have a right to purchase complete ownership.

(ii) **Non-occupancy tenants and (iii) Sub-tenants:** Under the Himachal Pradesh Big Landed Estates Abolition Act, 1953, which came into force on 26.1.1955, the non-occupancy tenants have been given security of tenures subject to the landlords' right of resumption for personal cultivation. Resumption of land for personal cultivation is permitted only to such owners who hold land assessed to Rs. 125/- or less. The limit of resumption has been fixed at 5 acres and each tenant is entitled to retain 3/4th of his tenancy land. Landlords were required to specify the resumable land before 1st March, 1956 and start ejectment proceedings before 30th September, 1956. No resumption could be made from tenants admitted after the commencement of the Act except where the landowner suffers from a disability.

The rights of landowners whose annual revenue assessment exceeded Rs. 125/- vested in the Government with effect from 26.1.1955, the landowners retaining the lands in their personal cultivation. The landowners were not given any right of resumption and all their tenants have come into direct relationship with the State. The Government has also been empowered to bring all tenant (including the tenants of landowners paying Rs. 125/- or less as land revenue) into direct relationship with the State on issue of notifications. The notifications have not yet been issued.

A provision has been made for an optional right of purchase to tenants in respect of the non-resumable area. The purchase price is fixed at 48 times the land revenue and rates and cesses payable in ten instalments spread over five years.

Rent

The rent is not to exceed ¼ of the gross produce.

MANIPUR

Rights in land in valley area of Manipur are regulated under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation which was introduced in Manipur in 1951. At present there are mainly four classes of rights over land:

(i) Rayotwari land granted by the State which confers on the owner permanent, heritable and transferable rights.

(ii) Land granted on annual lease which confers on the owner only the right of cultivation during the year of lease.

(iii) Land held by the tenant under contract, mostly from the pattadars of rayotwari land. The tenant who cultivates a 'pari' (roughly 2.5 acres) of land pays to the land holder a "Lousal" (grain rent) of 12 "Pots" of paddy which is about 18 maunds of paddy. This grain rent comes roughly to one-fourth of the total produce of a standard 'pari' of lands. Until recently the tenants had no strong rights over the land they cultivated as they could be ejected by the land holder on failure of payment of 'lousal' or on other grounds. Legislation has now been introduced to safeguard the rights of the tenants.

(iv) Khorpos lands which were granted by the rulers of Manipur to individuals for services of an uncommon character rendered to the State or to the relatives of those rulers. These lands were formerly held revenue-free but they have now been assessed to half the revenue payable for other lands. Although, these lands are supposed to revert to the Government after the death of the persons to whom they were originally granted, they are in practice inherited by the heirs of these persons on payment of full assessment.

Rights over land in the hill areas of Manipur are governed, not by legislation, but by tribal

customs which vary from tribe to tribe. Among the Nagas, land is held under several ownership and no alienation is permitted under the customary law. Each village has a defined area within which the villagers enjoy rights of fishing, hunting and of the practice of cultivation. Among the tribes known collectively as the Kukis, individual ownership of land is not recognised. The village land is regarded as the private property of the Chief and the men of the village hold land as his tenants-at-will. All lands are tax-free except the House Tax. In 1947, the Manipur State Hill People's Regulation (Administration) was enforced which to some extent dealt with the land problems in hill areas. But the same was declared *ultra vires* by the then Judicial Commissioner of Manipur in 1961. Hence the Regulation is no longer in force.

The rights of owners and tenants in Manipur are now regulated by a comprehensive legislation called the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. The Act is not applicable to the hill areas of Manipur. Under the Act, the lands originally held as settlement holders or as pattadars are now redesignated as landowners with permanent, heritable and transferable rights. The tenants have been granted security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation. The maximum limit of resumption is 25 acres and the tenant is to be left with a minimum area except where the holding does not exceed 2.5 acres. Provision is also made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable areas. However, the provisions of the Act, relating to right of resumption and purchase of ownership by tenants, have not yet been enforced pending the completion of survey and settlement operations. As regards future tenancies, they shall be for a minimum period of 5 years which are renewable for a further period of 5 years unless the landlord requires the land for personal cultivation.

The rent payable by a tenant shall not exceed 1/4th or 1/5th of the gross produce. The Act prescribes the maximum cash rent at four times the land revenue.

PONDICHERRY

Union Territory of Pondicherry consists of four units. Pondicherry and Karaikal are adjacent to Madras State, Mahe is adjacent to present Kerala State and Yanam to Andhra State. In order to prevent eviction of tenants by landlords in Karaikal, an interim order namely the Karaikal Tenants Protection Orders, 1948 was promulgated by the Government of India prohibiting eviction of tenants. This was followed by the issue of the Karaikal Protection Order, 1960 with more elaborate provisions for protecting the tenants.

For giving protection to tenants against eviction and enhancement of rent, the Malabar Tenancy Act as applicable to Gudalur taluk of Nilgiri district was extended to Mahe, with some modifications, w. e. f. July, 1948.

In the rest of the areas, viz., Pondicherry and Yanam, the tenancies are entirely un-regulated.

A comprehensive tenancy legislation for Pondicherry State is under active consideration of the Government of India.

Intermediary tenures in Tripura were Kayemi Taluk(permanently settled estates), Nishkar Mehana (revenue-free estates) and Dar Taluk (tenure holders). The rights of the intermediaries were abolished w.e.f. 14th April, 1961 under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. The intermediaries were allowed to retain lands under their personal cultivation as raiyats thereof. The principal tenants of the intermediaries called Jote were settled as raiyats, in respect of the lands held by them. The Jotes now hold the land under the Government on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to them under the intermediaries. They, however, already enjoyed permanent, heritable and transferable rights under the ex-intermediaries but their rent could be revised after 7 to 10 years according to the stipulation.

The rights of a raiyat in his land are permanent, heritable and transferable. A raiyat can lease his land for a minimum period of 5 years which is renewable unless he requires the land for personal cultivation.

The Act regulates the rights of under-raiyats called *korfas* in legal terminology, and an under-raiyat includes a crop-sharer also. An under-raiyat has security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption for personal cultivation, more or less on the same lines as described in case of Manipur State. The landlord was required to reserve the land he wanted to resume within one year of the commencement of the Act, that is, by 14th April, 1962. The Act also provides for transfer of ownership to under-raiyats.

The maximum rent payable by an under-raiyat is 1/4th or 1/5th of the produce and in case of cash rent, it is not to exceed four times the land revenue.

The jhumias doing shifting cultivation in hills construct their homesteads (Tongghar) also in hills. These persons do not come within the purview of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 as their possession does not come within the meaning of a holding under the Act. The jhuming is done by them by earmarking areas for individual families and community type of cultivation is not practised there. For such jhum areas there is no land tenure system and the tribals taking to jhuming pay a family-wise house tax known as *'Gharchukti'*. This assessment is made on a Khanasumari basis only considering the house and not the land under jhum cultivation. From shifting cultivation the Government is trying to bring them to plough cultivation in areas down hill, sometimes by giving individual allotments of lands and sometimes by setting up tribal colonies. In such cases they carry on agriculture permanently instead of carrying on shifting cultivation and for such settlement of lands to tribals there is no difference in land tenure system between tribal people and non-tribal people.

Cultivable lands within a tea estate in some cases are given in permissive possession to the labourers for cultivation in lieu of ration. They are mere permissive possessors without any right and title which remain with the tea estate.

STATE TABLES

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Roytwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE Grand Total 116829			99428			4272
	Patta or Pattadar or Patta bhumi	Ryotwari pattadar	95335	Inam or Inamdar or Inam bhumi	Inam tenure (Generally with service attached)	3035
	Bhukamandu		2052	Manyam or Manyamdar or Manyaku or Manyapu bhumi	,,	801
	Shikmidar	,, (Recognised share-holder)	1156			
	Kabja or Kabjadar	Ryotwari pattadar	323	Nowkari inam	,,	114
	Hissadar	,, (Co-sharer)	233	Nowkari manyam	,,	1
	Jeroyiti or Jeroyitidar	Ryotwari pattadar	126	Chowdai inam	,,	76
	Swantam	,,	112	Mokhasadar	,,	28
	Danam patta	,,	43	Mirasi or Mirasi inam or Mirasidar	,,	27
	Kharidu bhumi	,,	26			
	Dabbukukonnadi	,, (Purchased on payment of cash)	17	Agrahara bhoomi	,,	29
	Dhanyamdar	Ryotwari pattadar	3	Shotrium or Shotria inam	,,	17
	Sarkari patta	,,	1	Maktha or Makthadar or Maktha bhumi	Maqtedar (Concessional tenure)	45
	Kamatha vyavasagam	,,	1			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
		1127			12802
Prabhutvamu vadda tisukonnadi	Govt. land on temporary lease	432	Sivayi jama	Encroachment on Govt. land	5880
Prabhutvam or Prabhutvamu vadda or Prabhutwa bhumi or Prabhutwamu	,,	275	Sivayi jamadar	,,	4103
			Sivayi	,,	854
Sahakara kshetram	,,	174	Banjar	,,	264
Govt. land or Taken from Government	,,	71	Gairan	,,	255
			Mutta bhumi	,,	228
Govt. vadda	,,	60	Prabhutwa geyalu	,,	222
Circar or Circar land	,,	41	Akramana	,,	72
Kharij khata	,,	39	Prabhuthvapu akramana or Akramana prabhutvamu	,,	56
Darakahast land	,,	14			
Dharakasthu	,,	10	Prabhuthvapu akramana badava	,,	33
Conditional lease	,,	7	Gayalu	,,	23
Dharakastadar	,,	1	Podu	,,	11
Vinobha dana grahitham	Land gifted under Bhoodan to Bhoodan Yagna Board	3	Kondapodu		1

without right to lease' right of transfer'

ANDHRA PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE						
				Anugnanesagunimittam	Inam tenure (Generally with sevice attached)	4
				Yetti inam	,,	1
				Devuni manyam	,,	33
				Devalayasams t	,,	15
				Devasthanam inam	Religious inam	14
				Devalaya inam	,,	5
				Devalayapu inam	,,	3
				Devalayapu bhumi	,,	4
				Devalaya manyam	,,	2
				Masid inam	,,	2
				Dharmamu	Gift	1
				Zamindar	Holder of zamindari tenure	15
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE (Tribal) Grand Total 3942			3091			64
	Patta or pattadar	Ryotwari pattadar	2800	Inam	Inam tenure (Generally with service attached)	35
	Bhukamandu	,,	288			
	Hissadar	,, (Co-sharer)	3	Manyam or Manyamdar	,,	8
				Nowkari inam	,,	6
				Zamindar	Holder of zamindari tenure	15

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
		8			779
Conditional lease	Govt. land on temporary lease	3	Sivayi jama	Encroachment on Govt. land	412
			Sivayi jama-dar	,,	102
Prabhuvamu vadda tisu-konnadi	,,	2	Mutta bhumi	,,	158
			Akramana	,,	3
			Banjar	,,	2
			Podu	,,	11
			Kondapodu	,,	1

ANDHRA PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE									
Grand Total 25406.			9			75			167
	Kunta gutta	Permanent tenant	6	Rakshita cowle	Protected tenant	59	Rahen	Mortgagee in possession	79
	Hissaidon	Share holder	3	Rakshitha kowledar	,,	16	Swadhinantu thanka	,,	45
							Thanka	,,	34
							Thakattu	,,	7
							Kuduva-pettinagdi	,,	2

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
2. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I. (i) of the Schedule)

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal termi-nology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		61			**4116**			**2478**			**18500**
Kamatamdar	Land leated to farm labour in lieu of service	37	Nagadu cowle or Nagadu kolu	Tenant	1100	Gutta or Guttaku or Guttadaru or Guttadar or Gutta bhumi	Tenant	1058	Cowle or Kowlu or Kowlekku or Kowluku or Cowledar or Kowlu-daru	Tenant	9500
Mukhasa	Inam tenure	11	Makta or Makta bhumi or Maktadar	,,	686	Dhanyam chellimpu	,,	642			
Samstha	,,	11	Dabbu cowle	,,	663	Dhanyam makta	,,	341	Dhanyam cowle or Dhanyam-kowlu or Dhanyapu cowle	,,	3089
Bhoga bhagya lunimitham	,, (Life title)	1	Dabbu chellimpu	,,	526	Dhanyam gutta	,,	333			
Devastha-nam	Inam tenure	1	Dabbuku or Dabbu	,,	478	Dhanyam or Dhanyaku	,,	54	Palu or Paluku or Paludar	,,	1581
			Sistu or Sistuku	,,	197	Galla gutta	,,	28			
			Dabbu gutta	,,	115	Kuttabadi	,,	9	Bataj	,,	1136
			Sistu chellimpu	,,	67	Vatakusedyam	,,	7	Vata or Vatadar or Vataku	,,	1005
			Dabbu mukta	,,	65	Gutta cowle	,,	4	Vata chellimpu	,,	618
			Cash cowlu	,,	53	Pasapu makta	,,	2	Dhanyam vata	,,	565
			Munafha	,,	40				Vata cowle or Vata kowlu	,,	7
			Dabbu vata	,,	29						
			Nagadu gutta	,,	21				Galla vata	,,	2
			Dabbu palu	,,	19				Dhanyam palu	,,	454
			Nagaduku	,,	10				Varamu	,,	162
			Galla makta	,,	10				Kattu gutta-ku	,,	72
			Devanam	,,	9				Samstha bhumi	Co-opera-tive farm	65
			Fasal munafha	,,	8				Sagunimi-tham	Tenant	51
			Devaham cowle	,,	7				Visit Bhagari	,,	48
			Khanda gutta	,,	6						

ANDHRA PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagee in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE (Tribal)									
Grand Total 573			6						44
	Kunta gutta	Permanent tenant	6				Swadhinamu thanka	Mortgagee in possession	38
							Thanka	,,	6

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE
Grand Total 17827

Patta (16053) Pattadar (1497) Sagunimitham (90) Shikmidar (10) Sahakara samstha (6) Bhukamandu (2) Kabja Inamdar (39) Devummanyam (4) Nowkari inam (3) Sangariraja bhagamu (2) Service inam (1) Manoverti

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE (Tribal)
Grand Total 353

Patta (283) Pattadar (26) Sagunimitham (25) Thanaka (14) Inam (1) Palu (4)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal termi-nology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
			Samastavada	Tenant	3				Karu	Tenant	45
			Nagadu chellimpu	,,	2				Lopayakari	,,	30
			Pannuku	,,	2				Hissadar	,,	17
									Bhagam	,,	15
									Private vgak-tula vadda-saguku	,,	13
									Private vgak-tula vadda-rakonnadi	,,	9
									Sangori rajabhagam	,,	3
									Kavathamlo-palu	,,	1
									Sahakara samastha	Co-ope-rative farm	1
		12			91			10			410
Mukhasa	Inam land	11	Dabbu chellimpu	Tenant	34	Dhanyam chellimpu	Tenant	9	Cowle or Coweldar	Tenant	254
			Sistu or Sistuku	,,	33	Guttadar	,,	1	Dhanyam cowle	,,	33
Bhogabha-gyalanimi-tham	,, (Life title)	1	Dabbu cowle	,,	15				Palu or Paludar	,,	39
			Makta or Maktadar	,,	4				Batai	,,	20
			Nagadu chellimpu	,,	2				Vata chellimpu	,,	45
			Nagadu cowle	,,	2				Vata cowle	,,	1
			Sistu chellimpu	,,	1				Sagunimitham	,,	10
									Bhagam	,,	8

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

dar (2) Hissadar (1) Private vyaktuloku icchinadi (1) Thanaka (23) Amarkam (1) Inam (102) Manyam (84) vishayam (1) Sotria inam (1) Palu (4)

ASSAM

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanet and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ASSAM STATE									
Grand Total **86498**			**54348**			**6198**			**256**
	Myadi pattadar	Land holder or Periodic patta holder (Settlement holder)	49452	Myadi pattadar	Land holder or Periodic patta holder (Settlement holder)	642	Khiraji or Khiraj or Khirajdari	Proprietor (Khiraji)	120
							Nispikhiraj	Proprietor (Half revenue estate)	71
	Tris sania myadi pattadar	,,	615	Niza swatta	,,	350	Lakhiraj	Proprietor (Lakhiraj)	51
	Niz sthayee swatta	Occupancy raiyot	1666	Ri-Kynti	Land holder	1287	Reserve land	Proprietor (Khiraj lease land)	4
	Sthayee uttaradhikar abong hastantarar adhikar saha bhumi swatta	,,	2430	Akhing land	Community land	1761			
				Ri-Raid	,,	1149	Devottar	Holder of revenue free estate in recognition of religious services	8
	Sthayee hastantarar kshamata saha bhumi swatta	,,	185	Community land	,,	1009			
							Brahmottar	Revenue free land in recognition to doul, devalaya, satra	2
ASSAM STATE (Tribal) Grand Total **9536**						**6198**			
				Ri-Kynti	Land holder	1287			
				Myadi pattadar	Land holder or Periodic patta holder (Settlement holder	642			
				Niza swatta	,,	350			
				Akhing land	Community land	1761			
				Ri-Raid	,,	1149			
				Community land	,,	1009			

Note :—No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		23427			**320**			**1949**
Eksona	Annual patta holder	10109	Bedakhalkar	Encroachers	119	Jhum	Shifting cultivators	1326
			Bedakhali	,,	79	Jhum land	,,	511
A. P. land	,,	591	Grazingar dakhalimati	,,	42	Jhum khet	,,	112
Asthayee bandobasta	Temporary lease holder of Govt.	2132	Grazingarmati	,,	34			
			Paharar abad	,,	33			
Tauzibahir	Revenue payee outside the demand register	993	Swattabihin bhare prapta	,,	13			
Khandua	Short term lease	468						
Forest reserve land or Forest reserve	State Forest Deptt.'s land	431						
Bamabibhag	Forest Department's land	352						
Forestarmati	,,	32						
Pattabin	Unstable land holder	196						
Refugee grant	Allotee for refugee	73						
		1501						**1837**
Eksona	Annual patta holder	745						
A.P. land	,,	591				Jhum	Shifting cultivators	1326
Tauzibahir	Revenue payee outside the demand register	68				Jhum land	,,	511
Forest reserve land or Forest reserve	State Forest Department's land	97						

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without right to lease'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ASSAM STATE						
Grand Total 27163			3185			866
	Myadi	Occupancy raiyot	1396	Baganarmati	Non-occupancy raiyot	443
	Myadi (Nispi-khiraj) or Myadi (Nispikhiraji)	,,	175	Nakma	Tenants of Akhing land	418
	Myadi (Devalayarmati)	,,	92	School Board para sowa	Non-occupancy raiyot	5
	Myadi (Khiraji)	,,	88			
	Myadi (Lakheraji, Devottar, Nispikhiraj, Kheraj)	,,	59			
	Myadi (Khiraj, Lakheraj, Nispikhiraj)	,,	48			
	Myadi (Devalayarmati, Kheraj, Lakheraj, Nispikhiraj)	,,	32			
	Myadi (Devottar, Khiraji)	,,	21			
	Myadi (Devottar)	,,	7			
	Nizdakhali swatta	,,	939			
	Jot swatta	,,	263			
	Bhogdakhali swatta	Privileged raiyot	65			
ASSAM STATE (Tribal)						
Grand Total 924						418
				Nakma	Tenants of Akhing land	418

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service.		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
		54			**18**
Bandhaki	Mortgagee in possession	54	Khajna bihin	Naukar	8
			Chakran	*Rent free in lieu* of service	*6*
			Malikpradatta niskar bhumi	Naukar	4

ASSAM

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ASSAM STATE			**4634**			**3532**			**258**
	Takar banda bostat or Takar banda bost or Takar banda bastot or Takar bando bastot	Non-occupancy raiyot or Under raiyot	1979	Dhanar chukti	Non-occupancy raiyot or Under raiyot	1996	Bynta	Adhiar	194
							Adhi	,,	64
	Takar chuti or Takar chukti	,,	340	Dhanar binimaye	,,	330			
	Chukti (Takar banda bastot)or Chukti (Takar bando bastot)	,,	151	Dhanar banda bost or Dhanar banda bostat or Dhanar banda bastot	,,	186			
	Takadi lowa	,,	47	Dhanar thika	,,	62			
	Taka pattanidi	,,	46	Thika	,,	812			
	Takar banda bostat sukti	,,	37	Shim wai	Tenants paying fixed produce rent	146			
	Khajnat or Khajna	,,	1191						
	Khajnar banda bostat	,,	20						
	Arther binimaye	,,	485						
	Ejara	,,	142						
	Daka tyngka	Tenants paying fixed cash rent	102						
	Keraya	,,	76						
	Koroka	,,	10						
	Kot katli	,,	8						

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (*Item I* (*ii*) *of the Schedule*)—Contd.

Crop sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
		14544			**72**
Adhi	Adhiar	6901	Pattahin	Sub-tenant	35
Sachyar bhagdi	,,	2682	Talatia swatta	,,	21
Sachyar bhag dilowamati or Sachyar bhag dilowa	,,	532	Korfa	,,	16
Sachyar bhagat	,,	133			
Sachyar bhag laidiamati or Sachyar bhag laidia	,,	78			
Sachyar bhagat lowa	,,	51			
Bhagi	,,	2626			
Chukani	,,	1009			
Ardha bhagi	,,	431			
Fashalar bhagi	,,	53			
Bhagowa swattat sachyar bhagdi	,,	22			
Bherania	,,	16			
Barga	,,	10			

ASSAM

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ASSAM STATE (Tribal)			**102**			**146**			**258**
	Da ka tyngka	Tenants paying fixed cash rent	102	Shim wai	Tenants paying fixed produce rent	146	Bynta	Adhiar	194
							Adhi	,,	64

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

ASSAM STATE

Grand Total **22065** Myadi (18797) Niz swatta (751) Sthãyee swatta (32) Ri-kynti (639) Sthayee utteradhikar abong hastantarar land (10) Lakhiraj (46) Brahmottar (1) Devottar (7) Akbing land (231)

ASSAM STATE (Tribal)

Grand Total **870** Ri-Kynti (639) Akhing land (231)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item 1 (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

adhikar sahabhumi swatta (1320) Sthayee hastantarar kshamata sahabhumi swatta (39) Khiraji (128) Nispikhiraj (64) Reserve

BIHAR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I. *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
Grand Total 221944			155438			61776
	Raiyati or Raiyat kaemi or Raiyati khurd Raiyati jot or Kaemi or Raitiana or Raiyatwari or Nagdi raiyati or Nagdi kaemi or Kast nagdi or Raiyati kaemi nagdi or Raiyati kast or Kast kaemi or Kast or Kastkari kaemi	Occupancy raiyat	134228	Kast or Raiyati or Kaemi or Raiyati kaemi or Raiyati nagdi or Raiyati sarkar se prapt or Raiyatiwari or Raiyati khas or Raiyati shart	Occupancy raiyat	53231
				Jamabandi or Jamabandi jot or Jamabandi raiyati or Jamabandi hak or Jamabandi raiyati kaemi	Occupancy raiyat (Settled raiyat of the village)	2954
	Maurusi or Raiyati maurusi or Maurusi kaemi or Nagdi maurusi or Maurusi khurd or Maurusi kewala or Maurusi jama or Khandani or Pariwar ke khet or Paitrik or Bapauti or Kast paitrik or Vasiyat nama se prapt or Chacha se prapt or Ma dada nam or Bapauti rasidi	Occupancy raiyat (Hereditary)	7457	Khut katti	Occupancy raiyat (The same as ordinary occupancy tenancy with the important exception that the rent assessed is not liable to enhancement)	1233

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without
2. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		1937			**1670**			**983**		**140**
Raiyati belagan or Rent free land or Belagan	Rent free land	169	Sarkar se prapt or Sarkar se prapt zamin or Sarkari or Sarkar se bando-basti or Sarkari zamin or Sarkar se or Bihar sarkar se or Sarkar dwara prapt	Lease from Government	1093	Gair mazarua or Gair ma-zarua bela-gan or Gair mazarua dakhil or Gair mazarua dakhal me	Encroach-ment on Gair ma-zarua land	956	Mijan	29
Brit or Brit ka zamin	,,	108							Topra	15
Brahmo-ttar or Brahmottar lakhraj or Raiyati kaemi brahmottar or Raiyati brahmottar	Religious grants made to Brahmins	80							Kisani	14
						Parti or Parti zamin	Encrochment on waste land	9	Girhasthi	13
						Bina kagaj ka dakhli	Illegal possession	8	Jama	12
			Diara or Diara bhit tanr or Gang shikast or Ganga jee men kata or Kosi men	Unstable land in river bed	188	Gasban or Gasban kabja	Forcible possession	5	Tari bhith	6
Pujari pahan or Pahnai	Land given to pahan or religious head of the village for per-formance of bhut puja	23				Bihar sarkar ki zamin par kabja	Encroach-ment on Bihar Govt. land	4	Milki	6
									Koliary	5
			Nahar ka chat or Sarkari chat or Nahar bibhag or Sarkari nahar or D.V. Nilam chat or Sarkar se prapt chat or Chat or Nahar bibhag se	Lease from Government	159	Utkar gair-mazarua	Encroach-ment	1	Sansthan se prapt	4
Sheojee ,kesewa ka-rnehetu or Krishna arpan or Thakur jee ke zamin or Mandir me dan raiyati or Thakur-bari tatha inam or Puja me or Ram janki ki zamin or Shiva ke sewa me or Dan thakurji or Dev puja or Thakur puja	Land given for worship of deity	16							Mukarri	3
									Raiyati sarh bhanjan	3
									Raiyati rahmoi	3
			Railway line se nagdi par or Railway line se zamin or Railway se prapt or Railway se bandobasti or	Lease from Railway	74				Gora kaemi or Gora or Apna gora	3
									Kalauti	3

right to lease'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE 1 *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
	Kharidgi or Kewala or Kharidgi kaemi or Bajaria kewala or Bai kharidgi or Kharidgi raiyati or Raiyati kewala or Bainama or Kharid raiyati or Nagdi kharidi or Kewala dwara prapt or Kewala bai or Bai-la-kaemi or Bai or Bai kharid or Bai kewala or Kharid kewala or Kharidari or Kharidi hui zamin or Registry or Hal kharidar or Raiyati kewala nagdi or Raiyati kaemi kewala or Nagdi kewala kharid or Bikriya or Kewala nagdi or Raiyati kharid or Kaemi kewala or Registry kewala or Kewala kharid	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by purchase through registered sale deed)	6159	Mundari khut katti	Right of a munda aboriginal to reclaim land for cultivation. Such rights belong to these munda aboriginals whose ancestors had originally reclaimed the land. No occupancy right accrues in this	427
				Bhoodan se prapt or Bhoodan dwara sarkar se raiyati or Vinobaji se prapt or Raiyati bhoodani or Dan patra or Sarvodaya	Occupancy raiyat (Bhoodan land)	1827
				Registry or Kharid zamin or Baikigai or Kharidgi kewala or Kharid raiyati or Bainama kewala or Kewala or Raiyati kewala or Kewala khurd or Kewala bikri or Kharid sampatti or Kharidgi or Khas kharid or Raiyati bikri or Khas bikri	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by purchase through registered sale deed)	333

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I. (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Puja karne	Land given for worship	1	Railway ki zamin or Railway se bhawli or Railway se or Railway dwara or Railway me chala gaya or Railway sarkar se prapt						Marham jin	2
Dan ke rup me or Khairat or Dan or Dan se prapt or Anya logon se dan or Dan par	Gifted land	66							Do manjila khet	2
Fakirana	Land given in charity	10							Kurka se prapt	2
			Sarkar se utkar	Lease from Government	48				B. Class	2
Shradh me dan	Gifted land	3							Khista bai khurd	1
			Co-operative farm or Co-operative farm se	Lease from co-operative farm	42				Tarka	1
Wakf	Land to trust	1							Sayee manjan	1
Maukhik dan patra	Land in gift free of rent	1	Bandobasti aerodrome	Lease	25				Scheme par jot	1
			Raj se prapt	Lease from state	13				Dakshina	1
Dakshina se prapt	Rent free land	1							Newasa	1
			P.W.D. or P.W.D. se prapt	Lease from P.W.D.	12				Halbandi sarkar	1
Raiyati utkar belagan	,,	23							Magahi parti	1
			Bandh or Bandh ke andar or Kosi bandh ke andar	Lease	6				Dusre se prapt	1
Lakhraj	Land exempted from payment of revenue	9							Photi	1
			Ahar zamin or Ahari	,,	3				Naya bandi	1
Khorposh	Maintenance grant	7							Gandhi smarak nidhi ki zamin	1
			Pyne	,,	2				Kashi pragati sutra	1
Parwarish ke waste	For maintenance	1	Sarkar ke taraf se sona ka chharan	Lease from Government	2					
			Sichai bibhag se prapt	Lease from irrigation department	1					
			Kaisar hind	Lease from Government of India	1					

BIHAR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
	Apni or Apni raiyati or Nij hak or Khud kast or Apna or Niji or Apni jot ki zamin or Apni zamin or Khas or Apni nagdi	Occupancy raiyat	3336	Maurusi or Maurusi jamin	Occupancy raiyat (Hereditary)	311
				Raiyati korki or Raiyati korkar	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right acquired on korkar land, i.e. the paddy land reclaimed by a raiyat from uncultivated and up land)	284
	Khatiani or Katiani hak or Raiyati khatiani or Khatiani raiyati kaemi or Khatiani nagdi or Khatiani kaemi or Khatiani dakhal or Khata or Khewa	Occupancy raiyat (Right recorded in records of rights)	2341			
				Apni or Niji or Apni zamin or Apne nam zamin or Khas	Occupancy raiyat	279
	Bandobasti or Raiyati bandobasti or Hal bandobasti or Kaemi bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by settlement)	766	Bakast or Raiyati bakast	Occupancy raiyat (Land in cultivating possession of erstwhile land lord)	175
				Bakast bandobasti or Bakast kharid	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired through settlement or by purchase of bakast land from erstwhile land lords	
	Bakast or Bakast tal or Bakast milkiyat or Bakast raiyati or Bakast kae or Milkiya or Zamindari	Occupancy raiyat (Land in cultivating possession of erstwhile land lords)	430			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Waste bhut puja karne or Bhut puja me or Jagir bhut puja	Grant for worship	4	District Board ka	Lease	1					
Raiyati belagan zamin	Rent free land	3								
Karirana	,,	1								
Apni jagir or Jagir or Jagir se prapt zamin or Jagir kaemi	Service tenure	797								
Kola or Kola se prapt	Service tenure (Land given to plough-men)	198								
Jagir chakrana or Naukri me chakrana or Chakrana or Chakrana jagir	Service tenure	172								
Goraity or Goraity se prapt or Sarkari goraity or Jagir goraity or Kast goraity or Goraity chakrana or Jagir goraity	,,	126								
Chaukidari chakrana or Chaukidari	,,	43								
Khidmat or Khidmati jagir	,,	27								
Mafi	,,	20								

BIHAR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
	Sarah kaemi	Occupancy raiyat	203	Bakast samilat raiyati	Occupancy raiyat	2
	Survey raiyati or Raiyati survey kaemi or Survey or Appe survey se	Occupancy raiyat (Right recorded in the last survey)	103	Bari or Basori or Bhit or Makan bari or Bas	Occupancy raiyat (Home stead land)	58
				Khatiani raiyati	Right recorded in the record of right	141
	Survey bakast	Occupancy raiyat (Bakast land of erstwhile landlord as recorded in the last survey)	27			
				Gair mazarua raiyati	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right acquired on gair mazarua land)	117
	Malik se bandobasti or Bakast kharid or Malik se prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired through settlement or purchase of bakast land from erstwhile landlord)	23			
				Gair mazarua bandobasti or Gair mazarua sarkar se	Occupancy raiyat (By settlement of waste land)	110
				Gair mazarua khas	Occupancy raiyat (Waste land in khas possession of erstwhile landlord)	17
	Makan ke waste or Bari or Raiyati kaemi gharbari or Basdih or Makan banane ke liye or Wasasthan or Dih or Basobas	Occupancy raiyat (Home stead land)	83			
				Gair mazarua maurusi	Occupancy raiyat	4
				Bandobasti or Raiyati bandobasti or Bandobasti raiyati	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by settlement)	77

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Jagir nagdi or Jagir kola or Alikhit jagir or Jagir inam	Service tenure	9								
Sarkari jagir	,,	9								
Jormanjhi chakran or Jagmanjhi men	Service tenure (Land assigned for the up keep of the local administration)	3								
Tabedari	Service tenure	2								
Bandobasti jagir	,,	2								
Jagir marauti	Service tenure (Rent free grant to family of a man killed in the service of ex-intermediary)	1								
Chakrana imambara	Service tenure	1								

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LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
	Bas kharidgi	Occupancy raiyat (Home stead by purchase)	6	Bandobasti or Pai'ban-dobasti or Nutan bandobasti or Bando-basti hukum-nama	Occupancy raiyat (Land acquired by settlement)	33
	Jirat or Zirat	Occupancy raiyat (Private land of erstwhile landlord)	75			
				Utkar bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat	7
	Gair mazarua malik or Sarkari gair mazarua bhit or Raiyati kaemi gair mazarua or Gair mazarua sarkari	Occupancy raiyat (Waste land in khas possession of erstwhile landlords)	70	Sarkar se bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Acquired by settlement from Govt.)	4
				Ranka khurd bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat	2
	Raiya raiyati bandobasti or Hukumnama bandobasti or Bandobasti kewala or Bihar sarkar se bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right acquired by settlement)	60	Pradhani bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Land settled with the village head man)	42
				Pradhani jot	Occupancy raiyat (Headman's tenure or Land assigned to village headman for his service)	29
	Raiyati jagir or Chakrana jagir kaemi or Jagir raiyat	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right on jagir land)	17			
	Jagir kharidar	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by purchase of jagir land)	3	Raiyati bhuihari	Special aboriginal (other than mundas) holdings held by the descendants of the aboriginals	32
	Raiyati kaemi diara or Raiyati diara	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right acquired on Diara land)	12			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
	Bakast diara	Occupancy raiyat (Diara land in cultivating possession of erstwhile landlord)	9	Survey raiyati	Occupancy raiyat (Right recorded in the last survey)	14
				Zirat	Occupancy raiyat (Private land of erstwhile landlord)	5
	Nilam or Nilam kharid or Sarkari nilam dak	Occupancy raiyat (Through auction)	9			
				Ranka khurd raiyati	Occupancy raiyat	1
	Jotki	Occupancy raiyat (Cultivated land)	6	Raiyati khandit	Occupancy raiyat (Acquired by reclamation)	1
	Khet bagicha maurusi hak or Bagicha	Occupancy raiyat (Hereditary right on orchards)	4	Sasur se dan or Sasur se prapt or Apne sasural se prapt or Sasurai or Sasurai se dahej me prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Land obtained from father-in-law)	9
	Topra par khet kharid	Occupancy raiyat (Land held by virtue of exchange)	2			
	Khas mahal bakast	Occupancy raiyat (Government land in cultivating possession)	1	Mama se or Nanihal se prapt or Beti or Nati ko prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Held from maternal side)	7
	Sarkari kaemi zamin	Occupancy raiyat	1	Nyayalay se prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Right conferred under coutt's order)	1
	Sarmuain	,,	1			
	Dokhtari se prapt or Dokhtari se	Occupancy raiyat (Land acquired by a daughter by succession)	3	Bet kheta	Private land of ex-intermediaries in which no occupancy right accrues	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			*Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land*			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

BIHAR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Roytwari holders with right of permanent and heritable and possession without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
	Posput se	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by adopted son)	1			
	Mama ka dan	Occupancy raiyat (Gift from maternal uncle)	1			
	Nani se prapt	Held from maternal grand mother	1			
BIHAR STATE (Tribal) Grand Total 27286			**132**			**26887**
	Raiyati	Occupancy raiyat	132	Raiyati or Raiyati kaemi	Occupancy raiyat	23677
				Jamabandi jot or Jamabandi raiyati or Jamabandi raiyati kaemi	Occupancy raiyat (Settled raiyat of the village)	1016
				Khut katti	Occupany raiyat (The same as ordinary occupancy tenancy with important exception that the rent assessed is not liable to enhancement)	958
				Mundari khut katti	Right of a munda aboriginal to reclaim land for cultivation. Such rights belong to those munda aboriginals whose ancestors had originally reclaimed the land. No occupancy right occurs in this	327
				Raiti korkar	Occupancy raiyat' (Occupancy right acquired on korkar land, i.e., the paddy land reclaimed by a raiyat from uncultivated and up land)	283
				Khatiani raiyati	Occupancy raiyat (Right recorded in the record of rights)	141
				Bhoodan se prapt or Bhoodan	Occupancy raiyat (Bhoodani land)	132

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		82			**116**			**69**		
Pujari pahan or Pahnai	Land given to pahan or religious head of the village for performance of bhut puja	21	Sarkar se prapt	Lease from Government	100	Gair mazarua	Encroachment on gair mazarua land	61		
			Co-operative farm se	Lease from co-operative farm	12	Parti or Parti zamin	Encroachment on waste land	8		
Khorposh	Maintenance grant	4	Railway sarkar se prapt or Railway department se	Lease from Railway department	3					
Brahmottar	Grant made to brahmins	3								
Deo puja	Land for worship	3	P.W.D.	Lease from P.W.D.	1					
Dan or Dan se prapt	Gifted land	6								
Jagir	Service tenure	16								
Chaukidari or Chaukidari chakran	,,	15								
Chakrana	Service tenure	7								
Goraiti	,,	4								
Jor manjhi chakran or Jag manjhi men	Service tenure (Land assigned for the up keep of the local administration)	2								

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE (Tribal)						
				Maurusi	Occupancy raiyat (Hereditary)	74
				Khas kharid or Raiyati bikri or Khas bikri	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by purchase through registered sale deed)	66
				Bandobasti or Hal bandobasti or Nutan bandobasti or Raiyati bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Land acquired by settlement)	52
				Bakast	Occupancy raiyat (Land in cultivating possession of erstwhile landlord)	48
				Raiyati bhuihari	Occupancy raiyat [Special aboriginal (other than mundas) holdings held by the descendants of the aboriginals]—	32
				Apne nam zamin or Apni	Occupancy raiyat	30
				Pradhani bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Land settled with the village headman)	26
				Pradhani jot	Occupancy raiyat (Headman's tenure, a land assigned to village headman for his service)	15
				Bhit or Bas	Occupancy raiyat (Homstead land)	3
				Zirat	Occupancy raiyat (Private land of the erstwhile landlord)	2
				Beti or Nati ko prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Held from maternal side)	2
				Sasural se prapt or Sasurali	Occupancy raiyat (Land obtained from father-in-law)	2
				Sarkar se bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Acquired by settlement from Government)	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Jagir maurauti	Service tenure (Rent free grant to family of a man killed in the service of ex-intermediary)	1								

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
Grand Total **128409**			**36**			**29317**
	Diara raiyati kaemi batai	Occupancy under raiyat	19	Sud bharna rehan or Sud bharna or Rehan sud or Bandhak sud	Mortgagee in possession	13116
	Dar raiyati kaemi	,,	8	bharna or Rehan sud bharna or Batai sud		
	Utkar phauti firari or Phauti firari	Occupancy under raiyat (12 years possession)	7	bharna or Sud bharna par prapt or Sud nam or Nagdi sud bharna or Raiyati sud bharna		
	School ki kaemi or Dan sarkar se prapt vidyalya ke liya	Gifted land to school	2			
				Rehan or Rehan diya gaya or Rehan bandha hua or Rehan liya gaya or Rehan kharidgi or Rehan par zamin or Rehanama or Rehan par di gai or Rehan se prapt or Rehan bandhak	,,	5800
				Jarpeshgi or Patta or Jarpeshgi rehan or Jarpeshgi bharna or Jarpeshgi sud bharna or Jarpeshgi kharid or Jarpeshgi bandhak	,,	5487
				Bharna or Bharna liya gaya	,,	2215
				Bandhaki or Bandhak	,,	961
				Izara kharid or Izara or Izara sud bharna or Nagdi izara or Rehan izara or Izara par diya or Apni zamin izara	,,	804

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household
1	2	3	1	2	3
		712			18727
Halwahi or Halwahi se prapt or Hal chalane me liya or Halwahi par diya gaya zamin or Halwahi kola or Harour or Harpar or Harwahi ke taur par or Halwai jagir or Hal jagir	Service tenure (Land given to plough-men)	318	Nagdi or-Nagdi zamin or Nagdi jot	Under raiyat (Paying cash rent)	10975
			Nagdi thika or-Thikadari zamin or Thika or Thika kaemi or Kast thika or Raiyati thika or Thika bandi or Thika men	,,	4666
			Sikmi or Sikmi nagdi or Sikmi malguzari or Sikmi bandobasti or Sikmi kast or Kaemi sikmi or Sikmi lagan or Raiyati sikmi or Jot sikmi	,,	1867
Naukri ke waste or Naukri or Naukri me patai or Naukri se or Naukrana or Naukari pahanai	Service tenure	103			
Mazdoori me diya gaya zamin or Mazdoori se prapt or Banihari or Mazduri	Service tenure (Land given to labourers)	90	Nagdi malguzari or Malguzari par liya gaya or Malguzari or Rupaiya par of Malguzari bandobasti or Lagani or Malguzari par nagdi	,,	391
Bettiah raj se prapt or Malik se prapt	Service tenure	67			
Kamaity se prapt or Kamaiya or Kamaiti		31	Utkar	Under raiyat	215
Banihari se prapt or Baniyauti or Cooliegiri	Service tenure (In lieu of manual labour)	20	Kaemi nagdi	,,	161

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right or permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
				Bhugat bandha or Bandhak bhugut or Bhugut or Bhugut bandhak	Mortgagee in possession	389
				Bhugtan or Bhugtan bandhak or Bhugtan rehan	,,	134
				Kar bharna or Kar bharna rehan or Rehan kar par	,,	69
				Rehan bharna	,,	64
				Sud bandhaki or Sud bandhak or Sud bandhak se prapt	,,	61
				Miadi bainama or Miadi	,,	52
				Sud rehan	,,	34
				Girvi or Sud girvi	,,	30
				Rehan dakhali	,,	21
				Makful	,,	19
				Rehan nagdi	,,	12
				Jabani rehan or Rehan jabani	,,	8
				Dastaweji	,,	7
				Satta bharna	,,	7
				Raiyat rehan	,,	6
				Thika sud bharna or Sudi	,,	4
				Satta rehan	,,	3

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1.	2	3
Dhan katai	Service tenure	19
Naopar se mila hai or Manjhi	,,	18
Morika banane par	,,	15
Bakshisnama	,,	10
Hazamat banane me or Pramanik men	,,	7
Dhulai or Kapra dhulai me	,,	3
Bojha me prapt	,,	3
Dhan ropne par	,,	1
Khet rakhwali me	,,	1
Kudarwala se prapt	Service tenure (Land given to agricultural labourer)	1
Sewa me malik se prapt	Service tenure	1
Mehtar pakhana saf ke liya	,,	1
Chulha jhokhna	,,	1
Kola bari	,,	1
Betan me	,,	1

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
Patta liya or Nagdi patta or Eksala patta or Patta or Kaemi patta or Patta registry or Malik se patta or Raiyati patta	Under raiyat (Paying cash rent)	126
Dar raiyati	Under raiyat	91
Araji nagdi	,,	83
Patau or Nagdi patau	,,	67
Satta	,,	60
Kabuliyat	,,	11
Rakmi	Under raiyat (On cash rent)	7
Baswala thika	Under raiyat (Home stead on fixed rent)	3
Maushmi	Under raiyat	2
Thakur jee ki zamin nagdi	,,	1
Mostagir	Under raiyat (Equivalent to thika)	1

BIHAR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
				Baibul wafa	Mortgagee in possession	3
				Sud bandobasti	,,	3
				Rehan sikmi	,,	2
				Sud bharna malguzari	,,	2
				Bandobasti rehan	,,	2
				Hand note	,,	2
BIHAR STATE (Tribal)						
Grand Total 5190			5			1991
	Phauti farari	Occupancy under raiyat (12 years possession)	5	Bandhki or bandhak	Mortgagee in possession	756
				Jarpeshgi or Jarpeshgi bandhak	,,	546
				Bhugat bandha or Bandhak bhugat or Bhugat	,,	284
				Sud bharna rehan or Sud bharna	,,	209
				Rehan	,,	158
				Miadi	,,	11
				Bharna	,,	10
				Rehan izara	,,	8
				Bhugtan	,,	3
				Baibul wafa	,,	3
				Sud bandhak	,,	3

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (vi) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		53
Naukaran	Service tenure	45
Prafnānik men	,,	6
Naukri pahnai	Service tenure (Pahnai lands given for service)	2

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		534
Thika	Under raiyat	269
Nagdi	Under raiyat (Paying cash rent)	177
Sikmi raiyati or Sikmi	Under raiyat	35
Utkar	,,	19
Satta	,,	15
Patta	,,	10
Dar raiyati	,,	9

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenant paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE			**3364**			**76045**
	Mani par or Batai mani par or Thika mani or Mani par diya gaya zamin or Mani bandobasti or Mani batai or Mani jot or Mani thika or Man thika	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce rent)	1271	Batai or Batai zamin or Batai par liya gaya zamin or Batai bandobasti or Bataidari	Under raiyat	52430
				Ardh batai or Birit ardh batai or Barabar hissa batai or Batai nisf or Sikmi adh batai or Ardh bhagi	Under raiyat (Paying half share)	19065
	Chauraha par or Mani chauraha par or Batai chauraha or Chauraha mani or Chauraha batai	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce of rice)	946			
				Bhawali par batai or Bhawali or Bhawali par ligai or Bhawali thika or Bhawali batai or Bhawali ke rup me	Under raiyat	3465
	Manhunda or Hunda or Batai manhunda	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce rent)	772			
	Mankhap or Batai mankhap or Mankhata or Mankuta or Mankurwa or Mankurwa batai	,,	196			
				Sikmi batai or Raiyati sikmi batai or Batai par sikmi or Sikmi bhawali	,,	764
	Manjai or Manjai batai	,,	102			
				Adhi bhawali	Under raiyat (Paying 1/2 share of produce)	69
	Jins or Jinsi or Jins par shikmi	,,	70			
				Sanjha batai	Under raiyat (In combination with others)	68
	Kut par or Kut	,,	4			
	Bhawali mani	,,	2			
				Jinsi batai or Jinsi bhawali	Under raiyat	37
	Bhawali chauraha	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce of rice)	1			
				Bhag or Bhag batai	,,	34
				Raiti batai	,,	30

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Sub-tenants of tenants of sub-tenants

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		2
Dan raiyati sikmi	Raiyat to under raiyat	2

Unclassified

Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2
	206
Gudasta	72
Makhli	25
Dhani	19
Parihath	18
Patit dakhal	15
Palahab	8
Anya logon se prapt or Dusre se prapt	8
Khandit	7
Patedari	4
Kolai sikmi	4
Karta	3
Sikmi anjuman	3
Palihathwari	3
Mir rakidar	2
Patit bandobasti	2
Jubani bikri	2
Sadhmi batai	1
Batai scheme jot	1
Scheme malguzari	1
Par pethai me	1
Samajik	1
Sansthaon se	1
Achhedi jot	1
Maktab	1

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
				Tehaia or Batai tehai or Tisri batai	Under raiyat (On one third share)	24
				Chauthai or Chauthai par or Chauthaiya or Chauthai batai or Batai chauthai	Under raiyat (On 1/4 share)	18
				Bhag or Bhagi	Under raiyat	12
				Batai dana or Dana-bandi batai par prapt	,,	5
				Rehan batai or Batai izara zamin or, Bandhki batai	,,	3
				Panchua batai	Under raiyat (One fifth share)	3
				Bant batai	Under raiyat	3
				Dhan batai	Under raiyat (Paying rent in terms of paddy)	2
				Hak batai	Under raiyat	2
				Sud bharna batai	,,	2
				Utkar batai	,,	2
				Batai kat bat	,,	1
				Panjai batai	,,	1
				Batai kola	,,	1
				Batai bagicha	,,	1
				Kast batai	,,	1
				Batai thika	,,	1
				Sikmi bhawali	,,	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND.

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3

Unclassified

Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2
Asulati	1
Memberon se sanyukta li gai zamin	1
Gaon se prapt	1

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE (Tribal)			**9**			**2589**
	Batai chauraha or Chauraha	Under raiyt (Fixed produce of rice)	9	Ardh batai	Under raiyat (On half share of produce)	1415
				Batai	Under raiyat	1062
				Bhawali or Bhawali batai	,,	68
				Sajha batai	Under raiyat (In combination with others)	28
				Adhi bhawali	Under raiyat (On half share of produce)	8
				Jins	Under raiyat	8

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
		2		7
Dar raiyati sikmi	Raiyat to under raiyat	2	Palihathwari	3
			Parihath	1
			Asulati	1
			Gaon se prapt	1
			Memberon se sam-yukta liya gaya zamin	1

GUJARAT

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
GUJARAT STATE									
Grand Total **67147**			**45934**			**17866**			**1147**
	Kabjedar	Occupant (Old tenure)	21323	Kabjedar	Occupant (Old tenure)	11139	Navi sharat	Occupant (New and restricted tenures)	1095
	Malikini	,,	12889	Khatedar	,,	2825	Bhudan or Bhumidan	,,	31
	Ryotwari	,,	5876	Ryotwari	,,	1357	Rabari vasahat	,,	13
	Juni sharat	,,	8397	Malikini	,,	1352	Maldhari tarike	,,	8
	Khalsa	,,	1087	Khalsa	,,	1061			
	Sarkari	,,	765	Sarkari	,,	105			
	Khatedar	,,	130	Juni sharat	,,	27			
	Aghat	,,	125						
	Malikini bhagni	,,	121						
	Butedar	,,	86						
	Juna kararni	,,	73						
	Sarkari khed hakkani	,,	17						
	Vachan kabjo ferfar karwana hakkwali	,,	14						
	Varsai kabjo ferfar karwana hakkwali	,,	12						

Note :—No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		468			**884**			**1**		**847**
Inami	Alienated	108	Sarkari kharaba	Temporary Govt. lessee (Govt. waste land)	370	Bina parvangi	Encroachment	1	Paisa laine	3
Non sarkari	,,	1							Sansthani	1
Devasthan	Alienated (Religious inam)	105	Eksali	Temporary Govt. lessee (One year lease)	302				Unspecified	843
Devasthan inami	,,	15	Jungle khatani	Temporary Govt. lessee (Of forest land)	104					
Dharmada	,,	8								
Chakariyat	Alienated (Service inam)	181	Sarkari ganotia	Temporary Govt. lessee	40					
			Patathi	,,	35					
Sarkari patelalipete inami	,,	20	Navsadhya patani	,, (Reclamation lease)	9					
Sarkari upiyogi	,,	16								
			Hijarati eksali	Temporary Govt. lessee	8					
Nokariyat inami	,,	3	Avedani	,, (Conditional lease)	4					
Vethni	,,	3								
			Lease	Temporary Govt. lessee	3					
Police patelni	,,	1								
			Sarkari barpato	,,	3					
Service	,,	1								
Barkhali	Alienated (Barkhali tenure)	6	Sarkari talavni	,, (Govt. tank bed land)	3					

GUJARAT

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferale possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
GUJARAT STATE									
	Sukhadi apine	Occupant (Old tenure)	8						
	Kayami	,,	7						
	Ret butedar	,,	4						
GUJARAT STATE (Tribal)									
Grand Total 18636			17355			82			272
	Kabjedar	Occupant (Old tenure)	8184	Kabjedar	Occupant (Old tenure)	82	Navi sharat	Occupant (New and restricted tenure)	271
	Malikini	,,	5439						
	Ryotwari	,,	3091				Bhumidan	,,	1
	Juni sharat	,,	424						
	Sarkari	,,	108						
	Khalsa	,,	102						
	Kayami	,,	7						

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Ijarathi	Temporary Govt. lessee	1					
			Sarkari sharti	,, (Conditional lease)	1					
			Sarkari traverse	Temporary Govt. lessee (Govt. waste land)	1					
		216			**169**					**551**
Inami	Alienated	53	Eksali	Temporary Govt. lessee (One year lease)	63				Unspecified	551
Devasthan	,, (Religious inam)	70	Sarkari ganotia	Temporary Govt. lessee	40					
Devasthan inami	,,	8	Patathi	,,	32					
			Navsadhya patani	,, (Reclamation lease)	9					
Chakariyat	Alienated (Service inam)	63								
			Jungle khatani	Temporary Govt. lessee (of forest land)	7					
Sarkari upiyogi	,,	16								
			Lease	Temporary Govt. lessee	3					
Nokariyat inami	,,	3	Sarkari barpato	,,	3					
Vethni	,,	3	Sarkari kharaba	,, (Govt. waste land)	2					
			Sarkar sharati	Temporary Govt. lessee (Conditional lease)	1					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private presons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1		3	1	2	3	1	2	3
GUJARAT STATE									
Grand Total 8760			**2318**			**526**			**128**
	Kayami ganotia	Permanent tenant	1974	Sanrakshit ganotia	Protected tenant	342	Giro	Mortgagee in possession	92
	Ganotia kabjedar	,,	214	Kayami ganotia	Permanent tenant	184	Sharti giro	,,	10
	Kayami hakkni	,,	100				Kabje gire	,,	9
	Santhni kabjedar	,,	9				Giro vechan sharte	,,	9
	Kayami khed hakkni	,,	7						
	Kabja ganotni	,,	6						
	Kayami patani	,,	3						
	Kabjo ferfar karvana hakkwali	,,	3						
	Varsai kabjo ferfar karwana hakkwali	,,	1						
	Ganot malkini	,,	1						

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent'
2. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
3. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		6			**3889**			**1489**		**412**
Mandirni	Alienated	4	Samanya ganotia	Tenant	3024	Bhagthi	Tenant	1407	Unspecified	360
Gram tarafthi (Hawdo bharva)	Conditional lease (Service tenure)	2	Ganotia	,,	227	Rokad bhag	,,	29	Paisa apile-dheli	31
			On cash rent	,,	169	Adadhe bhage	,,	18	Bijani maliki	5
			Patedar	,,	79					
			Ryotwarj sonthni	,,	66	Cash share	,,	13	Paisa laine	5
			Adane	,,	48	Crop share	,,	10	Ganot dharathi bakat rakheli	3
			Ryotwari ganotia	,,	46	Produce share	,,	9		
			Danori santhni	,,	43	Pakao bhag	,,	2	Sansthani	3
			Santhna bhage	,,	40	Choth bhage	,,	1	Kam chalou sharte	3
			Santhni	,,	36				Panjara poleni	1
			Dane	,,	31				Baxis	1
			Vighoti sharte	,,	25					
			Uddhad	,,	19					
			Ganot hakk	,,	13					
			Bhade	,,	8					
			Kabjedarno ganotia	,,	7					
			Chalu ganotia	,,	4					
			Rokad	,,	2					
			Marjina khedut	,,	2					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
GUJARAT STATE (Tribal)									
Grand Total **3145**			**743**			**67**			**8**
	Kayami ganotia	Permanent tenant	637	Sanrakshit ganotia	Protected tenant	67	Giro	Mortgagee in possession	7
	Ganotia kabjedar	,,	104				Kabje gire	,,	1
	Kayami patani	,,	1						
	Kayami hakkni	,,	1						

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

GUJARAT STATE

Grand Total **2046**

Kabjedar (751) Khatedar (177) Malikini (176) Juni sharat (75) Ryotwari (66) Butedar (11) Ret butedar (7) Parbdini Mandirni (1) Bhagthi (317) Samanya ganot (106) Paisa laine (33) Bijane apeli (32) Unspecified (28) Navisharat (11) Cash share (9) Eksali (7) Adadhe bhage (6) Sathe bhage (5) Produce share (5) On cash rent (5) Rokad (1) Bhaduti (1) Patedar (1) Mafat khedua apeli (1)

GUJARAT STATE (Tribal)

Grand Total **588**

Kabjedar (383) Malikini (24) Ryotwari (20) Juni sharat (1) Inam (1) Samanya ganot (50) Bijane apeli (31) Khevda apeli (2) Biji vayaktine (2) Kayami ganot (1) Bhaduti (1) Patedar (1) On cash rent (1) Unspecified (17)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item 1 (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		3			**1929**			**144**		**251**
Mandirni	Alienated	3	Samanya ganotia	Tenant	1544	Bhagthi	Tenant	99	Unspecified	215
			Ganotia	,,	149	Rokad bhag	,,	28	Paisa apli lidheli	27
			Patedar	,,	76	Adadhe bhage	,,	17	Paisa laine	5
			Ryotwari ganotia	,,	46				Sansthani	3
			On-cash rent	,,	42				Baxis	1
			Santhna bhage	,,	39					
			Dane	,,	25					
			Kabjedaro ganotia	,,	7					
			Santhni	,,	1					

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

Khalsa (2) Sarkari (1) Giro (59) Giro malikini (3) Dhirel (1) Inam (10) Barkhali (4) Devasthan inam (3) Devasthan (3) Dharmada (1) Ganot (25) Santhe (20) Ganot pete bijane apeli (15) Sanrashit ganotia (13) Crop share (13) Ganot hakkni (12) Khevda apeli (12) Bhade (3) Kanistha kabjedar (3) Peta pate (3) Kayami ganot (2) Dane (2) Biji vayktine (2) Vighoti sharte (1) Crop-share bhade (1)

Bhagthi (14) Ganot hakkni (12) Ganot pete bijane apeli (9) Eksali (7) Adadhe bhage (5) Peta pate (3) Kanistha kabjedar (3)

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						
Grand Total 7829			**6691**			**410**
	Malkiati or Malkiat	Proprietor or Land owner	2767	Mustakil mauroosi nakabil intikal	Tiller	159
	Mustakil mauroosi (or Mauroos) kabil intikal	,,	1413	Nakabil intikal	,,	55
				Khatme chakdhari	,,	51
	Malkiati (or Malkiat) kabil intikal	,,	1226	Malkiat (or Malkiat) nakabil intikal	,,	44
	Malkiat mauroosi kabil intikal	,,	451	Mauroosi nakabil intikal	,,	22
	Mauroosi kabil intikal	,,	306	Khatme chakdhari nakabil intikal	,,	15
	Malkiat mauroosi	,,	203	Irazi nakabil intikal mauroos	,,	12
	Malkiati intikal shuda	,,	100	Malkiat mauroosi nakabil intikal	,,	12
	Mustakil mauroosi	,,	47	Nautur nakabil intikal	,,	12
	Malkiat irazi kabil intikal or Irazi kabil intikal malkiati	,,	39	Malkiat khatme chakdhari	,,	11
	Kabil intikal	,,	38	Nakabil intikal rukba	,,	6
	Mauroosi	,,	29	Kashtikar	,,	4
	Mustakil	,,	27	Bai nakabil intikal	,,	3
	Malkiat hakiat	,,	21	Khatme chakdari mauroosi nakabil intikal	,,	2
	Kharid kardha	,,	6	Bilmuktha nakabil intikal	,,	1
	Bai kabil intikal or Bai shuda kabil intikal	,,	5	Malkiati khatme chakdhari nakabil intikal	,,	1
	Kabil intikal naqdi kasht	,,	4			
	Malkiati mustakil mauroosi	,,	3			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without
2. No entry against category 'Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures'
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'.

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		616			**52**		**60**
Allot shuda (or Allot or Allot shuda rakba) nakabil intikal	Patadar	104	Khalsa najaiz	Encroachers	26	Khatme chakdhari kabil intikal	17
Khalsa sarkar or Sarkari khalsa	,,	69	Khalsa nautur najaiz nakabil intikal	,,	21	Irazi jo kunba ke zer khasht hai	8
Pata par hasil kardha nakabil intikal	,,	59	Khalsa najaiz nakabil intikal	,,	4	Ghair mauroosi kabil intikal	6
Khalsa	,,	50	Khalsa bila ijazat nautur	,,	1	Mauroosi kabil bedakhli	4
Pata par liyi huyi	,,	44				Shamlat kabil intikal	3
Khalsa nakabil intikal	,,	36				Behisa nisfi	2
Allot shuda	,,	35				Khalsa malkiati kabil intikal	2
Tehat khalsa	,,	33				Nautur kabil intikal shamlat	2
Naqdi allot shuda kabil wapsi	,,	25				Allot irazi matroka rehan	1
Allot shuda khalsa nakabil intikal	,,	18				Mutsil farm	1
Ghair mauroosi	,,	18				Khalsa sarkar mauroosi kabil intikal	5
Khasa jaiz	,,	18				Khalsa mustakil kabil intikal	2
Sarkari allotment	,,	13				Nautur kabil intikal khalsa	7
Arzi patadar	,,	9					
Nautur khalsa sarkar	,,	9					
Nakabil intikal allot shuda naqdi	,,	8					
Shamlat	,,	8					
Irazi nakabil intikal ghair mauroos	,,	7					
Khalsa nautur	,,	6					

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right to lease'

JAMMU & KASHMIR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						
	Mustkil iraza kabil intikal	Proprietor or Land owner	2			
	Kimtan bila tasdiq shuda	,,	1			
	Malkiati kabil intikal rukba	,,	1			
	Malkiat mustkil mauroosi kabil intikal	,,	1			
	Muzaria mauroos	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Sarkari	Patadar	6					
Khalsa sarkar allot shuda	,,	5					
Ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal	,,	4					
Khalsa kabil bedakhli	,,	4					
Khalsa nautur nakabil intikal	,,	4					
Khalsa sarkar nakabil intikal	,,	4					
Allot	,,	2					
Ghair mustakil	,,	2					
Hisa bhatai	,,	2					
Jins bhatai	,,	2					
Naqdi theka kabil wapsi	,,	2					
Tabe manzoor sarkar	,,	2					
Arzi pata par hasil ki huyi	,,	1					
Ghair mauroosi kabil bedakhli	Patadar or Waridar	1					
Ghair mustkil nakabil intikal	Patadar	1					
Irazi khalsa sarkar	,,	1					
Irazi naqdi	,,	1					
Nautur kabil bedakhli	,,	1					
Nautur sarkar bila-lagan nakabil intikal	,,	1					
Theka par	,,	1					

JAMMU & KASHMIR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						
Grand Total **2611**			**438**			**547**
	Mustkil mauroosi	Occupancy tenant	93	Mustakil mauroosi (or Mauroos) nakabil intikal (or Mustakil mauroosi nakabil intikal kabza)	Protected tenant	129
	Mauroosi	,,	88			
	Mustkil muzaria (or Muzaria mustkil)	,,	56	Mehfooz muzaria (or Muzaria mehfooz)	,,	60
	Mustkil mauroosi kabil intikal (or Mustkil mauroosi kabil intikal kasht)	,,	44	Nautur	,,	59
				Nakabil wapsi kabza lagan naqdi	,,	42
	Irazi jisko malik wapis nahe le sakta	,,	26	Bhatai gala mehfooz	,,	40
	Mauroosi kabil intikal	,,	26	Nakabil intikal (or Nakabil intikal rukba)	,,	37
	Mustkil mauroosi nakabil wapsi kabja (or Mustkil mauroosi nakabil wapsi)	,,	25	Mehfooz nakabil intikal (or Muzaria mehfooz nakabil intikal or Mehfooz muzaria nakabil intikal)	,,	35
	Bainama mustkil registered kabil intikal	,,	8	Mauroosi (or Mouroos) nakabil intikal	,,	33
	Mustakil irazi	,,	8	Muzaria mehfooz lagan ghala bhatai	,,	20
	Mustakil kasht kabil intikal	,,	8	Mehfooz muzana naqdi bilmukta	,,	18
	Kabil intikal	,,	5	Mehfooz muzaria ghair mauroosi	,,	14
	Mustakil kasht	,,	5			
	Muzaria mauroos jinsi lagan	,,	5	Kabja nakabil intikal	,,	8
	Mauroosi ba iwaz naqdi lagan	,,	4	Mauroosi nakabil intikal kabza	,,	4
	Mustakil kabil intikal	,,	4			
	Mustakil mauroosi nakabil shamlat	,,	4	Nakabal wapsi kabja ghala bhatai par	,,	7
	Irazi kabil intikal	,,	3			
	Kabil intikal hisa bhatai par	,,	3	Mustakil nakabil intikal	,,	5

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
2. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Mortgagees in possession

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		18
Rehan	Mortgagee in possession	8
Bai	,,	4
Batur ikrar bai	,,	3
Naqdi rehan	,,	2
Ghirvi li huyi	,,	1

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		5
Bakshaish	Tenant holding free of rent not in lieu of service	2
Bila lagan	,,	1
Bila lagan kabil wapsi kabza	Tenant holding free of rent in lieu of service	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						
	Malkiat	Occupancy tenants	3	Mustakil mauroosi naka-bil intikal khature chakdhari	Protected tenant	5
	Mustakil	,,	3	Nautur nakabil intikal	,,	5
	Mustakil kabil kabza intikal	,,	3	Muzaria mehfooz hisa bhatai (or Mehfooz Muzaria hisa bhatai)	,,	4
	Mustkil mauroosi kabil intikal gala bhatai	,,	3	Mauroosi hisa batai nakabil intikal	,,	3
	Kabil intikal kharid kardha	,,	2	Mustakil pata per hasil kiyi huyi	,,	3
	Kabil intikal naqdi kasht	,,	2	Muzaria mehfooz ghala bhatai	,,	3
	Bai shuda kabil intikal	,,	1	Bai nakabil intikal	,,	2
	Intikal shuda	,,	1	Ghala bhatai mustakil mauroosi nakabil intikal	,,	2
	Kabza mustkil	,,	1	Muzania mehfooz naqdi lagan	,,	2
	Mauroos naqdi lagan	,,	1	Naqdi nakabil	,,	2
	Mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal hisa bhatai	,,	1	Mehfooz kasht	,,	1
	Muzaria mauroos	,,	1	Mustkil kasht nakabil intikal	,,	1
	Nautur mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3

JAMMU & KASHMIR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE			**247**			**34**
	Naqdi ghair mauroos	Tenant paying fixed cash rent	45	Jinsi ujrat par (or Jinsi ujrat)	Tenant paying fixed rent in kind	18
	Irazi naqdi lagan par	,,	35	Jinsi ghair mauroos nakabil intikal	,,	14
	Naqdi	,,	31	Jinsi lagan	,,	2
	Naqdi ujrat (or Naqdi ujrat par)	,,	17			
	Muzariat naqdi lagan par	,,	17			
	Bilmukhta	,,	16			
	Ghair mustakil nakabil intikal naqdi kasht	,,	11			
	Ghair mauroosi ba iwaz maliya naqdi	,,	10			
	Naqdi kasht (or Kashtkar naqdi)	,,	9			
	Irazi naqdi kabil wapsi	,,	8			
	Ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal lagan	,,	6			
	Ghair mauroosi naqdi bilmukhta	,,	6			
	Theka par nakabil intikal	,,	6			
	Ghair mauroosi bilmukhta tekha	,,	5			
	Kabil wapsi kabza lagan naqdi	,,	5			
	Malia	,,	3			
	Muzaria ghair mauroosi naqdi lagan naqdi	,,	3			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		1179
Ghair mauroosi nakabil intkal	Tenant paying share of produce	208
Hisa bhatai or Bhatai	,,	160
Ghair mauroosi (or Ghair mauroos)	,,	91
Hisa bhatai ghair mauroosi (or Ghair mauroosi hisa bhatai)	,,	75
Kabil bedakhli behisa nisfi	,,	64
Iraji jo maalik wapis le sakta hai	,,	59
Ghair mustkil nakabil intikal	,,	56
Hisa bhatai par nakabil intikal	,,	50
Ghala bhatai (or Gala hisa bhatai or Hisa gala bhatai or Jins hisa bhatai or Hisa bhatai jinsi or Gala bhatai jinsi or Jinsi ghala bhatai)	,,	46
Ghair mauroosi kasht	,,	31
Kabza arzi nakabil intikal	,,	31
Ghair mauroosi ghala bhatai	,,	29

Unclassified

Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2
	143
Mustakil mauroosi maalik bedakhal kar sakta hai	42
Mustkil mauroosi kabil wapsi kabza	23
Mustakil mauroosi jo malik wapis le sakta hai	20
Mustakil pata malik bedakhal kar sakta hai	13
Mehfooz kabil intikal	12
Custodian	10
Zer kasth	6
Khalsa sarkar nakabil intikal rukba	5
Ghair mauroosi kabil intikal	4
Ghair mauroosi lagan khalsa sarkar	3
Malkiati ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal	3
Kabza mauroosi kabil bedakhli	1
Khalsa mustakil kabza kabil intikal	1

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						
	Theka bilmukhta nakabil intikal	Tenant paying fixed cash rent	3			
	Naqdi lagan par	,,	2			
	Theka naqdi	,,	2			
	Allote arzi kabil wapsi lagan naqdi	,,	1			
	Bilmukhta theka batur maliya	,,	1			
	Ghair mauroos naqdi lagan	,,	1			
	Hisa bhatai naqdi	,,	1			
	Lagan par	,,	1			
	Nautur shamlat lagan kabil wapsi	,,	1			
	Naqdi malia par	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
Muzaria ghair mauroos (or Mauroosi)	Tenant paying share of produce	28		
Kashtikari (or Kashtkar)	,,	25		
Ghair mauroosi lagan ghala bhatai	,,	21		
Hisa (1/4) par. [or Hisa batai (1/4)]	,,	21		
Muzaria ghair mustkil	,,	21		
Pata par hasil shuda allote	,,	20		
Ghala bhatai nakabil intikal	,,	18		
Ghair mauroosi kabil bedakhli	,,	12		
Ghair mustakil kabil wapsi	,,	10		
Ghala bhatai bilmukhta	,,	10		
Irazi jo paidawar ke hisa ke iwaz li gaya he	,,	10		
Gala bhatai (1/3)	,,	9		
Ghair mauroos bhatai nisfi	,,	7		
Ghair mauroosi ba iwaz gala bhatai	,,	7		

JAMMU & KASHMIR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
Kasht hisa bhatai	Tenant paying share of produce	6		
(1/3) Hisa jinsi bhatai par	,,	5		
Ghair mauroos jinsi hisa bhatai	,,	4		
Ghair mustakil mauroos kabil wapsi	,,	4		
Irzi ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal	,,	4		
Muzaria ghair mauroos nakabil intikal	,,	4		
Gala bhatai hisa (1/2) *wapsi kabza*	,,	3		
Ghair mauroosi bila bila lagan behisa gala bhatai	,,	3		
(1/2) Hisa jinsi bhatai par	,,	3		
Hisa bhatai (1/4) nakabil intikal	,,	3		
Hisa naspi	,,	3		
Pata par hasil kiyi huyi	,,	3		
Ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal hisa bhatai	,,	2		
Ghair mustakil kasht gala bhatai	,,	2		
Jinsi ujrat par (1/4)	,,	2		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE						

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE
Grand Total 973

Mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal (or Mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal kabza) (132) Malkiat (or Malkiati) kabil Mauroosi kabil intikal (or Jadi warasat kabil intikal) (37) Rukba malkiati kabil intikal (or Malkiati kabil shuda kabil intikal (7) Malkiat hisa bhatai (or Malkiati baiwaz hisa bhatai) (7) Malkiati (or Malkiat) kabil kasht par diyi huyi (5) Malkiati naqdi maliya (5) Malkiati jinsi ujrat par (4) Malkiati kabil intikal theka par intikal) (4) Malkiat mustakil bedakhli (3) Mauroosi hisa bhatai (3) Mustakil mauroosi nakdi malik tabdil kar intikal hisa bhatai 1/2 (2) Malkiati kabil intikal lagan (2) Mauroosi naqdi lagan par (2) Mustakil mauroosi kal hisa bhatai (1) Malkiati bhatai 1/4 (1) Malkiati irazi (1) Malkiati kabil intikal jinsi theka (1) Mauroosi Mustakil (1) Mustakil mauroosi bilmukhta naqdi theka nakabil wapsi kabza (1) Mustakil mauroosi jis ko malik Rukba malkiati kabil intikal hisa bhatai (1) Malkiat mehfooz muzaria (19) Mauroosi nakabil intikal (18) Nakabil (5) Rehan (4) Jinsi ujrat nakabil intikal (3) Naqdi reha (3) Allot rukba rehan (2) Muzaria mehfooz hisa bhatai intikal algan (1) Malkiat nakabil intikal (1) Mustakil mauroosi gala bhatai nakabil intikal (1) Mustakil mauroosi (or Hisa bhatai par diyi gayi) (57) Gair mauroosi (or Ghair mauroos) (41) Ghala bhatai par (or Gala bhatai or bhatai par 1/4) (16) Kasht par diya hua rukba (or Kast par diyi huyi or Batur kasht) (16) Naqdi gair mauroos (15) lagan par (10) Jinsi bhatai hisa 1/3 (6) Naqdi (or Naqdi surat mai (6) Intikal shuda bedakhli (5) Kabza arzi kabil roosi nakabal (or Nakabil) intikal (3) Hisa bhatai gair mauroosi (3) Joo malik wapsi le sakta hai (3) Kasht par paidawar ke hisa ke iwaz de gai hai (2) Bakshish (2) Batur iqrar bai (2) Bilmukhta (2) Custodian baiwaz hisa bhatai kiat ghair mauroosi (2) Mustakil mauroosi jis ko malik wapis le sakta hai (2) Mustakil mauroosi kabil wapsi Gair mauroosi behisa gala batai (1) Gair mauroosi bila lagan (1) Gair mauroosi theka (1) Gair mustakil (1) Gala Jinsi lagan (1) Jinsi ujrat par 1/4 hisa (1) Maliya par (1) Mustikal mauroosi kabil wapsi hisa bhatai (1) Nakabil mazdoor (1)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
Kabil bedakhli hisa bhatai	Tenant paying share of produce	2		
Ghair mauroosi hisa batai gala (1/3)	,,	1		
Ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal gala bhatai	,,	1		
Kabil wapsi	,,	1		
Khatme chakdhari hisa (1/4) par	,,	1		
Muzariat ghala bhatai	,,	1		
Shamlat nakabil intikal	,,	1		
Zeri kasht ghair mauroosi	,,	1		

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

intikal hisa bhatai (71) Malkiat mauroosi kabil intikal (or Rukba mauroosi kabil intikal) (58) Malkiati (57) intikal) (33) Kabil intikal (27) Mauroosi (26) Mustakil mauroosi gala batai malik tabdil kar sakta hai (8) Bai intikal gala (or Ghala) batai (or Bhatai) (7) Malkiat (or Malkiati) mauroosi (or Jadi warasat malkiati) (7) Jinsi naqdi (4) Mustakil mauroosi nakabil wapsi kabza (4) Mustakil malik kabil intikal (or Malkiat mustakil kabil sakta hai (3) Pata par liyi gayi malkiat naqdi (3) Rukba mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal hisa bhatai (3) Kabil ghala bhatai (or Mustakil mauroosi gala bhatai par) (2) Pata par liyi gai malkiat jinsi gala bhatai (2) Kabil intibchisa gala batai (1) Mauroosi kabil intikal naqdi ujrat (1) Mauroosi mustakil kabil intikal gala batai (1) wapis nahin le sakta (1) Mustakil muzaria (1) Muzaria mauroosi nakdi (1) Muzaria mauroosi naqdi kemal (1) wapsi kabza lagan naqdi ujrat pat (10) Hisa bhatai par kasht muzaria mehfooz (9) Kabza arji nakabil intikal (2) Muzria mehfooz lagan gala batai naqdi (2) Nakabil bedakhli (2) Gala bhatai nakabil intikal (1) Irazi nakabil nakabil intikal (1) Nakabil intikal (1) Hisa bhatai (or Hisa bhatai par or Hisa batai or Hisa bhatai par diyi huyi Hisa bhatai gala or Gala bhatai par diyi huyi) (38) Kabil wapsi gala bhatai par (19) Hisa bhatai 1/4 (or Hisa Jins bhatai hisa 1/2 (11) Mauroosi kabil bedakhli hisa nisfi (11) Allot shuda khalsa nakabil intikal (10) Naqdi bedakhli (5) Naqdi ujrat (or Naqdi ujrat par) (5) Patadari (5) Khalsa sarkar allot shuda (4) Gair (or Ghair) maudiyi gai itazi (3) Khalsa sarkar nautur (3) Malkiat nakabil intikal (3) Arzi pata par jo malik wapis le sakta hai (2) Ghair mustakil kabil intikal (2) Irazi gala batai (2) Jinsi ujrat hisa bhatai (2) Jinsi ujrat par diyi hai (2) Malkabza (2) Mustakil mauroosi nakabil intikal (2) Nakabil intikal hisa bhatai (2) Naqdi maliya par (2) Farooqat kardah (1) bhatai 1/2 wapsi kabza (1) Hisa bhatai par nakabil bedakhli (1) Irazi lagan hisa bhatai (1) Irazi lagan naqdi (1) intikal allotment hisa 1/2 (1) Naqdi bilmukhta (1) Naqdi kasht (1) Naqdi rakam par farooq ki hai (1) Ujrat par

LOCAL NAMES OF TENURES AND TENANCIES

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Government (Item I (i) of the Schedule)*

State/District	Local names of tenures	No. of households
	1	2
KERALA STATE		
Grand Total 90205		**90205**
	Pandarapattom	66400
	Kanom	3856
	Pandaravaka verum-pattom	1150
	Pandaravaka	991
	Pandaravaka otti	852
	Pandaravaka kanom	62
	Jenmom	7579
	Inam	298
	Puravaka	66
	Kudijenmom	2562
	Kandukrishi	336
	Karamozhivi	3
	Edavaga	3
	Kuthakapattom	5731
	Mulwarg	260
	Government licence	28
	Hosagame	8
	Adhikaramvaka otti	2
	Pandaravaka kuthaka-pattom	1
	Unclassified	47

LOCAL NAMES OF TENURES AND TENANCIES

TABLE II *Held from private persons or institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)*

State/District	Local names of tenures	No. of households
	1	2
KERALA STATE		
Grand Total		40939
	Verumpattom	7410
	Venpattom	7238
	Cultivating verumpattom	1302
	Customary verumpattom	497
	Pattom	5652
	Kanom	3131
	Kuzhikanom	1964
	Kanom kuzhikanom	44
	Pandarvaka kanom	12
	Pandaravaka konapattom	1
	Mulgeni	22
	Vaidegeni	6
	Arwar	4
	Kudijenmikaram	1
	Varom	6563
	Chalgeni	350
	Otti	4713
	Patta otti	489
	Kuzhikanam otti	51
	Devaswam otti	35
	Ura otti	10
	Sreepandaravaka otti	8
	Kana otti	2
	Kandukrishi otti	1
	Otti kanom	1
	Jenmikarom otti	1
	Kaivasapanayam	41
	Marayapattom	39
	Marapattom	27
	Sree pandaravaka	814
	Sreepadomvaka	89
	Inam	73
	Karanma	57
	Sreepandaravakapattom	1
	Kuthuvirathi konapattom	1
	Punam cultivation or Punam krishi	168
	*Kudikidappu	98
	Kudiyirippu	9
	Unclassified	14

*Kudikidappu is not a regular tenure in the strict sense of the term but only a non-evictable hutment—dwelling.

MADHYA PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH STATE						
Grand Total 46802			**37631**			**9418**
	Bhumiswami	Bhumiswami	17809	Bhumiswami	Bhumiswami	5885
	Bhuswami	,,	5069	Bhuswami	,,	539
	Bhumidhari or Bhumidhar or Bhudhari	,,	717	Bhumidhari or Bhudhari	,,	449
	Swayam bhuswami	,,	7	Pacca krishak	,,	2260
	Pacca krishak	,,	7857	Pattedari	,,	5
	Maurusi	,,	2377	Khudki	,,	3
	Pattedar or Pattedari	,,	743	Kharidi prapt or Kharidgai	,,	3
	Pattedar kasht	,,	1	Maurusi	,,	1
	Patte ki or Pattepar or Pattedwara prapt or Patta or Patta ki jamin or Patta se	,,	843	Maurusi reg me	,,	1
				Sarkar se prapt	,,	145
				Samil	,,	53
				Bhai batwara	,,	22
	Pattedar bhuswami	,,	1	Batwara or Batware se prapt	,,	9
	Sarkar se prapt or Sarkar se	,,	646	Apsi bikri	,,	8
	Sarkar se prapt pacca krishak	,,	230	Bikri	,,	6
	Sarkar se prapt bhuswami or Sarkar se prapt bhumiswami	,,	197	Jot ki jamin	,,	6
				Apsi batwara	,,	5
	Sarkari	,,	61	Bhai hissa or Bhai hisse ki jamin	,,	5
	Rayat pattedar or Raiyat patte ki or Raiyat patta	,,	246	Bhurajswa se	,,	3
				Nilam me kharidi	,,	2
	Shashki pattedari or Shashiya pattepar or Sarkari pattepar or Sarkari patta	,,	10	Pita se hissa	,,	2
				Hissa batai	,,	1
	Khatedar	,,	222	Kimatper	,,	1

Note:—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession includ-
2. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		55			**815**			**638**		**245**
Gram naukar or Gaon naukar or Gaon ki nokri ki	Service land holder	28	Sadharan krishak	Govt. lessee (Ordinary tenant)	280	Atikramak or Atikraman or Atikriman	Encroachment	227	Ugad	62
			Gair hakdar	Govt. lessee	279				Bilalagan reg	13
Kotwari or Kotwari hak or Kotwari jamin mafi	,,	12	Gair maurusi	,,	84	Bila ijajat	,,	131	Binalagan	6
			Sarkari jamin	,,	48	Anadhikar or Andhikirat or Adhikar rahit	,,	100	Gair patte ki	1
Sarkar mafi khidmat	,,	5	Dan me or Dan se prapt or Dan par or Dan ki bhumi or Dan se	Bhoodan lessee	27				Unclassified	156
Chowkidari	,,	3				Anyakaranti	,,	74	Supurdgi	7
Uphar swarup (Bina muabja)	,,	1	Bhumidan dharak or Bhudan dharak or Bhudan or Bhumidan se prapt or Bhumidan or Bhudan se prapt	,,	24	Nejayej kasht or Nazayej (or Nazaya) kabja or Nazayej	,,	44		
Sewa chakri	,,	1				Beja kasht	,,	24		
Sewa bhumi	,,	1				Navtod jamin or Navtod	,,	17		
Shashan se prapt chowkidari	,,	1				Beja (or Beza) kabja	,,	13		
						Abedh adhipatya bhumi	,,	3		
Gram sewak	,,	1	Special lease	Govt. lessee	14					
Kotwari gram noukar	,,	1	Van vibhag ka kabja karne ki shartpar	,,	13	Jabran kabja	,,	1		
						Nazayej ghas ki jamin	,,	1		
Sewa khateki	,,	1	Gauchar	,,	16	Encroachment	,,	1		
			Asthai pattedar	,,	7	Bejarasta	,,	1		
			Asthai pattepar krishak or Asthai pattepar prapt	,,	2	Sarkari najayaj kabja	,,	1		
			Van vibhag-dwara prapt	,,	8					
			Lease	,,	3					

ing right to lease'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH STATE						
	Mafi or Mafi se or Mafi ki or Mafi par	Bhumiswami	122	Inami	Bhumiswami	1
				Niji jamin	,,	1
	Inam jamin	,,	1	Bhai se	,,	1
	Mafi devasthan or Devsthan	,,	10	Ram mandir se	,,	1
	Hakk ki jamin or Hakdar	,,	33			
	Malik or Malkiat	,,	3			
	Niji kashtkari	,,	90			
	Shamil se	,,	1			
	Bikri or Bikri se or Bikri se prapt	,,	55			
	Apsi bikri or Apsi bikri se	,,	6			
	Pattai araji	,,	51			
	Bhai batwara	,,	22			
	Apni or Apne hissa ki	,,	42			
	Khudkast or Khud kastkar	,,	36			
	Jot ki jamin or Jot ki jamin bhumiswami	,,	17			
	Dakhil kabja	,,	14			
	Pateti	,,	12			
	Kabji kashatkar	,,	11			
	Apsi batwara	,,	24			
	Batwara se prapt or Batwara	,,	2			
	Bagdur	,,	6			
	Malki makbuja	,,	5			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Anudan se prapt	Govt. lessee	1					
			Bandan nagdi se	,,	1					
			Gaon ki charwahi jamin	,,						
			Shamlat	,,	7					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH STATE	Bhurajswa se or Bhurajswa	Bhumiswami	1			
	Benchi	,,	4			
	Kharid ki prapt	,,	1			
	Khudka	,,	1			
	Pachpanpetalis	,,	3			
	Kabij	,,	2			
	Dahejuphar	,,	2			
	Rajistri bikri	,,	2			
	Paoti jamin or Paoti se prapt	,,	2			
	Punyapar or Punyame	,,	2			
	Kabje varsi	,,	2			
	Petrik	,,	1			
	Raiyat	,,	1			
	Pariwar ki shamil	,,	1			
	Shamil kharid	,,	1			
	Seva khatedar	,,	1			
	Pita se prapt	,,	1			
	Nazrana sarkar ko dekar	,,	1			
	Mandir ki jamin	,,	1			
	Deosthan ki bhumi (Puja karne ke badle)	,,	1			
	Patnidwara prapt	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

MADHYA PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH STATE (Tribal) Grand Total **9703**						**9418**
				Bhumiswami	Bhumiswami	5885
				Bhuswami	,,	539
				Bhumidhari or Bhudhari	,,	449
				Pacca krishak	,,	2260
				Pattedari	,,	5
				Khudki	,,	
				Kharidi prapt or Kharidgai	,,	3
				Maurusi	,,	1
				Maurusi reg me	,,	1
				Sarkar se prapt	,,	145
				Samil	,,	53
				Bhai batwara	,,	22
				Batwara or Batware se prapt	,,	9
				Apsi bikri	,,	8
				Bikri	,,	6
				Jot ki jamin	,,	6
				Apsi batwara	,,	5
				Bhai hissa or Bhai hissa ki jamin	,,	5
				Bhurajswa se	,,	3
				Nilam me kharidi	,,	2
				Pita se hissa	,,	2
				Hissa batai	,,	1
				Kimatpar	,,	1
				Inami	,,	1
				Niji jamin	,,	1
				Bhai se	,,	1
				Ram mandir se	,,	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		10			**63**			**171**		**41**
Gram naukar	Service land-holder	4	Sadharan krishak	Govt. lessee	22	Anya karanti	Encroachment	43	Bilalagan reg	13
Chowkidari	,,	3	Asthaia patte-dar	,,	7	Najayaj kasht	,,	38	Bina lagan	6
Sewa khate ki	,,	1	Sarkari jamin	,,	1	Atikramak	,,	33	Unclassified	22
Sewa bhumi	,,	1	Dán se or Dan me or Dan se prapt	,,	9	Beja kasht	,,	24		
Gram sevak	,,	1				Adhikar rahit	,,	14		
			Van vibhag-dwara prapt	Forest land	8	Beja kabja	,,	7		
						Bila ijajat	,,	4		
			Van vibhag ka kabja karne ki shartpar	Govt. lessee	13	Atikraman	,,	2		
						Navtod jamin	,,	2		
			Shamlat	,,	3	Sarkari naja-yaj kabja	,,	1		
						Nazayaj ghas ki jamin	,,	1		
						Encroachment	,,	1		
						Bejarasta	,,	1		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH STATE									
Grand Total 7878			**198**			**22**			**1969**
	Rahan or Rahanpar or Rahan se	Mortgagee in possession	138	Bila lagan or Bila lagani	Occupancy tenant	16	Nagdi or Nagdi se or Nagdi par	Occupancy tenant	1145
	Rahan ka kabja	,,	25	Sewa bhumi	,,	3	Nagdi jins or Jins nagdi or Nagdi	,,	14
	Rahan nama	,,	11	Puja ki jamin	,,	1	Lagan or Lagan se or Lagani or Lagan par prapt	,,	271
	Girvi or Girvi se	,,	12	Puja se	,,	1	Reg nagadi or Reg or Regha or Regaha or Reg par	,,	452
	Gahan	,,	8	Puja pethe	,,	1	Munafe se or Munafa	,,	52
	Apsi girvi	,,	2				Jama se	,,	1
	Nagdi girvi	,,	1				Bhade se	,,	12
	Apsi bikri girvi	,,	1				Tauji se	,,	20
							Nagdi theka	,,	2

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
3. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		183			**4522**			**687**		**297**
Theka or Thekedari or Thekepar or Theka se	Occupancy tenant	148	Ardh batai or Adh batai or 1/2 batai or Adhiya or Adhia or Jins ardh batai or Regadhiya or Adhi panti or Adha or Shikmi batai 1/2 se	Occupancy tenant	2410	Shikmi or Sikmi or Shikmi se	Occupancy tenant	482	Unclassified	92
						Up krishik or Up krishak	,,	205	Beja kabja or Beza kabza	54
Jins or Jins par or Jinsi or Jinse	,,	22							Majduri or Majduri se	35
									Beja kasht	21
Jinsi theke par	,,	8							Navtod jamin or Navtod	22
Bhu agam dane par	,,	5	Jins batai or Jinsi batai or Batai or Batai se or Galla batai or Batai se prapth or Fasal batai or Batai se mal	,,	1898				Aneya lagan se prapt	14
									Anadhikar kabja	11
									Amli par	11
									Rishtedari se prapt	9
			1/3 batai or Tihai batai or 1/3 batai se or Tihai batai se	,,	117				Nazayaj jamin	5
									Rishtedar se	5
									Dusre se prapt	4
			1/4 jins batai or 1/4 batai se or 1/4 batai	,,	59				Sarkari navtod	2
									Bandha	2
			2/3 batai	,,	1				Bila ijajat	2
			3/4 batai	,,	1				Muft se prapt	2
			1/6 batai	,,	1				Jirat ki shaskiya lagan	2
			Bhaoli or Jins bhaoli	,,	14				Amalpar	2
			Lease par	,,	17				Anyasthan par	1
			Mahetane se	,,	3				Anya logo se prapt	1
			Nagd batai	,,	1					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADHYA PRADESH STATE (Tribal)									
Grand Total, 1753			39			6			460
	Rahan or Rahan par or Rahan se	Mortgagee in possession	31	Bila lagan or Bila lagani	Occupancy tenant	3	Nagdi or Nagadi or Nagdi par or Nagdi se	Occupancy tenant	320
	Rahan nama	,,	5	Sewa bhumi	,,	3			
	Girvi	,,	2				Lagan or Lagan par or Lagan se	,,	78
	Nagdi girvi	,,	1						
							Reg or Regha	,,	9
							Munafe se or Munafa or Munafa par	,,	24
							Tauji se	,,	13
							Bhade se	,,	12
							Nagdi theka	,,	2
							Jama se	,,	1
							Nagdi jins	,,	1

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

MADHYA PRADESH STATE Grand Total 3480	Dan or Dan se or Dan me (10) Adh batwara (9) Apsi bikri (8) Bikri (5) Bhai batwara (4) Apsi batwara (3) Pachpanpeta'i (1) Rahan (48) Girvi (9) Gahan (3) Dan me di gai (1) Batai (697) Adh batai (682) Batai Reg (38) Tihai batai (33) 1/3 batai (32) Ardh batai par (31) Regter (26) Nagdi lagan (22) Regaha (22) Nagdi jins (12) 1/2 batai par (11) Adhiya batai (10) 1/3 panti par (10) Jama se (9) Jins (9) Theka par (9) Vivodgrast (6) Neem batai (6) Fasal batai par (5) 2/3 batai (4) Amli par (4) Shikmi lagan (4) 1/2 jins batai (2) Tisri batai (2) Bhu agam se (2) Janji se (2) Mahantane par (2) Anya ko di gai (2) Adhiya Bare harke ke batai se (1) Apsi batai (1) Bhare par (1) Nankar name par (1) Thekadari (1) Jabran (1)
MADHYA PRADESH STATE (Tribal) Grand Total 690	Apsi bikri (7) Bikri (2) Apsi batwara (2) Batwara (1) Inami se (1) Bhatiji ko hisse me diya (1) Bhai ko di Adh batai (38) Tehai batai (30) Shikmi (21) Munafe se (19) Adhiya (13) Upkrishak (13) Khot par (12) lagan par (6) Nagdi bhade se (6) 1/4 batai (5) Lagan se (5) Batai par di gai (5) Bila lagan (4) Munafe Theka par (2) Bhu agam se (2) Jama nagdi par (2) Jinsi ka chotai (1) 1/4 batai se (1) Jabran (1) Galla aur batai (1) Unclassified (13)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule) Concld.

Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		22			**834**			**254**		**138**
Jinsi or Jinse or Jins par or Jins	Occupancy tenant	12	Ardh batai or Adh batai or 1/2 batai or Adhiya or	Occupancy tenant	388	Shikmi	Occupancy tenant	184	Beja kabja or Beza kabza	54
						Up krishik	,,	70	Unclassified	21
Theka or Theke par	,,	5	Adh batai se or Adha		—				Beja kasht	21
Bhu agam dane par	,,	5	Batai or Batai se or Batai par or Jins batai	,,	373				Navtod jamin or Navtod	22
									Anadhikar kabja	11
			1/3 batai or 1/3 batai se	,,	28				Nazayaj jamin	5
									Sarkari navtod	2
			1/4 batai or 1/4 batai se	,,	13				Bandha	2
			Bhaoli or Jins bhaoli	,,	11					
			Lease par	,,	17					
			Mahetane se	,,	3					
			Nagd batai	,,	1					

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

Batwara (3) Inami (2) Patta ki jamin (2) Bhumiswami (1) Putro kodiga (1) Bhatiji ko hisse me diya (1) Bhai kodi jamin (1) par (319) 1/2 batai (283) Nagdi (265) Adhia (191) Theka (104) Shikmi (58) Munafe se (58) Nagdi par (50) Jins batai (48) Lagan (48) Khot se (18) 1/4 batai (17) Galla batai (17) Upkrishak (14) Shikmi nagdi (13) Theka nagdi (13) Khot par (12) Nagdi batai (12) Jins par (8) Shikmi jins batai (8) Janji (7) Nagdi reg (7) Shikmi batai (7) Bila lagan (7) Nagdi bhade se (6) Batai lagan par (6) kharid (3) 1/2 jins batai se (3) Ritan se (3) Supurdgi (3) 1/2 batai mal (2) Jins adh batai se (2) Jama nagdi par (2) Nagdi aur theka (2) Reg par (2) Regu (2) Theke se (2) 1/5 batai (1) Batai regha (1) Jinsi ka chotai (1) Nagdi theka (1) Nagdi munafe se (1) Khot (1) Adhi galla batai (1) Mandir ke pujari ko diya gaya (1) Regh (1) Bhaoli (1) Mazduri (1) Theka pacca (1) Unclassified (34)

jamin (1) Rahan par (2) Dan me di gai (1) Girvi (1) Batai (99) Batai par (67) Adhbatai se (57) Ardh batai (55) Batai se (43) Nagdi (42) 1/2 batai (12) 1/3 panti par (10) Nagdi par (10) Nagdi batai se (10) Theka nagdi (8) Nagdi se (7) Theka (7) Neem batai (6) Batai par (4) Lagan (3) Reg (3) Jins par (3) Jins (3) Nagdi lagan se (3) Nagdi reg (3) 1/3 batai (3) Mehantane par (2) Nagdi jins (2) batai (1) Adhiya se (1) Jins batai par (1) Munafa (1) Bhare par (1) Tanji se (1) Vivadgrast (1) Jama se (1) Shikmi batai (1) Nagdi

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADRAS STATE						
Grand Total 79029			**63197**			**13787**
	Ayan	Ryotwari pattedar	22898	Jameen	Zamindari land or Estates	301
	Ayan patta	,,	52	Inam	Inam tenure	1331
	Ryotwari	,,	15357	Jahir inam	,,	1098
	Patta	,,	13469	Shrotrium	,,	327
	Sontham	,,	4876	Quit rent	,,	35
	Sontha nilam	,,	365	R.R. varikuraippu	,,	27
	Sontha patta	,,	137	Major inam	,,	6
	Ammani	,,	1524	Minor inam	,,	3
	Pannai	,,	104	Koilumbatom	,,	4
	Thanner pannai	,,	20	Umbalam	,,	1
	Sarkar settlement	,,	40	Maniyam	Inam tenure (Generally attached with service to village community)	98
	Bought in land sale	,,	1	Manibam	,,	7
	Joint patta	,,	2	Thoti maniyam	,,	6
	Own	,,	2	Maniyam inam	,,	1
	Miras or Mirasdar	,,	4347	Sarva maniyam	Inam tenure (Assessment free)	2
	Document	Secured by registered document	3	Kanthayam	Service inam	91
				Sarkar inam	,,	22
				Service inam	,,	1
				Grama ulia inam	,,	1
				Bramathaya inam	Religious inam	1
				Janmam or Janmi	Property with absolute right	10421
				Pathivu	Janmam registered in one's name	1
				Udama avakasam	Janmam owned	1
				Virkirayam	Perpetual lease	1

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		478
Sarkar or Government	Govt. lessee	318
Pandaravahai pattam	,,	87
Sarkar nilam	,,	20
Sarkar kuthahai	,,	3
Darkast	Govt. grant	29
Kuthagai pattam	Grant subject to condition	11
Condition patta	,,	2
Ayan jeevana-msam	Ryotwari enjoy-ment till life	2
Jeevanamsam	,,	2
Bhoodan or Poothanam [Bhoodan or Boothanam (Bhoodan)]	Donated land distributed by Bhoodan Yajna Board	4

Encroachers and trespassers

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		1567
Sivajima	Encroachment	698
Puthuval or Puduval	,,	163
Akranippu or Akramanam	,,	148
Porampoku	,,	133
Sarkar tharisu	,,	130
Government miscellaneous	,,	126
Sarkar sivajima	,,	58
Encroachment	,,	57
Porampoku akramanam	,,	14
Sarkar porambo-khu	,,	4
Memo	,,	1
Sarkar or Anatheenam	Encroachment of an assessed waste land	35

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without right to lease'
right of transfer'

:RMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

:LE I *Owned or held from the Govern ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)*

'special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures

Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
2	3
	13787
Zamindari land or Estates	301
Inam tenure	1331
,,	1098
,,	327
,,	35
,,	27
,,	6
,,	3
,,	4
,,	1
iam tenure (Generally attached with service to village community)	98
,,	7
,,	6
,,	1
am tenure (Assessment free)	2
Service inam	91
,,	22
,,	1
,,	1
Religious inam	1
'roperty with absolute right	10421
'anmam registered in one's name	1
Janmam owned	1
Perpetual lease	1

'e and transferable possession but
ble possession but without or limited

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		478
Sarkar or Government	Govt. lessee	318
Pandaravahai pattam	,,	87
Sarkar nilam	,,	20
Sarkar kuthahai	,,	3
Darkast	Govt. grant	29
Kuthagai pattam	Grant subject to condition	11
Condition patta	,,	2
Ayan jeevana-msam	Ryotwari enjoy-ment till life	2
Jeevanamsam	,,	2
Bhoodan or Poothanam [Bhoodan or Boothanam (Bhoodan)]	Donated land distributed by Bhoodan Yajna Board	4

without right to lease'
right of transfer'

Encroachers and trespassers

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		1567
Sivajima	Encroachment	698
Puthuval or Puduval	,,	163
Akranippu or Akramanam	,,	148
Porampoku	,,	133
Sarkar tharisu	,,	130
Government miscellaneous	,,	126
Sarkar sivajima	,,	58
Encroachment	,,	57
Porampoku akramanam	,,	14
Sarkar porambo-khu	,,	4
Memo	,,	1
Sarkar or Anatheenam	Encroachment of an assessed waste land	35

MADRAS

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
MADRAS STATE									
Grand Total 20856			**152**			**2897**			**297**
	Kudivaram	Tenants with right of occupancy	94	Othi	Mortgagee in possession	2527	L. R. C. S. pangu nilam	Land Reclamation Cooperative Society land	97
				Bogyam	,,	262			
	Iruvaram	Ownership consisting of both melwaram and kudiwaram rights	54	Mortgage	,,	52	Manyam	Inam	152
				Saswatha anuboga pathyam	,,	21	Kovil manyam	,,	31
	Kanapattam	Absolute right of ownership on payment of jennikaram to jenmi	4	Anubogam	,,	8	Manyam inam	,,	2
				Eravali anuboga pathyam	,,	6	Kovil inam	,,	6
				Eadu	,,	6	Manibam	,,	6
				Anuboga pathyam	,,	2	Thevathaya inam	,,	1
				Adamanam	,,	6	Devadayanam	,,	1
				Sutha bogyam	,,	1	Ooliamanyam	,,	1
				Benthaham	,,	1			
				Swathina adamanam	,,	1			
				Swathinam	,,	4			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
2. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
3. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		7624			**4239**			**5647**
Kutbahai	Tenant	6986	Pattom	Tenant	3665	Waram	Tenant	5534
Kattukuthahai	,,	531	Pangu	,,	330	Sariwaram	,,	44
Panam	,,	75	Tenancy rights or Kudiansi-thira tham-som	,,	217	Swamibogam	,,	29
Lease	,,	27				Warakuthahai	,,	28
Rokkaku-thahai	,,	2	Pattawaram	,,	19	Ulavadi-pathyam	,,	4
Marayapattom	,,	2	Pattakattu-kuthahai	,,	4	Pothuvaram	,,	3
Sahupuddi-kuthahai	,,	1	Pathadaippu-samudre	,,	3	Kaiyerwaram	,,	2
			Thanyakutha-hai	,,	1	Alwaram	,,	1
						Melwaram	,,	1
						Porakudi	,,	1

TABLE III *Land leased out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

MADRAS STATE

Grand Total **3090**

Othi (725) Bogyam (62) Adamanam (9) Eadu (4) Benthaham (2) Co-operative Bank adamanam (1) Panayam (1) Kuthahai (1103) Waram (785) Pattom (315) Pangu (31) Pangu murai (17) Kattukuthahai (15) Sariwaram (9) Panam (4) Adamanam made over (2) Allwaram (2) Sub-lease (2) Ulavadai (1)

MAHARASHTRA

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE						
Grand Total 103837			96225			4600
	Malak or Malkichi or Jamin malak	Occupant (Old tenure)	31037	Bhumidhari	Bhumidhar	3343
	Kabjedar or Kabjedar malkichi or Malak kabjedar or Kabjedar jamin malak or Khudda kabjedar or Kabjedar malki hakkane	,,	30230	Kabil kashtkari bhumidhari	,,	5
				Navin shart	Occupant (New and restricted tenure)	923
	Khudda or Khudda malkichi	,,	10290	Malkichi navin shart	,,	236
	Pattedar or Pattyane or Pattiware or Pattedar malkine or Malak pattedar	,,	6226	Licency	,,	48
	Swatachi or Swatachi malkichi	,,	2429	Shartine	,,	8
	Khalsa or Malki khalsa	,,	1427	Navin avibhajya satta prakar	,,	6
	Khatedar or Khatedar malkichi	,,	964	Sarkari navin shart	,,	2
	Shikmidar or Shikmidar malak or Malki shikmidar	,,	822	Shartichi kharedi	,,	1
	Rayat malkichi or Malkichi rayatwar	,,	706	Sarkari lilava pramane kharedi	,,	1
	Malkichi juni shart	,,	587	Satta niyantric prakar	,,	1
	Swamitwachi	,,	68			
	Vahivatdar	,,	65	Bhudan	,,	26
	Pattedar kabjedar	,,	53			
	Samaik kabjedar (Combine ownership)	,,	52			
	Kastakar	,,	50			
	Jamindar	,,	39			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3.	1	2	3	1	2
		1287			**1631**		**94**
Inam, Inami jamin or Inamdar	Alienated	933	Sarkari, Sarkari malkichi or Sarkari jamin	Temporary Govt. lessees	967	Bagayat	30
						Jati	30
Inam kabjedar	,,	22	Sarkari pattedar or Shasakiya pattedar	,,	122	Dnyatichi	6
						Tari	4
Sarkari inam	Alienated (Service inam)	213	Sarkari plot	,,	112	Malà	3
			Kool	,,	100	Khari jamin	3
Sanadi inam	,,	5	Forest plot	,,	65	Lavani pattyachi	3
Inami pattedar or Inam pattyachi	,,	4	Eksali	,,	58	Vatyane	2
			Sarkari gayran plot	,,	42	Nisarpattyachi	2
Jahagir	,,	3	Minaicha pattedar	,,	38	Varkas	1
			Sarkari forest plot	,,	18	Diwani jamin	1
Inami hakkachi	,,	1	Forest eksali	,,	17	Mal deun	1
Inam varga dharak	,,	1	Khalsa sarkari	,,	15	Bramhni gabri	1
			Maktta sarkari	,,	15	Itar sabhasadanchya malkichi	1
Hadole	Alienated (Inam to village servant)	10	Kotwali jamin	,,	13		
			Maheda patta	,,	12	Nandaji valli	1
Mahari inam or Maharki	,,	6	Sarkari lawani jamin	,,	9	Parat phedichi jamin	1
			Japta	,,	5	Padit	1
Sarkari koli inam	Alienated (Inam to village fisherman)	4	Navati	,,	4	Gram	1
			Sarkari sheti	,,	4	Vilalgan	1
Holkari inam	Alienated (Inam to village servant for filling up a water tank for cattle)	1	Sadhe kool	,,	3	Lavani	1
			Sarkari khandane or Khandane sarkari	,,	3		
Deosthan padik inam	Alienated (Religeous inam)	55	Sarkari dhare karyane	,,	2		
			Sarkari kool	,,	2		
Deostham inam	,,	29	Navade	,,	1		

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without right to lease'

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE						
	Regrant honyachi	Occupant (Old tenure)	39			
	Kharedi or Kharedine or Kharedi khat or Karedi ghetaleli	,,	36			
	Shetkari	,,	28			
	Mudat kharidar or Mudat kharedi	,,	18			
	Phed gahan or Fedat gahan	,,	14			
	Ghari keleli or Ghari keleli sheti	,,	9			
	Pattyachi bhau vatani	,,	8			
	Ghari kelela patta	,,	6			
	Savkar	,,	4			
	Bhavachi shikmi patta	,,	3			
	Registri patta malki	,,	3			
	Khasgi (Private)	,,	2			
	Kool malki hakka or Kool kaydhyane milaleli	,,	2			
	Gharchi or Gharchi jamin	,,	2			
	Pattyachi shikmi or Pattedar shikmi	,,	2			
	arkari lilav or Sarkari lilavit	,,	2			
	Bakshis patrane	,,	2			
	Majurine itarakadun karun ghetaleli	,,	2			
	Vatni adhare kabjedar	,,	2			
	Marushi patta	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Sarkari mirashi	Temporary Govt. lessees	1		
			Sarkari bin shartine	,,	1		
			Kotwali dungi	,,	1		
			Varshik pattedar	,,	1		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE						
	Hakkane	Occupant (Old tenure)	1			
	Nattaga kadun	,,	1			
	Parat bōline	,,	1			
	Tabedar	,,	1			
	Swapit (Self made)	,,	1			
	Kharida patta	,,	1			
	Itarakadun	,,	1			
	Phēd khat	,,	1			
	Jod pattedar	,,	1			
	Vatni patra	,,	1			
	Gali	,,	1			
	Samaik	,,	1			
	Kabjedar	Bhumiswami	5661			
	Bhumiswami	,,	3768			
	Pattedar	,,	576			
	Malkichi	,,	442			
	Kastakar	,,	317			
	Sanrakshit pattedar	,,	154			
	Morushi	,,	39			
	Pakka morushi	,,	13			
	Patta morushi	,,	2			
	Hakkachi	,,	2			
	Khasgi	,,	2			
	Shikmidar	,,	2			
	Sadharan morushi	,,	1			
	Kaccha morushi	,,	1			
	Kool kaydyane malkichi	,,	1			
	Khatedar	,,	1			
	Swatachi	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE (Tribal) Grand Total **6591**			**5046**			**921**
	Malkichi or Jamin malak	Occupant (Old tenure)	2869	Bhumidhari	Bhumidhar	405
	Kabjedar or Kabjedar malkichi	,,	881	Navin shart	Occupant (New and restricted tenure)	262
	Khudda or Khudda malkichi	,,	438	Malkichi navi shart	,,	236
	Malkichi juni shart	,,	376	Navin avibhajya satta prakar	,,	6
	Swatachi or Swatachya malkichi	,,	88	Sarkari navi shart	,,	2
	Khatedar or Khatedar malkichi	,,	59	Bhudan	,,	10
	Savkar	,,	4			
	Patteware	,,	3			
	Swamitwachi	,,	1			
	Pattedar	Bhumiswami	191			
	Bhumiswami	,,	77			
	Mourushi	,,	22			
	Kabjedar	,,	16			
	Malkichi	,,	15			
	Khasgi (Private)	,,	2			
	Shikmidar	,,	2			
	Hakkachi	,,	1			
	Khatedar	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I. (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		89			**500**		**35**
Inam	Alienated	65	Sarkar	Temporary Govt. lessees	231	Bagayat	30
Sarkari inam	Alienated (Service inam)	10	Sarkari plot	,,	96	Lavani pattyachi	3
Jahagir	,,	3	Eksali	,,	53	Vilalgan	1
Inami pattyachi	,,	1	Sarkari gayran plot	,,	42	Lavani	1
Sarkari koli inam	Alienated (Inam to village fisherman)	4	Forest plot	,,	30		
Deosthan inam	Alienated (Religious inam)	6	Forest eksali	,,	17		
			Khalsa sarkari plot	,,	15		
			Sarkari forest plot	,,	6		
			Minaicha pattedar	,,	3		
			Sarkari dhare karane	,,	2		
			Sadhe kool	,,	2		
			Sarkari pattedar	,,	1		
			Varshik pattedar	,,	1		
			Sarkari khandane	,,	1		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE						
Grand Total **23571**			**261**			**740**
	Kayam kool	Permanent tenant	165	Sanrakshit kool	Protected tenant	664
	Mirashi kool	,,	95	Kool or koolachi	Tenant	67
	Navin shart	,,	1			
				Kool vahiwat or Kool vahitine	,,	9
MAHARASHTRA STATE (Tribal)						
Grand Total **1988**			**42**			**230**
	Kayam kool	Permanent tenant	41	Sanrakshit kool	Protected tenant	230
	Navin shart	,,	1			

Note :—No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Mortgagees in possession

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		72
Kabje gahan	Mortgagee in possession	36
Gahan or Gahandar or Gahan hakkane	,,	25
Tabe gahan	,,	9
Khand gahan	,,	1
Gahan patrakane keleli	,,	1

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		16
Inam or Inami	Alienated	7
Deosthan inam or Deosthan or Devachi	,,	5
Kotwal dungi	Alienated (Service inam)	2
Patil inam	,,	1
Gram naukar	,,	1

MAHARASHTRA

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE			17131			97
	Kool or Kolachi or Kool hakkane	Tenant	13041	Malachya roopane	Tenant	88
	Khandane	,,	1584	Dhanya khandane	,,	5
	Rokh rokkamane	,,	807	Malawar	,,	4
	Thokyane or Thokedar	,,	332			
	Kool vahiwat or Kool vahitine	,,	285			
	Juni shart	,,	184			
	Sadhe kool	,,	118			
	Munafyane or Munafedar	,,	112			
	Bahudar	,,	111			
	Karda	,,	103			
	Bhadyane or Bhadakari	,,	66			
	Kansare kool	,,	55			
	Rokh khandane	,,	51			
	Maktyane or Maktedar	,,	34			
	Vahitdar or Wahitdar	,,	32			
	Khandane navi shart	,,	31			
	Kauldar	,,	29			
	Sarkati	,,	24			
	Nafyane	,,	21			
	Kawaldar	,,	21			
	Kastakar	,,	20			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		4875			**117**		**262**
Bataine or Bataidar	Tenant	2245	Pot kool	Sub-tenant	70	Lagwadene or Lagwadichi	104
Hishyawar or Hishedar	"	1209	Pot kastakar	"	47	Itarakadun	40
Watyane or Watekari	"	657				Lagwadis deleli	16
						Vahildar	12
Bhageli	"	239				Shet majur	11
Bhag watyane	"	133				Keleli	9
Bhagine or Bhagidar	"	69				Dusaryachi milaleli	7
Batau jamin	"	55				Bhadakicha	5
Malachya hishyawar	"	50				Kararane	4
						Lawani	4
Angwatyane or Angwatekari	"	47				Shet sara deon or Shet saryane	4
Malkar	"	41				Mukrar	4
1/2 hishyawar or Nimme hishyawar or 1/2 bataine or Nimme bataine or Ardhaine or 1/2 mal hishyane	"	39				Panch varshik	4
						Majurine	3
						Sheti	3
Palkar	"	35				Warkas or Warkas jamin	3
1/3 hiseyawar or Tisaridar	"	18				Karari	3
Chauthaine	"	11				Chawadine or Chawadichi	3
Kooldar hishyane	"	9				Kasane keleli	2
Hishyawar bataine	"	7				Dusarya kadun keleli	2
Maipal	"	4				Rohnechya	2
Dhanyacha watekari	"	3				Saunthe kadun	2
Mal deon keleli	"	2				Lagwadis ghetaleli	1
Haptyane	"	1				Berde	1
Takshimdar	"	1					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE						
	Khedu	Tenant	18			
	Eksali kool	,,	18			
	Dusaryachi maktyane	,,	6			
	Vyajane	,,	4			
	Falyane	,,	4			
	Munaine keleli	,,	3			
	Rokh rokkam khandane	,,	3			
	Inami rokh rokkam darsal	,,	3			
	Sadharan kastkar	,,	3			
	Paisyawar	,,	2			
	Maharki khandane	,,	2			
	Itarakadun kool	,,	2			
	Hundhyawar	,,	1			
	Vahiwat asleli	,,	1			
MAHARASHTRA STATE (Tribal)			1574			
	Kool	Tenant	904			
	Khandane	,,	271			
	Rokh rokkam	,,	131			
	Bahudar	,,	86			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
						Dusarya kadun	1
						Dusaryachi	1
						Bhavachi	1
						Samgane	1
						Vahit keleli	1
						Declared	1
						Tari	1
						Pali peranine	1
						Itaras dileli	1
						Palewali	1
						Sheer	1
						Bhumidharicha bahurupi kastkar	1
						Nisar office kadun milaleli	1
		105			20		17
Bataine or Bataidar	Tenant	58	Pot kool	Sub-tenant	20	Bhadkicha	5
Hishyawar	,,	46				Panch varshik	4
Malachya hishyawar	,,	1				Karari	3
						Shet majur	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE (Tribal)						
	Sadhe kool	Tenant	76			
	Bhadhyane	,,	31			
	Kauldar	,,	29			
	Thokyane	,,	26			
	Nafyane	,,	8			
	Eksali kool	,,	7			
	Maktyane or Maktedar	,,	3			
	Kool vahiwat	,,	2			

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

MAHARASHTRA STATE

Grand Total **6617**

Malak or Malki or Malkichi (664) Jamindar (513) Pattedar or Pattachi jamin (Pattedar) (405) Kabjedar (379) Phed gahan (14) Transferable inheritable (13) Malki hakka or Malki hakkachi (9) Malak rokh rakkam or Malkichi juti sharat (2) Varasdar (2) Malak khatedar (1) Juni sharat (1) Swamitwachi (1) Kharedi malkichi (1) gahan (6) Gahan (3) Navi sharat (2) Gahanvat dileli (1) Gahandar (1) Gahan kulakade (1) Inam or Inami (38) Hissyavar or Hissedar (604) Khandane or Khandat deleli (510) Rokh rakkam or Rokh rakkamene or Rokh Thokyane or Thokedar or Thokedaras (84). Saunrakshit kulakade or Saunrakshit kulas (83) Lavani or Lavani or Lagavadichi (47) Munafyane (31) Hissyane bataine (22) Mal hissyane or Malachya Hissyavar (21) Maktyane Malani lavaleli(16) Angavata or Angavatyane or Angavatyavar or Angavate karyas dileli (11) Khandani malavar (11) Kauldar (7) Vahitisathi (6) Munafyane keleli dusaryatarphe (6) Bhagidarine (5) Paise deun keleli (5) Hissyane Vatanis or Vatanine (4) Kulkardi (4) Sadhe kool (4) Karjane (4) Saunrakshit (3) Kasanyas (3) Japta (3) Dileli jamin (2) Kul mhanun dileli (2) Sadhe kulakade (2) Paishane (2) Rokh mal (2) Kulas lavaleli (2). Dhanya Dusaryas lavanis dileli (2) Kul kaydyane (2) Nimme bataine or Nimme batai (2) Pancha varshik kararane (2) Rokh rokkamechya khandane (1) Itar ismas lavaleli (1) Mulans vateleli (1) Bhavakade (1) Mokashi (1) Dandgai Bhagane lagavadis (1) Bijait (1) Rokh phalyane (1) Bakshis patra (1) Andan dhevaleli (1) Vikri keleli (1) lavaleli (1) Khari mala (1) Kul kabji jamin (1) Bhartine (1) Tataine (1) Choutha hissa (1) Mana hissyane (1)

MAHARASHTRA STATE (Tribal)

Grand Total **329**

Jamindar (85) Pattedar (45) Bhumiswami (24) Malak or Malki or Malkichi (10) Khudda (9) Savkar (8) Kabjedar (3) kulakade (13) kulakade (12) Kulala (11) Khandane (7) Vahitisathi (6) Rokh rakkam or Rokh rakkamene Lavani (1) Mal hissyane (1) Bhavana mophat (1) Eksali (1) Paise deun keleli (1) Itaras (1) Dusaryakade (1) Kayam

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
						Warkas jamin	1
						Lagwadis ghetaleli	1
						Itarakadun keleli	1

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

Khatedar (263) Jamin malak (190) Khudda (106) Bhumiswami or Bhuswami (91) Bhumidhari or Bhudhari (52) Savkar (38) Sikkmidar (24) Malkichi rokh rakkamene (4) Khudda malkichi (3) Heriditary owner (Varsa hakkane) (3) Malkichi kul vahivat (3) Malak chauthaine (3) Malkichi vatyane (1) Kabje pattedar (1) Hissyane kabjedar (1) Malkichi itarakadun mashagat kadun (1) Kabje gahan (25) Tabe Inamdar (3) Sarkari inam (3) Inam (Naphane) (2) Inamachi (1) Bataine or Bataichi or Bataivar or Bataidaras (878) Hissyane or rakkamevar (329) Vatyane or Vatekari or Vatekaryas (268) Kul or Kulas or Kulane or Kulala or Kulas dileli (236) Kulakade (154) dileli or Lavanine or Lavanis or Lagânis (74) Lavanis dileli khandane (70) Lagavadis or Lagavadis dileli or Lagavadine or Lagavad or Maktedaras (19) Bhagvatyane (17) Bhadyane or Bhadekari (15) Ardhaline (14) Bhagane or Bhagidar (14) Malavar or Malani or Dusaryas binsharat karanyas dileli jamin (11) Mal rupane (8) Kayam kulakade or Kayam kulas (7) Mal gheun (7) Kaulane or Iavalchi rokh rakkam (5) Phalyane (5) Batai hissyavar (5) Sarkati or Sarkatine (5) Itaras or Itaras dileli (4) Naphyane hissyane (4) Vahitadaras (3) Mirashi kulas (3) Tijaine (3) Dusaryachi thokyane (3) Vativdar (3) Majurine (2) Kul vahivatine (2) Gavhali (2) Eksali (2) vatavar (2) Mirashi jhakkane (2) Dhanya khandane (2) Nokârnama (2) Kharedine (2) Swani rokh rakkam darsal (2) Phed Khatane (2) Dusaryakade (1) Kothichi patti (1) Bhavana mophat (1) Rokh deun (1) Dusaryas dileli (1) Dusaryas malkine dileli (1) Shetaki shales (1) kul (1) Rayatas (1) Sirkast (1) Bahudaras (1) Rokh paise vyajapatti (1) Mudat kharedine (1) Vatekari hissyane (1) Sarv sadharan (1) Utpanachiya ardhya malavar vatanis dile (1) Dusaryas bhavanikarta dileli (1) Dusaryas lagavadis (1) Vayadyane dileli (1) Paisyane Pata vata (1) Karerine dileli (1) Nimme hissyane (1) Bhade pattyane (1) Palkar (1)

Bhumidhari (1) Navi shart (2) Inam (2) Batai or Bataine or Bataivar (43) Hissyavar or Hissyane (18) Saunrakshit kul or Saunrakshit or Rokh rokkamevar (6) Sadhe kul (4) Kauldar (3) Saunrakshit (3) Pancha varshik kararane (2) Kul vahivatine (2) Thokyane (1) kulakade (1) Maktyane (1)

MYSORE

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE						
Grand Total **53490**			**51278**			**1031**
	Hiduvali	Registered occupant Registered holder	16823	Inam	Service inam	416
				Raitaki inam	,,	96
				Raitapivatan	,,	92
	Swantha	,,	10186			
	Swantha hiduvali	,,	2043	Thoti inamti	Inam granted to watchman for continuing service	80
	Swantha khate	,,	553			
	Swantha saguvali	,,	464	Inamti	Service inam	62
				Inam land	,,	48
	Swantha jamin or Swantha jamina	,,	277	Sarkari inam	,,	40
				Chakari hola	,,	23
	Swantha malki	Registered occupant	202	Chakari kodige	,,	5
	Swantha mula	,,	95			
				Chakari inam	,,	2
	Swantha patta jamin	Registered holder	64	Chakari jamin	,,	3
	Sarkari swantha	Registered occupant	63	Nankari jamin	,,	1
	Swantha khatedar	,,	57	Sanadi	,,	1
	Swantha bhumi	Registered occupant Registered holder	35	Sarkari kodige (For the upkeep of wells)	,,	15

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable possession but without or limited
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		1139
Sarkari or Sarakara	Temporary lessee	982
Siva jama or Shivai jama	Conditional lessee	104
Govt. land	Temporary lessee	17
Special patta	Conditional lessee	12
Hangami	Temporary lessee	9
Sarkari jaminu	,,	7
Hinduvali hangami	,,	4
Sarkari patta	,,	1
Padcha	,,	1
Hangami saguvali	,,	1
Patta Govt. land	,,	1

Encroachers and trespassers

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		47
Sarkari pada	Unauthorised cultivation	47

without right to lease' right of transfer'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE						
	Patta	Registered occupant Registered holder	7083	Inamti kodige	Service inam	5
				Kodige jaminu	,,	3
	Pattadar	,,	3925	Kodige hola	,,	2
	Patta jamin	,,	110	Kodige	,,	1
	Patta land	Registered holder	61	Devara kodige	Inam granted for past services to community	1
	Patta salu	,,	44			
	Patta own	,,	18	Sarkarada kodige	Service inam	1
	Pattadar jaminu	Registered occupant	9	Inam jamin	,,	18
	Pattadar havi panam	,,	1	Uttora	,,	18
	Malki	,,	6195	Inamti hiduvali or Hiduvali inamti	,,	18
	Malikathe	,,	391	Malki inam or Inam malki	,,	11
	Malki jamin	,,	59	Inam patta	,,	8
	Swantha patta	Registered holder	13	Jata inam	Personal inam	7
	Malkinate	Registered occupant	9	Sanadi inam	Service inam	5
	Malki sarkari	,,	4	Sanadi jamin	,,	2
	Raitara malki	,,	2	Swantha inam	,,	4
	Malki hola	,,	1	Vatani inam	,,	4
	Saguvali malki	,,	1	Hiduvali inam	,,	2

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE						
	Khatedar	Registered occupant	898	Kodige babtu	Service inam	2
	Khate	,,	139	Umbali	Inam for past meritorious services	4
	Khate jamin	Registered occupant Registered holder	114	Umbali jamin	Grant for past meritorious services	2
	Khate hiduvali	Registered occupant	26	Service inam	Service inam	2
	Kabjedar	,,	705	Inamti gadde	,,	1
	Khuddu	,,	82	Inam asami	,,	1
	Saguvali	,,	78	Manya	Inam	1
	Hiduvali saguvali	,,	47	Vatani swantha	Service inam	1
	Khasagi	,,	26	Malki sanadi	,,	1
	Mooli	Registered holder	22	Devasthanada inam	Religious inam	7
	Mooli hakku	,,	22	Pooja inam	,,	4
	Anubhava	Joint occupant	95			
	Anubhavadar	,,	37	Poojarainali	,,	3
	Anubhogadar	,,	3	Marammana devasthanada kodige	,,	2
	Swantha anubhava	Registered occupant	10			
	Darkhast	Registered occupant Registered holder	62	Devadaya inam	,,	1
	Darkhast jaminu	Registered occupant	5	Devarapooja	,,	1
	Darkhast swantha	,,	1	Mathada inam	,,	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3

MYSORE

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE						
	Darkhast hinduvali	Registered occupant	1	Devasgathi	Religious inam	1
	Varga	Registered holder	60	Mathada jaminu	,,	1
	Vargadara	,,	10	Devara mula pooja	,,	1
	Varga bhoomi	,,	2			
	Shikmidar	Joint occupant	13			
	Hissedar	,,	4			
	Pitrarjita	Registered occupant	5			
	Sarkara dinda	,,	2			
	Sarkarada jamin	,,	1			
	Bhogada malki	,,	1			
	Sarkari patta	,,	1			
	Sarkarada hiduvali	,,	13			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE									
Grand Total 17896			**741**			**11**			**46**
	Mooli	Permanent tenant	347	Bhogya	Mortgagee in possession	9	Saguvali	Tenant free of rent	42
	Mulageni	,,	269	Bhogyadar	,,	2	Muftagi	Tenant	1
	Khayamkul	,,	87				Varga saghrali	Tenant free of rent	1
	Nirantharakul	,,	24						
	Hale sarta	,,	14				Mujarathi	Religious service inam	2

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
2. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
3. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		7378			**3224**			**6496**
Lavani	Tenant	2070	Guttige	Tenant	2771	Koru	Tenant	1793
Chalgeni	Tenant (Annual lease)	1863	Geni	,,	256	Vara	,,	1554
Vaidageni	Tenant (Lease for a specified period)	1183	Chalgeni	,,	67	Palu	,,	1188
Raitava	Tenant	508	Guttige koru	,,	62	Hisse	,,	780
Raitaki	,,	333	Geri guttige	,,	45	Khandi	,,	257
Samrakshit kul	Protected tenant	299	Contract	,,	17	Varu	,,	229
Raitanate	Tenant	230	Davasada guttige	,,	1	Kora	,,	176
Cash compensation	,,	204	Gutta saguvali	,,	1	Partnership	,,	87
Raita	,,	164	Gutta	,,	4	Pale	,,	76
Geni	,,	129				Batayi	,,	72
Sadakul	,,	96				Lavani kora	,,	60
Hanadarupa	,,	63				Hissa rupa or Hisseya rupa	,,	67
Raitagi	,,	31				Sari palu	,,	54
Pararadu-malki	,,	30				Kora palu	,,	27
Hanada	,,	23				Davasadarupa	,,	17
Kulanate	,,	21				Kora inam	,,	12
Pararadu khasgi	,,	17				Darsale	,,	10
Sada raitana	,,	16				Khand lavani	,,	9
Rokka	,,	13				Kalige	,,	5
Hangami	,,	12				Chowthaya	,,	3
Kul	,,	12				Vara saguvali	,,	3
Hanada hissa	,,	12				Half produce	,,	3
Malki chalgani	,,	11				Malki hissa	,,	2
						Hissa vara	,,	2
						Bhoomi vara	Temporary tenant	2

MYSORE

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons. or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE									

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

MYSORE STATE

Grand Total **8904**

Hiduvali (403) Malki (170) Mulageni (156) Kabjedar (133) Patta palu (83) Malki koru (49) Hiduvali koru (46) koil (5) Varga bhumi (5) Swantha patta (4) Swantha koru (4) Hiduvali hisse (3) Malki hisse (2) Sarkara-koru (1) Patta gerair (1) Patta jamin (1) Khasagi geni (1) Khasagi (1) Swantha saguvali (1) Sarkari inam (30) Devara puja (1) Devasthan (1) Vatani inam (1) Dharma (1) Devara jaminu (1) Inam palu (1) Guthige (1951) Khandi (61) Hanadarupa (36) Hisse rupa (15) Raitanate (14) Raitava (14) Raitaki (14) Hanada guthige (13) guthige (6) Hanada hissa (4) Raitwara (4) Hana saguvali (3) Vara saguvali (3) Kul (2) Hisse vara (2) koru (1)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (*Item I* (*ii*) *of the Schedule*)—Concld.

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Kul lavani	Tenant	7				Rdit khand	Tenant	1
Rokkige	,,	5				Pale rupa	,,	1
Rokkina	,,	5				Vashvina palu	,,	1
Hanada guttige	,,	5				Kalu guttige	,,	1
Hana saguvali	,,	4				Vara geni	,,	1
With cash	,,	3				Vastuvina hisse	,,	1
Hangami saguvali	,,	2				Akki geni	Tenant (Crop lease)	1
Koul	,,	2				Palu davasada rupa	Tenant	1
Sarkari jaminu	,,	1						
Raitaki asami	,,	1						
Hanna kattu madialaru	,,	1						
Hanada batayi	,,	1						
Dhanadarupa	,,	1						

persons (*Item 2 of the Schedule*)

Swantha (31) Patta (30) Sarkari (25) Patta land (17) Pattadar (15) Hiduvali varu (13) Khatha jamin (13) Patta sala (7) Kayam divda (2) Hiduvali palu (1) Hangami hisse (1) Hiduvali othare (1) Swantha malki (1) Sarkari jamin (1) Khatedari (1) Sarkardinda Inam (18) Inamti (12) Inam malki (6) Inamti vara (5) Sarkaradinda mufat (5) Special patta (2) Siva jama (2) Inam land (2) Koru (1775) Varu (965) Hisse (750) Lavani (721) Chalgeni (441) Geni (269) Palu (152) Vayada geni (146) Batayi (70) Sama vara (64) Savi palu (11) Akki geni (11) Sadakul (10) Pale (8) Rokka (8) Samrakshit kul (8) Kore palu (8) Lavani koru (8) Sari koru (7) Davasada Kaul (2) Nagadu guthige (2) Davasa (2) Rokkige (1) Mukkuppe koru (1) Varu (1) Hosa sarthu (1) Kori (1) Aliva geni (1) Hisse

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
Grand Total **81151**			**68573**			**5307**			**4465**
	Rayati or Rayati jami or Raiyat or Rayati patta or Rayati sutra or Rayati bhumi or Rayati parcha or Rayati satwa or Sthayi rayati or Rayati jami taila or Rayati taila	Occupancy raiyat	27299	Raiyati or Rayati jami or Rayati satwa or Rayati taila	Occupancy raiyat	2035	Inam or Inam bhumi or Inam satwa	Inam tenure	1297
							Daramila inam	Conditional inam land	8
				Hasilat or Hasilat dakhal satwa or Dakhal satwa bisista hasilat	,,	1170	Baheli or Bahel	Revenue free grant	431
							Baheli dana	Revenue free gift	17
				Zirayati or Zirayati jami or Jiraiti patta	,,	768			
	Sthitiban or Rayati sthitiban or Sthitiban rayati satwa or Stitiban satwa	,,	18990				Lakharaj or Lakhraj baheli	Revenue free grant	340
				Dakhal satwa or Dakhali	,,	608	Pahi lakharaj	Non-resident revenue free grant	3
				Satwadhikari or Rayati satwadhikari	,,	136			
	Zirayati or Zirayati jami or Jiraiti patta or Jiraiti padara	,,	8246				Tanki baheli	Interest of a tanki baheldar (Sub-proprietor)	66
				Tikat bhukta	,, (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	115	Tanki	Grant of land paying quit rent	23
	Dakhal satwa or Dakhali or Dakhal kar	,,	3138						
				Nayabadi	Occupancy raiyat (Newly reclaimed waste land given on occupancy basis)	90	Niskar or Niskar baheli	Revenue free grant	28
	Mourasi or Mourasi jamin or Mourasi rayati or Mourasi hak lagan	,,	1682				Niskar padia	Revenue free waste land	1
							Kharposh mafi or Kharposh jami or Khorak poshak mafi	Rent free grant for maintenance	33
				Hata chasa	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	66			
	Hasilat or Hasilat dakal satwa	,,	1556				Minna	Revenue free grant	16

Note :—No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		883			**1624**			**275**		**24**
Sarkari or Sarkari jami or Sarkar	Temporary Govt. lessee	267	Akraman or Akramana jami	Encroached land	539	Poda chasa or Podu chas or Podu chasa or Podha chasa	Shifting cultivation	204	Jami	16
Anabadi	,, (Waste land)	154	Sivai jami	,,	216				Beda	3
Sarakari barsi ka patta	Temporary Govt. lessee	73	Dangar or Dangara	Dry land encroached upon	181	Dangar podu chas	,,	26	Beda dungara misi	2
Hirakud lease jami	,, (Lands taken on lease)	65	Jangle jami or Forest jami	Forest land encroached upon	128	Taila	,,	19	Abadi	1
Lease patta	Temporary Govt. lessee	52	Anyaya kasta	Govt. land held under encroachment	124	Podu satwa	,,	13	School jami	1
Sarkaranka tharu	,,	39	Banjara or Banjara bhumi	Cultivable dry lands encroached	124	Dangar chasa	,,	11	Chuan bila	1
Paramboke	,,	29				Podu chas satwa	,,	2		
Sarakari lease	,,	28	Jabardasti	Encroached land	76					
P.W.D. lease	,,	20	Banjar ujara	Govt. land whether assessed or unassessed	45					
Sarakari anumati	,,	14								
Lease	,,	14	Padar	Dry lands	42					
Birti	,,	13	Akramana chasa	Encroached land	29					
Thika	,,	13	Gochar	Grazing land	24					
Riklamation	,, (Waste land taken on lease)	10	Bada jangal	Forest land leased out for cultivation or waste land	21					
Artha sutra	Temporary Govt. lessee (Annual lease)	9	Patita	Govt. waste and jungle land encroached upon	20					
Dakhal satwa bihina	Temporary Govt. lessee	9								

right to lease'

ORISSA

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Patta jami or Santha (Patta jami)	Occupancy raiyat	1514	Nija satwadhikari	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	63	Mafi or Sarakari mafi or Sarakari mourasi mafi	Revenue free service tenure	14
	Thani or Thani rayati	,, (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	1061	Sthitiban or Rayati sthitiban	Occupancy raiyat	49	Mafidar dhobei jami	Service tenure of washer-man	2
	Praja satwa or Prajati	Occupancy raiyat	889	Patta jami	,,	46	Hanumada mafi satwa	Revenue free service tenure	1
	Pahi or Pahi stitiban or Pahi satwa	,, (Non-residential raiyat of a village)	777	Patta bhukta	,,	43			
				Sistu jami	,,	40	Bara jangal mafi	Village forest granted free of revenue by ex-ruler and zamindar	1
	Nija satwa or Nija satwa rayati or Nija satwadhikari or Nija satwadhikari rayati or Nija satwadhikari bhaga satwa or Nija jami or Nija rayati or Nija dakhal or Nija hata chasa jami	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	423	Praja satwadhikari or Praja jami	,,	37			
				Dana or Dana bhumi	,,	22	Anugraha mafi	Land held free of revenue in token of some favour from the ex-ruler	1
				Dana satwa	,,	3			
				Pahi	,, (Non-residential raiyat of a village)	3			
				Rayati satwa permit	Occupancy raiyat	2	Bhogra or Bhogra jami or Bhogra satwa or Bhogara nonkari or Sarkari bhogra or Bhogara mourasi or Thika gahan bhogara	Revenue free land by a service tenure holder	791
	Satwadhikari or Rayati satwadhikari	Occupancy raiyat	405	Sabaka	,,	2			
				Dan prapta	,,	2			
	Malik satwa	,,	328	Bhoodan or Bhudan rayati	,,	2			
	Hata chasa or Hata chasa jami or Hata chasa rayati or Hata jami or Heta or Heta jami	,, (Private land settled with occupancy right)	295				Sir Bhogra	Sir bhogra (Home farm) of service tenure holder	29
				Gramabasi dakhal	Village common land	2			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Hukuma nama prapti	Temporary Govt. lessee (Waste land taken on lease)	8	Kami dangara	Encroached dry	12					
			Gochar naksa	Govt. waste land	9					
Thika chasa	Temporary Govt. lessee	8	Gochar patta (From Govt.) or Gochar jami patta	Grazing land	7					
Nayabadi anumati	Permissible possession of newly reclaimed land	6	Sarkar gochar	,,	4					
			Binanu matia	Encroachment	4					
B.N.R. jami	Temporary Govt. lessee (Railway lands taken on tempo-rary lease)	5	Jalchar	Jalchar land of Govt. held under encro-achment	3					
Bhogara thika	Temporary Govt. lessee	5	Gramya jangal	Village forest	3					
Bhubura satwa	,,	4	Dangari atalo	Dry land encroached	2					
Dangara rayati	,,	3	Gochar dakhal	Encroachment	2					
Sarakari thika	,,	3	Anabadi dakhal	Waste land encroached	2					
Sarkar patta	,,	3	Sarakari jangal	Govt. waste and jungle land encroached upon	2					
Ghasa jamin	Temporary Govt. lessee (Waste lands leased out)	2	Beainkari abarodh	Encroachment	2					
Rayati thika	Temporary Govt. lessee	2	Atalo	Encroachment of river beds	1					
Anyanya thika	,,	2								
Sarkar datta-char or Sarkar datta	,,	2	Anabadi gochar	Encroachment	1					
			Jangale anabadi plot	,,	1					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

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	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Nayabadi or Nayabadi rayati or Nayabadi tikat bhukta or Hal nayabadi or Thani nayabadi	Occupancy raiyat (Newly reclaimed waste land given on occupancy basis)	276	Thani	Occupancy *raiyat* (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	1	Jagiri satwa or *Sarkari* jagiri or Jagiri from Govt. or Dhoba jayagiri or Chhatia jagir or Jagir niskar or Jagiri bhogara or Dakua jagiri or Dehuri jagiri or Bhandari jagiri or Dal behera jagiri or Pania jagiri or Nakaran jagiri	Revenue free *grant for* rendering personal service	328
				Dan tanki stitiban	Occupancy raiyat	1			
	Thani mourasi	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	247	Dan patra	,,	1			
	Stitiban baheli	Occupancy raiyat (Rent free grant held on ryoti basis)	182						
							Nayabadi jagiri	Newly reclaimed lands granted for rendering personal service	2
	Sontha jami or Sontha padar	Occupancy raiyat	177						
	Sthani stitiban or Thani satwa or Sthani satwa or Thani stitiban	,, (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	162						
							Anugraha jagir	Jagirs granted to the favourites of old Rajas	2
	Khudkast or Khudkasta rayati or Maurasi Khudkasta	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	157						
							Paikali or Paikali jagiri or Paikali satwa or Dalei jagir or Paikali tanki	Service grant to local militia	233
	Tikat Satwa or Tikat jami	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	124						

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Mañdar satwa	Temporary Govt. lessee	2								
Sarakari satwa	,,	2								
Patta kabala padar	,, (A. U. P. land held on lease)	2								
Asthai patta	Temporary Govt. lessee	1								
Kenal pakha chirakal	,,	1								
P.W.D. gochar	,, (P.W.D. land on temporary lease)	1								
Nayan jori	Temporary Govt. lessee (Roadside lands taken on temporary lease)	1								
Raj sarkar	Temporary Govt. lessee	1								
Sarakar prapya	,,	1								
Sarkara mal nama	,,	1								
Sarkari patara	,,	1								

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

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	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Nija chasa	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	116				Bajyapti or Bajyapti baheli or Bajyapti madhya-satwadhikari or Lakhraj bajyapti or Tanki bajyapti	Persons whose revenue free title or title to hold land at a fixed payment in perpetuity was declared invalid in course of revenue settlement	94
	Patta bhukta	Occupancy raiyat	94						
	Stitiban bhaga sutra	,, (An occupancy raiyat paying produce rent)	63				Nakaran or Sarkari nonkaran or Nankari bhogra or Nonkaran mafi or Pani nonkari jami or Noukaran chakaran satwa or Jangal jaga noukari	Service tenure of village servants	90
	Uttaradhikari satwa	Occupancy raiyat	50						
	Patta satwa	,,	42						
	Sanja jamare thiba	,, (A raiyati holding land on payment of contracted kind rent)	39				Chakaran or Sarkari chakran jagiri or Sarkari chakran or Niskar chakaran	Service tenure of village servants	20
	Sira or Sir jami	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	29						
	Sthayi rayati uttaradhikari	Occupancy raiyat	22				Chowkidari or Chawkidari jagiri or Chowkidari sarkari jami or Sarkari chowkidari nonkaran (Jagir) or Sarkari chowkidari dakhali or Chowkidari chakran or Chowkidari mafi or Chowkidar bhogra	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	116
	Bhogara rayati	,, (Bhogara lands converted into raiyati)	20						
	Rayati (Goda)	Occupancy raiyat							
	Sipana rayati	,,	18						

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Nayabadi anumati patta	Permissible possession of newly *reclaimed* land	1								
Patra fadi	Temporary Govt. lessee	1								
Patra jangle	,,	1								
Barsi ka patta	,,	1								
Sebayat sutra from Govt.	,,	1								
Bhaga bakhara (From Govt.)	,,	1								
Patta kabala	,,	1								

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I . *Owned or held from the Govern*

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	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Kharida or Kharidi	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati land obtained by way of purchase)	13				Jhankari or Jhankar chakran or Jhankari satwa or Sarkari jhankar or Jhankari gumasta or Gumasta babad from sarkar or Jhankar mafi or Jhankar mafi chakran or Jhankari bhogara or Gouda noukari	Service tenure of watchman	55
	Bajyapti stitiban	Occupancy raiyat (A settled raiyat whose right to hold land on a concessional rate has been resumed)	12						
	Darmila inam rayati	Occupancy raiyat	10						
	Adima rayati	,,	10				Nariha or Nariha chakaran or Sarkari mourasi nariha or Nariha mafi or Nariha bhogra or Nariha jagiri	Service tenure of waterman	40
	Patta banjar	,,	7						
	Stitiban sanja	,, (Settled raiyat holding land on payment of a portion of estimated crop)	7						
	Parcha	Occupancy raiyat	6				Padhani satwa or Padhani jagiri or Sarbarakara jagir or Sarbarakar bhogra or Sarkar padhani jagir satwa	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	32
	Gounti rayati	,,	5						
	Tanki stitiban	,, (A stitiban tenant paying quit rent)	5						
	Gharadiha	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	4				Bhogara gounti or Gaunti jagir	,,	4
							Makadami or Makadami mafi lagan	,,	2

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND :

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

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	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Nijota	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	4				Desaheta or Desaheta bhandari jagiri or Desaheta jagir	Lands granted for the service of village community	5
	Pahi stitiban bajyapti	Occupancy raiyat (A non-residential settled raiyat whose right to hold land at a concessional rate has been resumed)	4				Madhya satwadhikari	Tenure holder	41
							Sipana	Service tenure	8
							Amruta manohi	,,	6
	Bikri sutra raiyati or Kharid bikri raiyati	Occupancy raiyat (Rayati land held on purchase)	4				Chalan jami	,,	4
							Behear jami	,,	2
							Barika jami	,,	2
	Sabaka	Occupancy raiyat	2				Badhei heta	,,	2
	Anusthan or Anustan jami	,, (Occupancy or lands belonging to institutions)	2				Kamar hata	,,	2
							Rasam lal	,,	1
	Kina or Kina jami	Occupancy raiyat	2				Raita dehuri	,,	1
	Puraskar jami from Govt.	Occupancy raiyat	2				Luhura jami	,,	1
	Sukha basi	,, (Tenants having no other land except homestead)	2				Mobi jami (From jamidar)	,,	1
							Debottar or Devottar or Debastan or Devottar *mafi* or Bahal debottar or Debottar jagir	Revenue free grant to deities or temples	194
	Rayati gochar plot	Occupancy raiyat	2						

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
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	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Rayati chakran	Occupancy raiyat (Service tenures converted to occupancy tenure)	2				Debottar rafa tanki	Grant of land to a deity as a quit rent status of debottar land	5
	Jagir rayati	Occupancy raiyat (Jagir land converted to raiyati)	2				Marfatdari satwa	Endowed property of a deity in charge of a trustee	2
	Nayabadi hasilat	Occupancy raiyat	1				Brahmottar or Brahmadaya or Brahmaday inam or Brahmottar lakharaj or Tanki brahmottar or Brahmottar bahel	Revenue free grant of land or grant at quit rent to brahmin	50
	Khunti	,,	1						
	Kinua	,,	1						
	Nirdista khajanare	,, (A raiyat paying rent fixed in perpetuity)	1				Mafi khairati	Revenue free land for charitable purposes	4
	Anchala stitiban	Occupancy raiyat (Rights of a settled rayat conferred by anchal adhikari)	1				Thakura jami	Revenue free land given to deity	1
	Sikim sthitiban	Occupancy raiyat (Sikim tenure converted to occupancy tenure)	1				Jaganath thakur bhogra	Revenue free land of the temple	1
	Bhanaja dana rayati	Occupancy raiyat	1				Pujari mafi bhogara or Pujhari jamin	Land held by brahmin priest for service to the deity	3
	Nutan rayati	,,							
	Koili satwa	,,	1				Pira bhogra jami or Pirottar	Lands held for worship of pir	4
	Tanki bruti	,, (Tenant paying quit rent)	1				Dutta mahatram or Phakir jagiri	Lands granted to muslim fakir	2

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

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	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE									
	Naukaran rayati	Occupancy raiyat (Service land held on raiyati basis)	1				Kalo jaegiri or Karo jagiri or Kalo bhugura	Service land held by kalo or village priest	3
	Rayati chakir jami	,,	1						
	Mohapuru rayati	Occupancy raiyat	1						
	Rayati nariha	,,	1						
	Racti nariha bhogra	,,	1						
	Sthitiban debottar	,, (Lands of a deity with right of settled rayat)	5						
	Stitiban debatwa	,,	3						
	Pujari mafi rayati	,,	1						
ORISSA STATE (Tribal)									
Grand Total 6508						5274			119
				Raiyati or Rayati jami or Racti or Rayati satwa or Rayati taila or Raita jami	Occupancy raiyat	2035	Inam or Inam bhumi	Inam tenure	92
							Lakharaj	Revenue free grant	2
							Jagir or Jagiri	Revenue free grant for rendering personal service	6
				Hasilat or Hasilat dakhal satwa or Dakhal satwa bisista hasilat	,,	1170			
							Dehuri jagir	,,	1
							Chhatia jagir	,,	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		88			801			210		6
Sarakaranka tharu	Temporary Govt. lessee	33	Akraman or Akramana jamin	Encroached land	496	Podha chasa or Poda chasa or Podu chasa or Podu chas	Shifting cultivation	194	Jami	6
Anabadi	,, (Waste land)	29	Jungle jami	Forest land encroached upon	104					
Riklamation	Temporary Govt. lessee (Waste land taken on lease)	10	Jabardasti	Encroached land	73	Podu satwa	,,	13		
						Podu chas satwa	,,	2		
Artha sutra	Temporary Govt. lessee	9	Banjara or Banjara bhumi	Cultivable dry lands encroached	44					
Dakhal satwa bihina	,,	9				Dangar podu chas	,,	1		
			Akramana chasa	Encroached land	29					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

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	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE (Tribal)									
				Jirayati or Zirayati or Zirayati jami or Jiraiti patta	Occupancy raiyat	768	Bhogra	Revenue free land held by a service tenure holder	5
				Dakhal satwa or Dakhali	,,	608	Bhugura	,,	3
				Rayati satwadhikari or Satwadhikari or Satwadhikari jami	,,	136	Chowkidar jagiri	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	4
				Tikat bhukta	,, (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	115	Nariha jami	Service tenure of waterman	1
							Behera jami	Service tenure	1
							Raita dehuri	,,	1
				Nayabadi	Occupancy raiyat	90	Debottar	Revenue free grant to deities or temples	1
				Hata chasa or Hata chasa jami	,, (Private land settled with occupancy right)	66	Kalo-jaegiri	Service land held by kalo or village priest	1
				Nija satwadhikari	,,	63			
				Sthitiban or Rayati sthitiban	Occupancy raiyat	49			
				Patta jami	,,	46			
				Patta bhukta	,,	43			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Thika chasa	Temporary Govt. lessee	8	Anyayakasta	Govt. land held under encroach-ment	21					
			Patita	Govt. waste and jungle land encroached upon	20					
			Dangar or Dangara	Dry land encroached upon	12					
			Sarkari jangal	Govt. waste and jungle land encroached upon	2					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE (Tribal)									
				Sistu jami	Occupancy raiyat	40			
				Praja satwa-dhikari or Praja jami	,,	37			
				Pahi	,, (Non-residential raiyat of a village)	3			
				Rayati satwa permit	Occupancy raiyat	2			
				Sabaka	,,	2			
				Thani	,, (Resident tenant of a village)	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
Grand Total **15392**			**2584**			**152**
	Sthitiban or Sthitiban rayati	Occupancy raiyat	927	Hasilat	Occupancy raiyat	57
	Zirayati	,,	540	Jirayati or Zirayati	,,	43
	Rayati or Rayati jami	,,	495	Rayati or Rayati jami	,,	18
	Rayati satwa	,,	116			
	Nij chas	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	108	Nayabadi	,, (Newly reclaimed waste land given on occupancy basis)	14
	Patta or Patta bhumi	Occupancy raiyat	90	Dakhal satwa	Occupancy raiyat	11
	Sthitiban bhag chas	,, (Settled raiyat paying the rent in kind)	64	Anabadi dakhal	,, (Uncultivated land acquired by an occupancy raiyat)	2
	Sthitiban hata chas	Occupancy raiyat	26			
	Praja satwa	,,	23	Dakhal satwa bihina	Occupancy raiyat (Rent free lands taken on bhag)	2
	Thani mourasi	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	22	Kraya	Occupancy raiyat	1
	Pahi	Occupancy raiyat (Non-residential raiyat of a village)	20	Kinua sutra	,,	1
	Sthitiban bhaga	Occupancy raiyat (Settled raiyat paying the rent in kind)	16	Asthayi	,, (Lands temporarily on bhag)	1
	Patta sutra	Occupancy raiyat	11	Bedakhal	Non-occupancy raiyat	2
	Rayati-bikri sutra	,, (Rayati land held on purchase)	9			
	Kina jami or Kina	Occupancy raiyat	9			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
2. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Mortgagees in possession

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		1058
Bandhak or Bandhaki or Rayati bandhak	Mortgagee in possession	449
Bandhak sutra or Bandhak sutra raiyati	,,	443
Gahana sutra	,,	17
Gahana	,,	16
Dakhal bandhak jami	,,	14
Bandhaki thika	,,	12
Bandhak satwa	,,	11
Artha sutra bandhak	,,	11
Bhogara bandhak	,,	11
Pir bhogara bandhak sutra	,,	10
Arthdei bandhak	,,	9
Chhidol bandhak	,,	9
Bhaga bandhak	,,	6
Bhoga bandhak	,,	4
Bandhaki patta	,,	4
Asthai dakhal satwa (Bandhak)	,,	4
Sanja bandhak	,,	3
Runaku chasa	,,	3
Bandha	,,	3
Thika bandhak sutra	,,	2
Kara bandhak	,,	2
Nirdhista bandhak	,,	1
Tanka hak bandhak jami	,,	1
Bandhak tankoli	,,	1
Adi bandhak	,,	1

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		2259
Inam jami or Inam	Inam tenure	312
Lakharaj or Bahel lakharaj or Prajajot lakharaj	Rent free grant	126
Niskar or Niskar bahel	,,	82
Bahell or Bahel (Kharid) or Sanand bahel	,,	53
Tanki or Sthitiban (Tanki) or Khairat tanki	Land on quit rent for charitable purposes	14
Mafi	Rent free service tenure	5
Minha or Meena satwa	Rent free grant	4
Jagiri or Chhatia jagir or Dehuri jagiri or Bhandari jagiri or Dakua jagir or Noukaran jagir or Kalti jagiri or Sikim jagir or Dal behera jagir or Niskar jagiri or Baduá jagiri or Panja jagiri or Jagiri mafi	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar	254
Kshiar kariba jagir	,, (Service tenure granted to barbers)	3
Lugi kacha jagir	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar (Service tenure granted to washerman)	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Nayabadi	Occupancy raiyat (Newly reclaimed waste land given on occupancy basis)	8			
	Bajyapti	Occupancy raiyat (Resumed tenure heldon raiyati)	7			
	Sthitiban niskar	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right rent free)	6			
	Khunti	Occupancy raiyat	5			
	Rayati chhidol	,, (Chhidol lands held on rayati basis)	5			
	Hasilat	Occupancy raiyat	5			
	Mourasi	,,	4			
	Dakhal satwa bisista	,,	4			
	Kina sutra	,,	4			
	Mourasi kara sutra	,, (Mourasi lands held on fixed cash rent)	4			
	Khudkast	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	4			
	Rayati patta	Occupancy raiyat	3			
	Dakhal satwa	,,	3			
	Sthitiban anabadi	,, (Uncultivated land acquired by a settled raiyat)	3			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Mortgagees in possession

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
Drabya sutra bandhak	Mortgagee in possession	1
Rayati artha drabya bandhak	,,	1
Rayati goda bandhak	,,	1
Odan bandhak artha sutra	,,	1
Bikri sutra bandhak	,,	1
Bandhak & kati sutra	,,	1
Kati sutra	,,	1
Rayati gahana	,,	1
Bhogara gahana	,,	1
Khuntidare gahan	,,	1
Asthai kinua	,,	1

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
Handi gadha jagir	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar (Service tenure granted to potters)	1
Badhei jagir sutra	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar (Carpenter's land free of rent in lieu of service)	1
Bhogra or Sira bhogara or Bhubura sutra	Rent free land held by a service tenure holder	131
Anusthan jami or Anusthan	Land owned by institutions	49
Chowkidari or Chowkidari jagiri or Chowkidari mafi or Choukidar chakran or Choukidari chakran mafi or Chowkidari heta	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	47
Nariha or Nariha mafi or Nariha noukaran or Nariha jagiri or Nariha bhogara or Nariha chakran	Service tenure of waterman	23
Panidia jami		1
Jhankari or Jhankari noukaran mafi or Jhankar jagiri or Jhankari bhogara or Jhankar chakran	Service tenure of watchman	17
Ganda bhumi	Service tenure of village watchman	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Nutan abad	Occupancy raiyat (Nayabadi lands having occupancy right)	3			
	Kraya	Occupancy raiyat	2			
	Kinua sutra	,, (Rayati lands purchased)	2			
	Pahi sthitiban	Occupancy raiyat (Non-residential raiyat of a village)	2			
	Hastantar satwa	Occupancy raiyat (Rayati land held on transfer)	2			
	Satwadhikari or Satwadhikari rayati	Occupancy raiyat	2			
	Kinua	,,	2			
	Kraya sutra rayati or Kraya sutra	,,	2			
	Kodo bikri	,,	2			
	Chirasthayi jama	,, (Sub-proprietory right where rent had been settled on payment basis)	2			
	Chhidol sutra rayati	Occupancy raiyat (Chhidol lands held on rayati basis)	2			
	Sthitiban praja	Occupancy raiyat (Settled raiyat)	1			
	Khuda kina sutra raiyati	Occupancy raiyat	1			
	Jati hisabare paithita rayati	,,	1			
	Rayati patta for 5 years	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
			Gounti bhogara or Gounti bhogara mafi or Gountia jagiri or Gountia chakran	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	8
			Sarbarakara jagiri	,,	3
			Ganju tharu bhogara	,,	1
			Makadami	,,	1
			Paikali or Paikan or Paik jami or Paikan jagiri	Service grant to local militia	22
			Noukaran bhogara or Noukaran or Noukaran mafi chhidol or Bhandari noukaranti	Service tenure of village servants	17
			Chakran or Chakran mafi or Chakiri maha deba seba	,,	4
			Heta or Dehuri heta	Rent-free service grant	10
			Desaheta jagir or Desaheta or Deshakoth	Lands granted for the service of village community	4
			Chhidol or Chhidol sutra maurasi	Rent free service tenure	120
			Amal nama	Rent free service tenure	89
			Madhya satwadhikari	,,	7
			Khanja sutra	,,	5
			Bhoga jami	,,	4
			Kalti	,,	4
			Amruta manohi	,,	3
			Luhura jami	,,	2
			Chatra bhumi	,,	1
			Mahatran	,,	1

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Kharid bikri rayati	Occupancy raiyat (Rayati land held on purchase)	1			
	Patta satwā	Occupancy raiyat	1			
	Praja dakhal	,,	1			
	Kadu ghina	,,	1			
	Posyaputra hisabare	,,	1			
	Maramati kaman sutra	,,	1			
	Magana sutre	,,	1			
	Magana	,,	1			
	Kharadi jami	,,	1			
	Registree kruta	,,	1			
	Sabaka	,,	1			
	Badal sutra	,,	1			
	Mourasi lagan	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy tenure held on bhag)	1			
	Artha sutra chirasthai	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy held on fixed cash rent).	1			
	Devottar rayati	Occupancy raiyat (Devottar land held on rayati basis)	2			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
			Bhagari chhidol	Rent free service tenure	1
			Chalan jami	,,	1
			Sipana rayati	,,	1
			Sevaka	,,	1
			Debottar or Debotwa or Devottar jagir or Debottar lakharaj or Archa ka bhumi or Debottar niskar or Debottar sebayat jagir or Deboftar mafi or Debottar bajyapti or Debottar baheli or Debottar tanki satwa or Pir bhogara debottar or Devotlar bhogara or Mahaldebottar or Barapali debottar or Debata bhumi	Rent free grant to deities or temples	708
			Brahmottar or Brahamatwa or Brahamatter babel or Thakurdar brahmottar or Puja ka jami or Pujari jami or Mandir puja babad or Pujhari naukar or Anusthan sibei seba	Rent free grant of land to brahmin	51
			Thakur puja or Thakurani jagir or Thakur puja chakran or Thakur seba debottar jagir or Deshakotha thakur jami	Land held for performing seba puja to the deity	15
			Pirottar	Land held for worship of pir	3
			Dana or Dana bhumi or Bhukan dano or Dana mafi or Datta sutra or Dana swarup deba dangara or Dana sutra mourasi	Rent free gift	45

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE (Tribal)						
Grand Total 632						**149**
				Hasilat	Occupancy ra'yat	57
				Jirayati	,,	43
				Rayati or Rayati jami	,,	18
				Nayabadi	,, (Newly reclaimed waste land given on occupancy basis)	14
				Dakhal satwa	Occupancy raiyat	11
				Anabadi dakhal	,, (Uncultivated land acquired by an occupancy raiyat)	2
				Dakhal satwa bihina	Occupancy raiyat (Rent free lands taken on bhag)	2
				Kraya	Occupancy raiyat	1
				Kinua sutra	,,	1

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Mortgagees in possession

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		26
Bandhak or Bandhak jami	Mortgagee in possession	21
Asthai dakhal satwa (Bandhak)	,,	4
Bandhak sutra	,,	1

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		62
Inam jami	Inam tenure	18
Lakharaj	Rent free grant	4
Niskara	,,	3
Bhogara or Bhogara satwa	Rent free land held by a service tenure holder	7
Jagiri or Jagir	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar	4
Dehur jagiri		1
Chowkidari or Chowkidari mafi	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	3
Naria	Service tenure of waterman	2
Jhankar jami	Service tenure of watchman	1
Kalti	Rent free service tenure	1
Brahmottar	Rent free grant of land to brahmin	6
Debottar	Rent free grant to deities or temples	4
Bhukan dano or Dana or Dana sutra	Rent free gift	8

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE			**1259**			**354**
	Kara sutra or Rayati kara sutra	Under raiyat	148	Sanja or Rayati sajha	Under raiyat	155
	Kara	,,	195	Sanja sutra or Rayati sanja sutra	,,	63
	Bhogara kara	,, (Bhogara lands held on fixed cash rent)	32	Hasilat sanja sutra	,, (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed produce rent)	16
	ara chhidol	Under raiyat (Chhidol land held on payment of cash rent)	1	Sanja bhaga	Under raiyat	12
	Mafidar kara sutra	Under raiyat (Mafidar lands held on fixed cash rent)	1	Sikim sanja	,,	5
				Sanja bandhak sutra	,,	3
	Thika or Thika (Sanja sutre) or Rayati thika	Under raiyat	138	Sanja sutra (Thani)	,,	2
				Sanja satwa	,,	1
	Bhogara thika	,, (Bhogara lands taken on payment of fixed cash rent)	53	Nirdhista sanja jami	,,	1
				Pahi sanja sikim	,,	1
				Khamar sanja	,, [Khamar land (Private land of proprietor) held on fixed produce rent]	1
	Thika chasa	Under raiyat	38			
	Barsika thika	,,	27			
	Thika sutra	,,	10			
	Thika satwa	,, (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)	2	Drabya sutra	Under raiyat	81
				Drabya guna	,,	1
				Hasilat artha Drabya sutra	,, (Hasilat land held on payment of cash or kind rent)	1
	Thika patta	Under raiyat	1			
	Thika sutra dakhal jami	,, (Hasilat or lakharaj land held by tenant on payment of fixed cash rent)	1	Katautu	Under raiyat (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed produce rent)	6

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		7564
Bhaga sutra or Bhaga sutra rayati or Bhagua sutra or Bhaga sutra rayati (Thani)	Under raiyat	3187
Bhaga chasa	,,	1922
Bhaga or Bhag or Bhoga rayati or Bhaga jami	,,	1294
Dhuli Bhag	,,	559
Adha bhaga chasa	,,	102
Bhaga satwa	,,	69
Adha bhaga sutra	,,	66
Bhagada chasa	,,	52
Bhaga sutra rayati satwa	,,	18
Bhaga chasa satwa	,,	13
Hasilat bhaga sutra	,,	11
Barsika bhaga	,,	10
Dakhal bhaga sutra	,,	7
Bhaga sutra bhogara	,, (Bhogara lands taken on bhag)	5
Sthitiban bhaga sutra	Under raiyat	5
Bhaga Patta	,,	4
Thakur jami bhaga sutra	,, (Temple land taken on payment of a share of produce)	3
Bhagawali	Under raiyat	2
Bhagual	,,	2
Bhaguali chasa	,,	1

Unclassified

Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2
	162
Dangara bado or Dangar beda	72
Anabadi	39
Poramboke	14
Podaro	12
Bhague or Bhagua	10
Bhagya	4
Koth chas	4
Mauji dangara jami	2
Grama kotha sutra	1
Bhai tharu, boxis	1
Mamu hasturu prapta	1
Gudo	1
Manak jami	1

ORISSA

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Artha sutra or Rayati artha sutra	Under raiyat	316	Karadhari	Under raiyat	1
	Artha drabya sutra	,,	40	Karua sarta	,,	1
	Artha drabyare	,,	35	Bhogara sajha	,, (Service land cultivated on payment of fixed produce rent)	2
	Artha drabya	,,	31			
	Artha	,,	21	Debottar sanja sikim	Under raiyat (Temple land cultivated on payment of fixed produce rent)	1
	Artha satwa	,,	18			
	Artha sutra bhogara	,, (Bhogara lands held on fixed cash rent)	3			
	Artha sutra from jamidar	Under raiyat	3			
	Artha sutra praja satwa	,,	3			
	Artha and bhaga sutra	,, (Land taken on partly cash and partly share of produce)	3			
	Artha sutra chhidol	Under raiyat	2			
	Arthakare thika	,,	2			
	Artha sutra thika	,,	2			
	Artha dwara	,,	1			
	Artha bhaga	,,	1			
	Nirdhista khajana sutra	,,	73			
	Nirdhista khajana	,,	7			
	Barsi ka patta	,,	12			
	Barsika chhidol	,, (Chhidol lands on fixed cash rent)	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
Pujhari jami bhaga	Under raiyat (Lands taken on bhag from a priest)	1		
Niskar bhaga sutra	Under raiyat (Rent free land taken on bhag)	1		
Seba sutra bhaga	Under raiyat	1		
Bhaga sutra (Thika)	,,	1		
Dhuli bhaga bakhara	,,	1		
Patta sutra bhaga	,,	1		
Sikim or Sikim rayati	,,	90		
Sikim satwa	,,	13		
Sikim satwa bisista	,,	6		
Sikim bhag	,,	5		
Sikim dhuli bhag	,,	1		
Brahmottar sikim	,, (Brahmottar lands taken on bhag)	1		
Sikim bhaga bala gosein bhaga	Under raiyat	1		
Sikim seva puja jagir	,, (Religious land taken on bhag)	1		

ORISSA

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Khajanare	Under raiyat (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)	11			
	Khajanaku	Under raiyat	2			
	Tanka kara sutra	,,	2			
	Tanka akare	,, (Lands taken on payment of cash consideration)	2			
	Tanka sutra	,,	1			
	Tankoli	Under raiyat	3			
	Oran tankoli	,,	2			
	Bhagoi tankoli	,,	1			
	Phula bari odan	,,	2			
	Udan	,,	2			
	Nagad tanka dei	,,	1			
	Nagad guna inam	,,	1			
	Takuli sarta	,,	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

Institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
Debottar bhaga sutra	Under raiyat	71		
Debottar bhaga satwa	,, (Debottar lands taken on bhag)	2		
Bakhara	Under raiyat	24		
Bakhara satwa	,,	1		
Chasa sutra	,,	1		
Chasa jami (O.T.R.)	,,	9		

ORISSA

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
(Tribal)						
			109			**39**
	Thika chasa	Under raiyat	34	Sanja	Under raiyat	20
	Thika	,,	18	Hasilat sanja sutra	,, (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed produce rent)	16
	Thika sutra	,,	2			
	Thika satwa	,, (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)	1	Sanja sutra	Under raiyat	2
	Thika sutra dakhal jami	Under raiyat (Hasilat or lakharaj land held by tenant on payment of fixed cash rent)	1	Karua sarta	,,	1
	Artha sutra	Under raiyat	18			
	Artha drabya sutra	,,	7			
	Arthakare thika	,,	2			
	Artha dwara	,,	1			
	Artha bhaga	,,	1			
	Khajanare	,, (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)	11			
	Kara sutra	Under raiyat	7			
	Karua	,,	1			
	Tanka akare	,, (Lands taken on payment of cash consideration)	2			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
		244		**3**
Bhaga chasa	Under raiyat	104	Koth chas	2
Bhaga sutra	,,	82	Manak jami	1
Bhagada chasa	,,	38		
Bhag	,,	11		
Dakhal bhaga sutra	,,	7		
Bakhara	,,	1		
Chasa sutra	,,	1		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Tanka sutra	Under raiyat (Lands taken on payment of cash consideration)	1			
	Nagad tankadei	Under raiyat	1			
	Takuli sarta					

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

ORISSA STATE

Grand Total **6283**

Sthitiban (908) Zirayati or Jirayati (738) Raiyati or Rayati jami (671) Pahi (73) Rayati satwa (69) Patta or Patta sthitiban (5) Nija chasa sthitiban (5) Nija chasa (4) Dakhal satwa (4) Praja satwa (4) Sivai (4) Kara rayati (3) Tanki bajyapti (2) Bikri (2) Bikri hissabe datta (2) Kharid bikri sutra (2) Bikri nama sutra (2) Bhaga chasa Bikri sutra mourusi (1) Bikri bhaga sutra (1) Sikim (1) Bandhaki (166) Bandhak sutra (137) Artha sutra bandhak (25) Rayati bandhaki satwa (2) Kata bandhak (2) Dana (2) Bandhak kara chhidol sutra (1) Bandhak tankali (1) Lakharaj (62) Jagir or Jagir jami (33) Bahel or Baheli (32) Tanki baheli (31) Dana inam (25) Debatwar Jami (23) Brahmottar jami bhaga sutre (3) Debottar mafi (2) Desaheta (2) Jagir satwa (2) Chaukidari jagir (2) Dana tanki (1) Madha satwadhikari rafa tanki (1) Bhaga sutra (1104) Bhaga chasa (747) Bhaga (298) Arth sutra or Artha sutre (126) jami bhaga sutra (20) Chhidol (16) Lagan (16) Adha bhaga (15) Kara (14) Bhaga sutra dakhal satwa (14) Rayati Drabya sutra (7) Sanja sutre (7) Chasa Jami (6) Bakhara (5) Patta sutra (4). Artha bhaga sutra (4) Barsika Tankali (3) Thika sutre (3) Drabya bhaga sutre (3) Gahana (3) Banjar (3) Malik satwa (3) Karua (3) Artha bhoga (2) Hisilal bhaga sutra (2) Rayati artha drabya (1) Kara babad (1) Bhogra kara (1) Bhogra chhidol (1) Chhidol sutra (1) bhaguali (1) Thika bhaga (1) Bhaga sutra to brothers (1) Bhaga sutra (Dhuli bhaga) (1) Sahajal bhag sutra (1) jami (1) Artha sutra gahana bhaga (1) Nija bogra (1) Paramboke (1) Khajana (1) Encroachment (1).

ORISSA STATE

(Tribal)

Grand Total **121**

Hasilat (25) Zirayati or Jiraiti (10) Kharid bikri sutra (2) Rayati jami (1) Bandhak or Bandhak jami (13) Bandhak Chasa sutra (2) Bhaga (2) Banjar (1) Khajana (1) Sanja (1) Thika bhaga (1) Guda jami (1) Thika sutra (1).

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item 7 (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

jami (45) Hasilat (34) Rayati patta (27) Thani mourusi (18) Rayati kara sutra (12) Rayati artha sutra (7) Rayati sutra (5) Baheli Bhaga sutra rayati (3) Dakhali sutra deithiba (3) Dakhal satwa bisista (3) Rayati lakhraj (2) Sthitiban bahel bajyapti (2) Bajyapti (2) praja dakhal (2) Sthitiban rayati satwa (1) Bajyapti sthitiban (1) Nayabadi (1) Padia jirayati (1) Mourusi (1) Thani (1) Bikri sutra (1) Bandhaki satwa (9) Gahan sutra (8) Bandhak sutra rayati (6) Bhudano (5) Bandha deithiba jami (4) Udana (3) Dakhal bandhak (2) Rayati bandhaki (1) Bhaga and bandhak (1) Thinka bandhak (1) Bikri sutra bandhak (1) Dana patra (1) Dana sutra (1) Inam (117) Brahmottar (20) Devottar or Debottar (13) Niskar (10) Mahal (6) Madhya satwadhikari (5) Bhogra (3) Debottar jagir sutre (3) Dana sutra (1) Khanja sutra jagiri (1) Mahatran jagir bhage sutre (1) Debottar satwa (1) Niskar dangar jami (1) Jhankari jami (1) Sanja (58) Kara sutra (47) Dhuli Bhaga (47) Artha drabya or Artha (41) Nirdhista khajana (23) Artha (22) Thika (20) Raiyati artha sutra (12) Barsika patta (11) Bhaga satwa (10) Patta (9) Anabadi (9) Patta bhagi (8) Jabar dakhal (8) Artha drabya sutre (7) thika (4) Barsika bhag (4) Bhag sutra to son (4) Bhaga sthitiban (4) Sthitiban rafa tanki (4) Sivai jami (4) Bhogra kara sutra (3) Patta lagan (2) Artha sutra thika (2) Bhagua (2) Bhaga and sanja sutra (2) Chasa sutra (2) Sikim satwa (2) Sthitiban bhaga sutre (2) Rayati chhidol (1) Lagan tankali (1) Padar jami (1) Padar artha sutra (1) Artha sutra chhidol (1) Barsika bhag sutra (1) Barsika Sthitiban raiyati tanki (1) Jagiri sthitiban (1) Bajyapti (1) Nayabadi rayati (1) Khas dakhal bhag (1) Bhaga bakhara sutra (1) Guda

deithiba jami (3) Inam (7) Niskar dangar jami (1) Bhaga chasa (17) Artha drabya (12) Jabar dakhal (8) Bhaga sutra (9) Artha sutra (3)

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds.
	1	2	3
PUNJAB STATE			
Grand Total **17368**			**17211**
	Malikiyati or Malkiyati	Land owner	16544
	Allottee	,,	596
	Malkiyat khudkasht	,,	29
	Malik khudkasht	,,	21
	Malik kamil khudkasht	,,	18
	Malik biswedar	,,	2
	Allottee sarkar se	,,	1
PUNJAB STATE (Tribal)			
Grand Total **101**			**101**
	Malkiyati	Land owner	62
	Malik khudkasht	,,	21
	Malik kamil khudkasht	,,	18

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited
3. No entry against category 'Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures'
4. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
5. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		157
Pattedar (Kiston per malguzar se)	Temporary lease holder	81
Sarkari thekadar	,,	60
Sarkari thekapar	,,	8
Patte par	,,	4
Sarkari custodian	,,	3
Custodian	,,	1

without right to lease' right of transfer'

PUNJAB

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
PUNJAB STATE									
Grand Total **10917**			**1127**			**9**			**2357**
	Rehan	Rehan ba kabza (Mortgagee in possession)	1074	Bila lagan	Rent free tenant	3	Chakota	Tenant	620
				Khidmati	Rent free tenant in lieu of service	1	Nagdi lagan or Lagan nagdi or Nakdi lagan	,,	547
	Rehan ba kabza	,,	46						
	Gehne	,,	5	Muzara khidmati	,,	5	Theka or Thekepar	,,	618
	Rehan katoti	,,	2				Chakotapar or Chakotadar	,,	193
							Naqdi or Nagdi or Nakdi	,,	179
							Lagan	,,	163
							Patta	,,	18
							Pattapar	,,	7
							Bilmukti chakota	,,	5
							Pattedar	,,	4
							Bilmukta	,,	2
							Muzara bilmukti	,,	1
PUNJAB STATE (Tribal) Grand Total **15**			**2**						
	Rehan katoti	Rehan ba kabza (Mortgagee in possession)	2						

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		106			**7281**			**36**			**1**
Jinis or Jinsi	Tenant	55	Batai	Tenant	7263	Siri or Seeri	Partnership on crop-*sharing* basis	36	Muzara shikmi	Sub-tenant	1
Lagan jinsi	,,	51	*Batai jinsi*	,,	9						
			—Galla batai	,,	5						
			Muzara batai	,,	3						
			Muzara	,,	1						

		13
Galla batai	Tenant	5
Batai	,,	4
Muzara batai	,,	3
Muzara	,,	1

PUNJAB STATE

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

Grand Total **5028**

Rahan (344) Rahan ba kabza (36) Gehne (3) Batai (3846) Theka (180) Jinsi or Jinis (144) Chakota (125) Naqdi or Nagdi or Nagadi (100) Lagan (98) Nakdi lagan or Lagan nakdi (88) Chakotaper (41) Pattedar (7) Thaikaper or Thekaper (6) Patta or Patah (4) Pattaper (4) Bila lagan (1) Binmukti jins (1)

PUNJAB STATE (Tribal)

RAJASTHAN

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of household
	1	2	3	1	2	3
RAJASTHAN STATE						
Grand Total 65672			55230			5048
	Khatedar or Khatedari	Khatedar	40441	Khatedar	Khatedar	1704
				Malki	,,	270
	Khud kasht khatedar	,,	2659	Khud kasht khatedar	,,	37
	Bandobasti khatedari	,,	223	Pattedar	,,	15
				Bapidar	,,	14
	Bhog (Khud kast) or Mafi bhog khud kasht	,,	6	Malki haq	,,	6
				Kharidkari (Khatedari)	,,	1
	Khatedari haq	,,	20	Gair khatedar	Gair khatedar	1385
	Malki or Maliki	,,	6583	Sarkar se prapt	,,	1575
	Malik zamin (Khud kasht)	,,	373	Custodian se lee	,,	31
				Claim men (From custodian)	,,	5
	Bapidar or Bapi or Bapidari	,,	2682	Custodian	,,	2
				Bhudan	,,	1
	Morusi or Morousi	,,	1741	Bhudan bapidari	,,	1
	Pattedar	,,	103	Bhudan se prapt	,,	1
	Pattki permanent	,,	18			
	Patte se	,,	3			
	Khewat	,,	106			
	Kharid ki hue or Kharidi hue	,,	29			
	Kharidkari (Khatedari)	,,	2			
	Kashtkar	,,	24			
	Mafi (Khud kasht) or Mafidar khud kasht	,,	156			
	Biswedar or Biswedari	,,	45			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without
2. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		5			**1575**			**37**		**3777**
Mafi khidmat dehi	Village service grantee	1	Arzi kasht-kar or Arzi kasht (Temporary lease)	Gair khatedar	688	Encroacher or Encroacher (Sarkari)	Trespasser	37	Unclassified	3777
Bhom ka haq	Bhom tenure	4								
			Arzi sarkari (Shifting) or Sarkari arzi	,,	192					
			Sarkari arzi kasht or Sarkari arzi or Arzi sarkari (Temporary lease)	,,	181					
			Arzi kasht (Shifting)	,,	107					
			Arzi kasht (Notor)	,,	41					
			Shifting cultivator or Shifting cultivator (Sarkari)	,,	118					
			Batai	,,	156					
			Bataiper	,,	20					
			Patteper (Conditional lease) or Conditional lease (Patteper)	,,	27					
			Naqdi (Cash rent)	,,	13					
			Temporary lease (Sarkari) or Temporary lease	,,	9					

right to lease'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
RAJASTHAN STATE						
	Inam mafi (Khud kasht)	Khatedar	2			
	Zamindari	,,	2			
	Mafi mandir khud kasht	,,	1			
	Jagir khud kasht	,,	1			
	Sarkar se mol lee (Khatedari)	,,	3			
	Co-operative	,,	1			
	Kabza malkana	,,	6			
RAJASTHAN STATE (Tribal)						
Grand Total 2517						2204
				Khatedar	Khatedar	1704
				Malki	,,	270
				Khud kasht khatedar	,,	37
				Pattedar	,,	15
				Bapidar	,,	14
				Malki haq	,,	6
				Kharidkari (Khatedari)	,,	1
				Gair khatedar	Gair khatedar	63
				Sarkar se prapt	,,	94

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenure			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Conditional lease	Gair khatedar	8					
			Thekeper	,,	7					
			Lagan per (Cash rent)	,,	5					
			Naqdi lagan per (Temporary lease)	,,	2					
			Conditional	,,	1					
					5					308
			Shifting cultivator	Gair khatedar	4				Unclassified	308
			Arzi kasht (Shifting)	,,	1					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
RAJASTHAN STATE						
Grand Total **3179**			**35**			**119**
	Co-operative society	Sub-tenant	18	Girvi	Mortgagee in possession	83
	Society	,,	12	Rahan	,,	19
	Co-operative	,,	4	Mortgage with possession	,,	16
	Notor	,,	1	Rahan per li hui	,,	1
RAJASTHAN STATE (Tribal)						
Grand Total **28**						

Note :—No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

Institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		63
Mafi mandir	Rent free grantee	25
Mafi	,,	22
Mafi kashtkar	,,	13
Mafi ki zamin	,,	2
Mafidar	,,	1
		1
Mafi	Rent free grantee	1

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		396
Naqdi	Sub-tenant	211
Naqdiper	,,	53
Thekeper	,,	36
Cash rent	,,	30
Naqdi lagan	,,	29
Partadehi	,,	12
Tawani kasht	,,	10
Laganper	,,	5
Patteper	,,	4
Ijareper	,,	3
Hasil	,,	1
Ijara	,,	1
Theke se jot	,,	1
		1
Naqdi	Sub-tenant	1

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
RAJASTHAN STATE						
			1			**1788**
	Fixed produce rent	Sub-tenant	1	Batai	Sub-tenant	1564
				Bataiper	,,	135
				Crop-sharer	,,	58
				Hissedar	,,	8
				Hisseper	,,	7
				Pantidar	,,	9
				Panti	,,	7
RAJASTHAN STATE (Tribal)						
						14
				Batai	Sub-tenant	14

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

RAJASTHAN STATE Grand Total **923**

Khatedari haq (111) Khatedar (47) Morusi (12) Maliki haq (10) Malki (10) Bapidari (8) Khateki (3) Par- (Rent free grant) (7) Mafi jamin (2) Mafi masjid (Devasthan) (2) Dolly (Mafi) (1) Mafi khatedar (1) Batai (409) (Crop share) (3) Naqdi lagan (Cash rent) (3) Sharer (3) Hisseper (1) Laganper (Cash rent) (1) Hasilper

RAJASTHAN STATE (Tribal) Grand Total **3**

Bhog khatedari (1) Khatedari haq (1) Batai (1)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (*Item I* (ii) *of the Schedule*)—Concld.

Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of Sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		42			**389**		**346**
Sajedar	Partner in cultivation	36	Shikmi	Sub-tenant	301	Unclassified	346
Sajha	,,	2	Shikmi kasht	,,	42		
Sajhedari	,,	2	Sub-tenant	,,	36		
Saji	,,	1	Jaili	,,	10		
Sajtti	,,	1					
					6		**6**
			Shikmi	Sub-tenant	6	Unclassified	6

persons (*Item 2 of the Schedule*)

cheki (1) Bhog (Khatedar) (1) Rahen (6) Gahane dhari hui (3) Baraskati (3) Gahnai (Mortgager) (1) Girvi (1) By mortgage (1) Mafi *Batai lata adholi (65) Bataiper (22) Naqdi (Cash rent) (16) Cash rent (7) Thekeper (Lease) (4) Shikmi (Sub-tenant) (4) Sajha* (Cash rent) (1) Gair bapi (1) Ijara (Fixed) (1) Jaili (Sub-tenant) (1) Unclassified (150)

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
UTTAR PRADESH STATE						
Grand Total **76985**			**28555**			**45878**
	Bhumidhar	Bhumidhar	27650	Sirdar	Sirdar	45536
	Apni	,,	821	Maurusi	,,	165
	Bhuswami	,,	32	Dakhilkar	,,	115
	Maurusi	,,	28	Pucca khaikar	,,	31
	Khudkasht	,,	22	Pattedari	,,	24
	Kharidari	,,	2	Hissedari	,,	4
				Nayator	,,	1
				Sarvodaya	,,	1
				Pattadar	,,	1

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession
2. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		2297
Hissedari	Hissedar	1711
Maurusi	Maurusidar	487
Khudkasht	Hissedar	85
Kharidari	,,	14

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		255
Maurusi	Government lessee	137
Sarkar se prapt	,,	96
Punarvas	,,	14
Bhumidhar	,,	4
Gram samaj ke asami	Asami	3
Custodian se prapt	Government lessee	1

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including right to lease'

UTTAR PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
UTTAR PRADESH STATE									
Grand Total **9247**			**9**			**347**			**4**
	Pucca khaikar	Pucca khaikar	9	Khaikari	Khaikar	150	Mangnipar	Sirtan	4
				Khaikar	,,	197			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Mortgagees in possession'
2. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		268			**13**			**8594**			**12**
Lagan par or Lagan par prapt	Asami	92	Jinswar	Asami	8	Batai or Jins batai	Asami	7385	Sajha	Asami	11
			Jins par	,,	5	Asami	,,	534	Sajhedar	,,	1
Nagdi or Nagdi par	,,	76				Sirtan	Sirtan	488			
Nagdi ki batai	,,	29				Batai	,,	72			
Sarmuiyan	,,	71				Adheiya	,,	4			
						Sikmi	Asami	34			
						Gair dakhilkar	,,	20			
						Kashtkar or Kashtkari	,,	53			
						Hissedari	,,	4			

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

UTTAR PRADESH STATE

Grand Total 565

Khaikar (20) Maurusi (8) Batai (463) Sikmi (28) Sirdar ki batai (17) Adhivasi (12) Maurusi ki batai (7) Nagdi par batai (5) Ardh batai (2) Asami (2) Ghair dakhildar (1)

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE						
Grand Total **71432**			**68664**			**1446**
	Rayati or Raiyat or Rayat (Fashal) or Ryat satwa or Ryati jami	Raiyat	36704	Raiyati or Ryot satwa	Raiyat	758
				Nija jami or Nija rayati or Nija or Nija zami ryoti	(Held in khas possession) Raiyat	167
	Ryot sthitiban or Ryat sthitiban satwa or Ryat sthitiban nija jami or Ryot sthitiban hastantar jogga	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	24905	Ryot sthitiban or Ryoti sthitiban	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	101
				Kayemi	Raiyat	89
				Pattadar	,,	81
	Nija or Nij rayati or Nij jami rayati or Rayati nija hale or Nija jami dhaner or Nijaswa raiyati nija jami or Sarkar haita prapt nija jami or Nij chas or Nija dakhal or Nij chash mokarari or Raiyat nij chas	(Held in khas possession) Raiyat	1861	Raiyati sthaiye hastantarer kshmata saha	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	45
				Rayat dakhal satwa	(Occupancy raiyat) Raiyat	44
				Chukani satwa	Raiyat	29
				Kshati puran dia dakhal	(Land possessed after giving compensation to the owner) Raiyat	13
	Kayemi	Raiyat	752	Rayat sthaiyee uttaradhikar O hastantarer adhikar saha bhumi satwa	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	12
	Chukani or Chukani satwa or Chukani nija satwa dakhalia	,,	520			
				Meadi satwa	Raiyat	10
	Mokorari sthitiban or Mokrari or Raiyat mokrari or Mokarari satta or Mokarari maurashe	(Settled raiyat holding at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity) Raiyat	514	Sthayee	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	8
				Malik satwa	(Proprietory right) Raiyat	5

Note :— No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		123			**962**			**77**		**160**
Madhya satta or Madhya swatta or kheot madhya swatta	Tenure holder	83	Anumati dakhal	Land held by permission or licensee	364	Jabar dakhal	Adverse possession	58	Rayati lease	24
			Sarkar nikat haita prapt or Sarkar haite prapta	Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	151	Sarkarer jami jabar dakhal	Govt. land adverse possession	13	Right from West Bengal Govt. exchange of labour	13
Ghatuali	Ghat wale (i.e., certain tenures created in the past in which the tenure holder enjoys the income of the tenure in return for guarding the ghats and carrying on functions of rural police)	27	Thika or Thika khajanar jami or Thika khajana or Thika jami or Thika satwa or Thika sutre	The land held as licensee on condition to pay stipulated money	151	Khas jabar dakahl	Adverse possession	6	Asthayi uttaradhikar O hastanter	4
			Sarkarer adheney	Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	80				Sarkar nikat nija	3
			Satwa bihin asthayee bhog dakhal	Temporary lessee of Govt.	45				Held from Govt. made a grant	2
Bramhttar	Rent free tenure granted to brahmins	7	Sarkarer nikat haita sarttadhina prapta jaminattya	Conditional lessee of Govt.	35				Zama	2
Malikani	Land held by a proprietor for maintenance	5	Sarkarer khas	(Govt. tenant) Temporary lessee of Govt.	29				Fashal uthpadan	1
Niskor tenure	Rent free tenure	1							Jamai	1
			Sarkarer udbritta	(Govt. surplus) Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	19				Vudan jogya haite prapt jami	1
			Ijara or Ijara thika	(Contract) Conditional Govt. lessee	14				Nana prukar raiyati	1
			Sarkari or Sarkarer	Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	13				Mulan	1
									Sarkarer nikat nija prapt	1
									Not stated	106

right to lease'

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE						
	Sthayee or Sthaye satya or Sthaee hastantar or Sthayee rayati	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	350	Pakhurey	(Who pays all costs of cultivation except rent and reaps all profits for which he pays a fixed amount to the land owner) Raiyat	3
	Sthayee uttaradhikari O hastanterer khamatajukta	(Permanent, heritable and transferable) Raiyat	291			
				Bikri satwa	Raiyat	2
	Sthayee uttaradhikar O hastanter adhikarer bhumi satwa	(Interest in land with permanent, heritable and transferable right) Raiyat	225	Malikana satwa	(Land held by a proprietory for maintenance) Raiyat	1
	Sthayee uttaradhikar hastanterer jajya	(Permanent, heritable and transferable) Raiyat	23	Sadharan rayati jot	Raiyat	1
				Uttaradhikar satwa	(Inherited) Raiyat	4
	Sthayee uttaradhikari or Raiyati sthayi uttaradhikari	(Inherited and held permanently) Raiyat	246	Jot or Jotdari	(Tenure holder) Raiyat	30
	Rayat sarkar haite prapta or Sarkar prapt raiyat	Raiyat	259	Khebot	,,	6
				Sikmi satwa	(Under raiyat) Raiyat	18
	Dakhali or Rayati dakhali or Dakhali swatta	(Occupancy raiyat) Raiyat	213	Rayati ghutkali or Mustari gutkali	Raiyat with khunkuti right, i. e., the right assured is not liable to enhancement	19
	Raiyati praja swatta or Krishi praja satwa or Praja satwa or Praja sathya jami	(The right of a cultivating raiyat) Raiyat	171			
	Khas or Khas jami or Khas dakhal	(Land in khas possession) Raiyat	94			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Thika bandobasta	*The land held as licensee on condition to pay stipulated money*	*12*					
			Lease	Temporary lessee of Govt.	11					
			Sarkarer nikat artha nirdistey prapt	Licensee in Govt. land on cash rent	8					
			Arther binimoy sarkari	Temporary lessee on cash rent	6					
			Sarkarer nikat asthai bandobastha	Licensee or lessee of Govt.	5					
			Anumati swatta	Land held by permission on lease or license	2					
			Asthayee	Temporary lessee of Govt.	1					
			Sarkari bhag	Licensee or Temporary lessee of Govt.	1					
			Sarkari meadi bandobasti	Temproary lessee under Govt.	1					
			Sarkari khan jamir bandobasta	Licensee of khas land of Govt.	1					
			Licence bale	Licensee or Lessee of Govt.	1					
			Pattan	New settlement	1					
			Contract	(Contract) Conditional Govt. lessee	1					

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL						
	Sthayee chukani	Raiyat	79			
	Mourashi dhan or Mourashi or Morushi sattya or Kayemi mourasi	(Permanent and heritable) Raiyat	66			
	Rayat dakhal satwa bisistha hastantarer	(Permanent and transferable) Raiyat	29			
	Raiyati paitrik satta or Paitrik or Paitrik sthitiban	(By inheritance) Raiyat	81			
	Raitati uttaradhikar sutre or Uttaradhikar swatta		31			
	Sthitiban	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	64			
	Mal swatta	(Having rights in land as different from rights in water) Raiyat	59			
	Meyadi satwa or Meadi satta or Meadi	Raiyat	55			
	Raiyati jot	,,	46			
	Ryot sthitiban sarkar haita prapta hastantar jogga	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	37			
	Chirasthai	Raiyat	29			
	Ryot sthitiban uthbandi or Uthbandi	(Land subject to a variable cash rent annually assessed on the basis of area cultivated during the year) Raiyat	25			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE						
	Pakhurey	(Who pays all cost of cultivation except rent and reaps all profits for which he pays a fixed amount to the land owner) Raiyat	23			
	Adhikari saha bhumi sathya	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	19			
	Kshati puram dia dakhal	(Land possessed after giving compensation to the owner) Raiyat	17			
	Warish sutre	Raiyat	15			
	Raiyat and madhya satta	(Held as raiyat and tenure holder) Raiyat	12			
	Bhag dakhal	(Right to the use of land) Raiyat	10			
	Uthbandi kabuliathy	(Written acceptance under which land is subject to a variable cash rent annually assessed on the lessees of area cultivated during the year) Raiyat	9			
	Bandobasti	Raiyat	8			
	Rayati bhagar binimayar or Fasal binimoy raiyati sthitiban	(Raiyat paying rent in kind) Raiyat	6			
	Kharida	Raiyat	4			
	Nirdirtra takar baduley	(On cash rent) Raiyat)	4			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE						
	Sthayee kabuliot or Kabuliat	(Written acceptance of 12 years lease) Raiyat	3			
	Kharida ryot sthitiban	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	3			
	Khas pawana	Raiyat	3			
	Raiyati-kobala sutre	(By purchase) Raiyat	3			
	Maukhik dan	Raiyat	2			
	Jiban sarta	(Life interest) Raiyat	2			
	Kharid sutre anumati dakhal	(Permission possession) Raiyat	2			
	Kayemi thika	(Permanent contract) Raiyat	1			
	Bemeyadi	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	1			
	Raiyati karsha	Raiyat	1			
	Raiyati akrisi	,,	1			
	Malkina	(Land held by a proprietor for maintenance) Raiyat	1			
	Pitri satwa hisabe kawala bihin	Raiyat	1			
	Ryot mocrab	(Raiyat holding at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity) Raiyat	1			
	Sthayee prajaswatwa	(Settled and cultivating raiyat) Raiyat	1			
	Ejmali satwa	(Joint holding) Raiyat	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE						
	Nishkar or Sarkari mourashi nishkar or Ryat nishkar or Chira sthayee nishkar or Niskar	(Rent free tenure) Raiyat	67			
	Madhya satta or Madhya sattadhikari or Madhya satya ryat sthitiban or Madhwa satwa devottar	(Tenure holder) Raiyat	175			
	Jot	,,	59			
	Madhya satwa nija jami	,,	12			
	Khebot	,,	4			
	Dabottar or Nij debottar or Debottar bhog jati or Ryoti O devottar	(Dedicated to a deity) Raiyat	79			
	Pirottar	[Dedicated to a pir (muslim saint)] Raiyat	7			
	Ryot sthitiban devottar	(Land dedicated to a deity and held as settled raiyat) Raiyat	5			
	Lakhraj or Lakherai	(Revenue free tenure) Raiyat	5			
	Masjit pratisthan	(Religious tenure) Raiyat	1			
	Sabayait sutre malik	(Trustee of a hindu religious land) Raiyat	1			
	Brahmottar	(Rent free tenure granted to brahmins, permanent and heritable) Raiyat	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE						
	Dar chukani or Dar chukani satwa or Dar chukani krishi praja satwa or Jot chukani	(Under raiyat) Raiyat	161			
	Korfa or Korfa rayati or Korfa bhag bistar	,,	140			
	Sikmi or Sikmi satwa or Kayemi sikmi	,,	59			
	Korfa O mukari mourasatta or Korfa O mukari satta	,,	3			
WEST BENGAL STATE (Tribal) Grand Total 1653						1427
				Raiyati or Ryot satwa	Raiyat	758
				Nija jami or Nija rayati or Nija or Nijazami ryoti	(Held in khas possession) Raiyat	167
				Ryot sthitiban or Ryoti sthitiban	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	101
				Kayemi	Raiyat	89
				Pattadar	,,	81
				Raiyati sthaiye hastantarer kshmata saha	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	45
				Rayat dakhal satwa	(Occupancy raiyat) Raiyat	44
				Chukani satwa	Raiyat	29
				Kshati puran dia dakhal	(Land possessed after giving compensation to the owner) Raiyat	13

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Contd.[2]

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
					104			**5**		**117**
			Anumati dakhal	Land held by permission or licensee	48	Jabar dakhal	Adverse possession	5	Mulan	1
									Rayati lease	10
			Satwa bibin asthayee bhog dakhal	Temporary lessee of Govt.	45				Not stated	106
			Sarkarer	,,	4					
			Sarkarer khas	(Govt. tenant) Temporary lessee of Govt.	2					
			Sarkarer nikat haite prapt	Temporary Govt. lessee	2					
			Ijara	The land held as a licensee on condition to pay stipulated money	2					
			Asthayee	Temporary lessee of Govt.	1					

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

State/District	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE (Tribal)						
				Raiyat sthaiye uttaradhikar O hastantarer adhikar saha bhumi satwa	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	12
				Meadi satwa	Raiyat	10
				Sthayee	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	8
				Malik satwa	(Proprietory right) Raiyat	5
				Pakhurey	(Who pays all cost of cultivation except rent and reaps all profits for which he pays a fixed amount to to the land owner) Raiyat	3
				Bikri satwa	Raiyat	2
				Malikana satwa	(Land held by a proprietory for maintenance) Raiyat	1
				Sadharan raiyati jot	Raiyati	1
				Uttaradhikar satwa	(Inherited) Raiyat	4
				Jot or Jotdari	(Tenure holder) Raiyat	30
				Khebot	,,	6
				Sikmi satwa	(Under raiyat) Raiyat	18

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE									
Grand Total 22004			**7**			**52**			**344**
	Praja satta	Raiyat	4	Bandhaki	Mortgagee in possession	19	Chakran	(Land held free of rent in consideration of some service to be rendered) Bargadar	184
	Raiyati satta	,,	3						
				Sudh bandhaki	,,	6			
				Khay khalasi or Khai khalasi or Khai khalashi	Usufructuary mortgage or Mortgagee in possession	17	Sreamer binimoye	(In exchange of labour) Bargadar	132
							Joth	Tenure holder	14
				Sud varana	Mortgagee in possession	10	Brahmmottar or Brahmmottar swatta or Bramhattar or Brahmma swtta	Rent free tenure granted to brahmins	13
							Madhya satta	Tenure holder	1

Note :— 1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
2. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent'
3. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent'
4. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

Institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		35			**20945**		**621**
Korfa	Under raiyat	35	Bhagchas or Bhagchasi or Asthae bhagchas or Fashaler benimoy bhagchas or Fashal bhagchas or Bhagchas babad or Bhagchashea prapta or Bhager chas	Bargadar	4986	Kutia	122
						Binimay	106
						Hastantar adhikar bihin satwa	79
						Barga bhagchas ryoti	78
			Barga or Bargadar or Barga bhag or Bhager benimoy barga or Bagh benimoy barga or Borga bhag or Barga bishabey or Barga chas or Bhag barga or Borga dar or Borga satya or Borga O bhaga or Barga jami	,,	3948	Tangs	54
						Ryoti and agency	47
						Jabar dakhal	44
						Sankarari	18
						Byakti bishese prapta or Byakti bishesh	14
						Bina satwa	9
			Adhi bhag or Adhi or Adha bhag satya or Adhi satwa or Adhi satya or Adhiya or Adhi satya O borga O bhager binimoy or Adha bhager binimoy or Barga prapti ardhak bhaga or Adha bhag or Ardha barga or Adhi chas or Adhi jami or Adhi O bhagchas or Adhi barga or Aporer jami ardhek bhag or Ardhek fashler binimoye bhagchas or Fashaler ardgangsher binimoya or Bhager binimaye fasaler ardhek or Ardhek bhag or Utpanna fasaler ardhek bhager binimaye	(1/2 share as rent) Bargadar	4317	Sanak bari	7
						Kabala sutre	7
						Not stated	6
						Kut-kali	4
						Hastantar bihin bhumisatta	4
						Kot varana	3
						Railer nikat haita prapta	3
						Krishani	2
						Vest	2
						Bykti bishasna artha dia prapta	2
						Satta bihin	1
						Chal-kut	1

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE									

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Bhager benimoy or Utpanna fasalar bhager benimoy or Bhager benimayer or Bhager or Bhager jami or Fasaler binimaye bhager jami or Bhager binimaye prapt or Bhager badaley or Bhager binimoya lowa jami or Phasal bhager jami	Bargadar	1580	Bandhu bas	1
						Bandhu ratna	1
						Kud	1
						Byajee	1
						L. B. dawan	1
						Jiwan satwa	1
						Bhumi satwa	1
			Bhag or Bhaga or Fasal bhag or Bhag binimoy or Bhag bili or Bhagey or Bhag jami or Bhaga koray or Bhaga pawa or Bhag jato or Bhaga fashaler binimoya or Bhaga dewa fashaler binimoya or Bhag sattya or Bhaga O phasalar binimoya or Bhag phasal or Bhag satwa or Bhagidar or Bhagbili sattya or Mayadi bhag sattya or Bhag benimoye prapta	,,	1336	Mot jali	1
			Fashaler binimoye or Utpanna phasaler benimoy or Utpanna fashaler binimaye prapta or Fashler binimoya prapta jami or Fasaler badaley	,,	347		
			Adhiar or Adhiari or Adhiari fasaler bhager binimoye or Adhiari praja	,,	567		
			Bhog dakhali sattar or Bhog dakhli satwa or Bhog satwa	(Right to the use of land) Bargadar	519		
			Asthayee bhog dakhal satwa or Satwa bihin asthayee bhog dakhal satwa	(Right to enjoyment of crops but not transferable) Bargadar	49		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal teminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE									

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Asthaye bhag jhot satha phasaler binimoy or Bhag jot	Bargadar	239		
			Bhagchas O thika or Bhager binimoy O *thika* or *Bhagchas* tika	(Partly in cash and partly as share of produce) Bargadar	167		
			Nirdista fashaler binimoy or Nirdishta fashal or Nirdista fasal (Sanja) or Nirdherista	(On condition to deliver fixed produce as rent) Bargadar	202		
			Artha nirdistha phasaler binimoy or Artha nirdista or Artha nirdista thika or Khajna or Khajna kara or Khajnaya or Arther binimoy	(On fixed cash rent) Bargadar	73		
			Adhi bhag chas O thika or Barga arther binimoy O bhager binimoy	(Partly in cash and partly as share of produce) Bargadar	247		
			Asthyee anumati dakhal or Anumati dakhal or Permissible tenant or Permissible cultivator or Satwa bihin anumati dakhal	(Permissive possession) Bargadar	2063		
			Bhag dakhal or Bhage dakhal	Bargadar	70		
			Asthayee or Asthayee binimoye or Asthayee bina satwa	,,	63		
			Chukti bhage	,,	31		
			Taker binimoy bhagchas	,,	24		
			Sanja or Sanjar binimaye or Shaja bhag or Shaja	(Delivering fixed produce as rent) Bargadar	21		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE									

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Uth bandi bhager binimaye or Uth bandi raghuna-thjiur sebayet sutre prapta	(Land subject to a variable rent annually assessed on the basis of area cultivated during the year) Bargadar	14		
			Moukhik bhag	Bargadar	19		
			Utpanna fasaler anser bhage dewa ryoti jami or Ryoti bhagdar or Ryot bhag	(Raiyati land delivering share of the produce as rent)Bargadar	17		
			Bhaga ba bhagchas	Bargadar	14		
			Annyer jami fashal bhage	,,	6		
			2/3 bhager binimoy	,,	3		
			Sikmi	,,	3		
			Dalgaon cha baganer nikat prapta	(Held from a tea garden) Bargadar	3		
			Rented tenant	Bargadar	3		
			Asthayee uttaradhikar O hastantar bihin	(No permanent, heritable and transferable right) Bargadar	2		
			Bhakti bishasher nikat haita bhager binimoya	Bargadar	2		
			Byakti bishes haita astho binimoya prapta	,,	2		
			Asthae khazna bhag	,,	1		
			Tebhaga	,,			
			Adhi utpanna fasaler bhager binimoye hastantar	(1/2 as rent without any right to transfer) Bargadar	1		

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE									
WEST BENGAL STATE (Tribal)									
Grand Total 1855						24			
				Bandhaki	Mortgagee in possession	13			
				Khay khalasi	Usufructuary mortgagee or Mortgagee in possession	4			
				Sud varana	Mortgagee in possession	7			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Devottar bhagchas	(Cultivating the land dedicated to a deity on crop-sharing basis) Bargadar	1		
			Sartta bihin bhaga lowa jami	Bargadar	1		
			Protisthan bhag fasal		1		
			Fashler binimoya chasher adhikar	(Cultivation possession on crop-sharing basis) Bargadar	1		
			Moukhik khajnaya	(On verbal cash rent) Bargadar	1		
					1724		**107**
			Bhagchas	Bargadar	18	Kutla	96
			Barga or Bargadar	,,	451	Bina satwa	9
			Adhi or Adhi satwa or Adhi sattya or Adhi bhaga or Adhiya or Adhi chas or Adhi jami or Adhi O bhag chas or Adhi barga	(1/2 share as rent) Bargadar	628	Kot varana	2
			Bhager benimoy	Bargadar	2		
			Adhiari or Adhiari fasaler bhager binimoye or Adhiari praja	,,	76		
			Bhog satwa	(Right to use of land) Bargadar	158		

WEST BENGAL

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

State/District	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE									

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

WEST BENGAL STATE

Grand Total **8281**

Raiyati (2685) Raiyati sthitiban (2163) Ryot sthitiban bhag dakhal satwa (135) Rayati swatta (120) Ryoti satta or hastantarer satwa (32) Praja satwa (32) Rayat hastantar jogya or Ryoti mokrari (25) Sthayee satwa (55), Sthayee Malikana sattya or Malikana (168) Madhya swatta (152) Jotdari (27) Chukani satwa (57) Darchukani (13) Jot Korfa (11) Kayamisikmi (8) Hastanter adhikar bin (1) Uttaradhikar (1) Uth bandi (19) Pakhurey (3) Adhi (668) Barga bhage (39) Bhager binimoye dewa ryot sthitiban jami (20) Ryoti sthitiban barga (165) Ryot bhag (3) Adhi fasaler Adhiari (11) Adniya (9) Anyer adhikar (1) Ardhek faseler hare (1) Ardha bhag dakhale (1) Ardha fasalar *binimoya* Maukhik bhage (16) Niskhar bhag dakhal sutre (5) Sätwa phasaler anshidar (13) Toloni dewa acha (2) Byajee (2) Nirdista fasaler binimoye (143) Nidrista phasaler bhag (9) Nirdista fasala ryoti (6) Nirdistta arther binimoya (3)

WEST BENGAL STATE (Tribal)

Grand Total **142**

Ryotshitiban (22) Rayati (20) Raiyati sthai uttaradhikarer kshmata saha hastantarer satwa (4) Jotdari (20) Sthayee varana (3) Adhi (24) Fasaler binimoye (6) Darchukani satwa adhiari (6) Adhiari (6) Barga (3) Adhi barga (2)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Asthayee bhog dakhali satwa or Satwa bihin asthayee bhog dakhal satwa	(Right to enjoyment of crops but not transferable) Bargadar	49		
			Nirdishta fashal	(On condition to deliver fixed produce as rent) Bargadar	4		
			Arther binimoye	(On cash rent) Bargadar	1		
			Anumati dakhal	(Permissive possession) Bargadar	328		
			Asthayee bina satwa	Bargadar	4		
			Sikmi	,,	2		
			Dalgaon cha baganer nikat prapta	(Held from a tea garden) Bargadar	3		

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

Ryoti sattya (34) Rayatisthai (22) Raiyati sthaiye uttaradhikar O hastantar adhikar saha (58) Raiyati sthaiye uttaradhikarer kshmata saha sthitiban (2) Rayati jot (21) Nij (13) Nija chas (3) Khas (4) Kayemi mourasi (5) Meadi bandobasto or Maadi or Rayat dakhal satwa (19) chukani (1) Niskhar (3) Raiat niskhar (1) Debottar (3) Kobala (44) Sikmi (31) Sudi bandhaki (55) Sud varana (6) Kot varana (3) Bhager binimoye (398) Bhag chas (141) Barga (136) Bhage deoa (74) Fasaler binimoye (72) Bargadar (61) Bhager binimoye bili (48) bhager binimoye or Utpanna fasaler bhager binimoye (23) Ardhek bhager binimoye (19) Adhi barga (14) Barga fasaler binimoye (7) bhaga dewa (1) Bayati swatta or Fashler adharangha (21) fasaler bhager binimoye dewa (17) Bhagidar (11) Chaser janya jami (20) Bhager binimoya chashkarano (5) Bargadar fashler binimoye bhag dewa-cha (3) Fashaler bhage (11) Kutia (2) Kala dhan (1) Sankari (4) Nirdhrista arthadara bargadar (2) Arther binimoye (17) Ijara (5) Khay khalasi (4) Thika (11) Thika bhage (2) Rail liner jami (2)

satwa (7) Chukani satwa (1) Darchukani (3) Uttaradhikar satwa (1) Rayat dakhal satwa (1) Sud varana (3) Kot varana (3) Kot sud Adhiya (2) Fasalar bhager bininmoye anyake dewa (2) Bargadar (1) Kutia (1) Bhager binimoye (1)

A. & N. ISLANDS

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Government (Item I (i) of the Schedule)*

Union Territory	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS						
Grand Total **197**			**78**			**119**
	Occupancy right	Occupancy tenant	28	Non-occupancy right	Non-occupancy tenant	119
	Panamre	,,	50			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease'
2. No entry against category 'Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures'
3. No entry against category 'Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land'
4. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
5. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)*

	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS						
Grand Total **39**			**30**			**9**
	Mineukten		30	Battai	Sub-tenant	7
				Adhiya	,,	1
				On share	,,	1

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'Mortgagees in possession'
3. No entry against category 'Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service'
4. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent'
5. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent'
6. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
7. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	
Grand Total **2**	
	Non-occupancy right (2)

DELHI

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Government (Item I (i) of the Schedule)*

	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Unclassified	
Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
DELHI								
Grand Total 490			485			1		4
	Bhoomidar	Bhumidar	436	Thekepar	Leased from Govt.	1	Held from Govt.	4
	Apni	,,	40					
	Proprieter	,,	5					
	Owner	,,	2					
	Maurusi	,,	1					
	Doadmiyan ki sanjhi zamin	,,	1					

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease'
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer'
3. No entry against category 'Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures'
4. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
5. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)*

	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
DELHI								
Grand Total **81**			**9**			**65**		**7**
	On cash payment from mandir	Asami	1	Bataipar	Asami	10	Maurausi	1
				Assami	,,	32	Annual assignment of Govt.	6
	Payment in money	..	8	Tenant	,,	11		
				Held from other person on share	,,	4		
				Tenant of private person on share	,,	8		

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent,, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
3. No entry against category 'Mortgagees in possession'
4. No entry against category 'Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service'
5. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent'
6. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
7. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

DELHI

Grand Total **13**

Land given to paivate persons for share or private person on share (12) Share of produce (1)

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

Union Territory	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but without right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
Grand Total **3647**			**3418**			**143**
	Malkiyat	Land owner (Bhuswami)	3418	Maurusi muzara	Occupancy tenant (Bhokta kashatkar)	31
				Ghair maurusi muzara	Non-occupancy tenant (Anabhukt kashatkar)	112
HIMACHAL PRADESH (Tribal)						
Grand Total **673**			**664**			**8**
	Malkiyat	Land owner (Bhuswami)	664	Maurusi muzara	Occupancy tenant (Bhokta kashatkar)	7
				Ghair maurusi muzara	Non-occupancy tenant (Anabhukt kashatkar)	1

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including
2. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
3. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		9			**49**		**28**
Muafi or Muafidar	Rent free tenure	7	Held from Govt. on lease	Temporary Govt. lessee	16	Not specified	28
Jagir	Jagir	1	Sarkari malkiyat	,,	9		
Inam fauzi	Grant to a soldier	1	Sarkar se lagan per	,,	8		
			Held from Govt. on theka	,,	8		
			Held from Govt.	,,	6		
			Mamla per	,,	2		
							1
						Not specified	1

right to lease'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

Union Territory	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
Grand Total **1352**			**1080**			**85**
	Maurusi muzara	Occupancy tenant (Bhokta kashatkar)	408	Rehan	Mortgagee in possession	85
	Ghair maurusi muzara	Non-occupancy tenant (Anabhukt kashatkar)	672			
HIMACHAL PRADESH (Tribal)						
Grand Total **284**			**252**			**14**
	Maurusi muzara	Occupancy tenant (Bhokta kashatkar)	95	Rehan	Mortgagee in possession	14
	Ghair maurusi muzara	Non-occupancy tenant (Anabhukt kashatkar)	157			

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3
		10			**33**
Muafi	Rent free	1	Chakote dar	Tenant (Fixed cash and kind rent)	12
Dan	,,	1			
Parvarish	For maintenance	2	Naqdi or Naqdi par	Tenant (Cash rent)	15
Mazduri ke badle	In lieu of service	3	Mamla	Tenant (Rent on revenue rate)	3
Muafi mandir	Rent free in lieu of temple service	1	Bashahra parta	,,	1
			Sarkari maliya par	,,	1
Dharmarth	Rent free	1	Lagan	Tenant (Rent)	1
Breaking the land for cultivation	Free of rent for three years	1			
					1
			Naqdi	Tenant (Cash rent)	1

HIMCHAL PRADESH

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

Union Territory	Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
HIMACHAL PRADESH			**20**			**113**
	Jins or Jins par	Tenant (Rent in kind)	13	Batai or Gala batai or Jins batai	Tenant (Share of produce as rent)	75
	Theka jins	Tenant (Fixed rent in kind)	6	Adh batai or Batai nisaf or Adh	Tenant (1/2 share of produce as rent)	7
	Gala bilmukta	,,	1	Basnu	Tenant (Share of produce)	13
				Bhawli	,,	5
				Ghar	Tenant (Share of produce as rent)	4
				Basnu 1/4 or Batai 1/4	Tenant (1/4 share of produce)	5
				Ghari or Gharta	Tenant (Share of produce as rent)	2
				Shashan	Tenant (Cultivator of temple land)	1
				Deota ka muzara	Tenant (of temple land)	1
HIMACHAL PRADESH (Tribal)			**12**			**4**
	Jins	Tenant (Rent in kind)	12	Batai	Tenant (Share of produce as rent)	3
				Shashan	Tenant (Cultivator of temple land)	1

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

HIMACHAL PRADESH
Grand Total **998**

Gehna or Rehan (43) Dharmarth (1) Ghair maurusi muzara (235) Batai (128) Maurusi muzara (60) Jins (50) Naqdi (3) Mamla par (3) 1/4 bhag (2) Ghari (1) Naqdi mamla (1) 1/4 bhag basnu (1) Mamla (1) Malkana (1)

HIMACHAL PRADESH
(Tribal)
Grand Total **44**

Rehan (8) Ghair maurusi muzara (24) Jins (5) Maurusi muzara (1) Gala batai (1) Not specified (5)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concld.

Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
		1		**10**
Muzara shikmi	Sub-tenant	1	Not specified	9
			For cultivation only	**1**
				1
			Not specified	1

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

Muda (16) Gala batai (13) Bhawli (12) Ghar (7) Chakotepar (7) Theka (7) Batai par (6) Basnu (5) Naqdi par (4) Nisaf batai (3) Land with others (1) Not specified (387)

L. M. & A. ISLANDS

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Government (Item I (i) of the Schedule)*

Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS			
Grand Total 475			475
	Jenmom	Jenmom	475

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND TENANCIES

TABLE II *Held from private persons or institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)*

Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS			
Grand Total 123			123
	Pattom or Verumpattom	Lease	20
	Customary verumpattom	Customary verumpattom	9
	Vilavilpakuthi pattom	Crop sharing	94

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

Union Territory	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MANIPUR						
Grand Total **2381**			**1505**			**598**
	Riotwari	Land holder (Periodic pattedar)	1505	Annual lease	Lease holder	598
MANIPUR (Tribal)						
Grand Total **625**						**598**
				Annual lease	Lease holder	598

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			*Jhum cultivators*		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		69			**192**			**17**
Khorpos	Land holder	69	Annual lease	Lease holder	192	Pamlou	Shifting land	17
		27						
Khorpos	Land holder	27						

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without right to lease'

MANIPUR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)*

Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent

Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3
MANIPUR			
Grand Total **282**			**282**
	Shanba	Tenants paying fixed produce rent	282
MANIPUR (Tribal)			
Grand Total **73**			**73**
	Shanba	Tenants paying fixed produce rent	73

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession'
2. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
3. No entry against category 'Mortgagees in possession'
4. No entry against category 'Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service'
5. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent'
6. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce'
7. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
8. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

MANIPUR		
Grand Total	37	
	Shandokpa (37)	
MANIPUR (Tribal)	Nil	

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

Union Territory	Ryotwari holder with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
TRIPURA						
Grand Total 7083			**4973**			**481**
	Jote (Raiyot)	Raiyot	4973	Kayemi taluk*	Intermediary	476
				Nishkar menaha*	Rent free	5
TRIPURA (Tribal)						
Grand Total 1335			**756**			
	Jote (Raiyot)	Raiyot	756			

* These intermediary tenures have since been abolished.

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession but
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited
3. No entry against category 'Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land'
4. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Jhum cultivators			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2
		611		**1018**
Jhum	Shigting cultivation	610	Khas	440
			Khas dakhal	49
Jhum-tilla	,,	1	Relief prapta	330
			Dakhal prapta	98
			Sarkar prapta	101
		328 –		**251**
Jhum	Shifting cultivation	328	Khas	42
			Sarkar prapta	19
			Relief prapta	141
			Khas dakhal	49

without right to lease'
right of transfer'

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE 11 *Held from private persons or*

Union Territory	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
TRIPURA						
Grand Total 4057			1176			156
	Dar taluki	Tenure holder	83	Kat	Mortgagee in possession	16
	Jote (Raiyot)	Raiyot	1093			
				Rehan	,,	134
				Rehan (Girbi)	,,	4
				Rehan (Rehahi)	,,	1
				Daysudi	,,	1
TRIPURA (Tribal)						
Grand Total 605			101			40
	Dar taluki	Tenure holder	14	Rehan	Mortgagee in possession	30
	Jote (Raiyot)	Raiyot	87	Kat	,,	10

Note :—1. No entry against category 'With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer'
2. No entry against category 'Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service'
3. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent'
4. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent'
5. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item 1 (ii) of the Schedule)

Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		2115			**213**		**397**
Barga	Crop sharer	2098	Korfa	Under raiyot	213	Jabar dakhal	65
Barga (Pattan)	,,	5				Anumati dakhal	332
Pattan	,,	2					
Paikasth	,,	10					
		182			**67**		**215**
Barga	Crop sharer	178	Korfa	Under raiyot	67	Anumati dakhal	152
Barga (Pattan)	,,	4				Jabar dakhal	63

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

TRIPURA

Grand Total **1233**

Jote (Raiyot) (782) Taluk (4) Dar taluki (1) Kayemi taluk (62) Niskar menaha (2) Rehan (26) Barga (335) Barga (Pattan) (9) Khas (5) Anumati dakhal (5) Dakhal (1) Not stated (1)

TRIPURA (Tribal) .. .. Nil ... ...

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

Union Territory	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3
PONDICHERRY			
Grand Total 745			
			714
	Sontham	Land owner-	714

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, but
2. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent and heritable possession but without or limited
3. No entry against category 'Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land'
4. No entry against category 'Encroachers and trespassers'
5. No entry against category 'Jhum cultivators'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Holders of special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3
		31
Janmam	Proprietor with absolute right	28
Saswatha janmam	,,	3

without right to lease'
right of transfer'

PONDICHERRY

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

Union Territory	With right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession			With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
	1	2	3	1	2	3
PONDICHERRY						
Grand Total 599			2			33
	Sontham	Land owner	2	Kuzhi kanam	Kuzhi kanam	15
				Reg	Reg	11
				Kaivasam kanam	Kaivasam kanam	7

Note :—1. No entry against category 'Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent'
2. No entry against category 'Crop-sharers without tenancy rights'
3. No entry against category 'Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants'

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)

Mortgagees in possession			Holding free of rent or on nominal rent in lieu of or not in lieu of service			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of house-holds
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		18			**1**			**382**			**163**
Kaivasam panayam	Mortgagee in possession	15	Manyam	Inam	1	Kuthagai	Tenant	305	Waram	Tenant	160
Bogyam	,,	3				Kuthagai sagupadi	Cultivating tenant	67	Pattam	,,	3
						Yela kuthagai	,,	10			

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)*

PONDICHERRY

Grand Total **306**

Pannai sagupadi (1) Bogyam (13) Kuthagai (237) Waram (52) Janmam (2) Kuzhi kanam (1)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(as on 17 February, 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales ... (Rest.)

AGRA—
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ... (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines ... (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra... (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. ... (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path ... (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co. Ghandi Road ... (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Ghandi Road ... (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge ... (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate ... (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road ... (Reg.)

AJMER—
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata ... (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros, Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market ... (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery U. P. ... (Reg.)
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co, 20, M. G. Road... (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road ... (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg ... (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Ghandi Marg ... (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road ... (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ... (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. ... (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh ... (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)

ANAND—
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road ... (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ... (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building ... (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 ... (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet ... (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar ... (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Rest.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle ... (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar ... (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ... (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent ... (Rest.)
3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road ... (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukerjee Road ... (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ... (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg. Sultania Road ... (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ... (Rest.)

BHUBANESWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 .. (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk ... (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandai Bros.

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)

BOMBAY—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
3. Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32 Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar ... (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. ... (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor ... (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum ... (Reg.)
8. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhanwadi, Kalbadevi ... (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road ... (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ... (Reg.)
12. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street ... (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
14. Thacker and Co., Rampart Row ... (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street ... (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road ... (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 ... (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess St. ... (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli ... (Reg.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road ... (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road ... (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road ... (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91 Walkeshwar Road ... (Rest.)
24. Dowamadeo and Co. 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate ... (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball P. B. 1505 ... (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane ... (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta and Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street ... (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69 A, Bolaram De Street ... (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street ... (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street ... (Reg.)
6. W. Newman and Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street ... (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street ... (Reg.)
8. R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension ... (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 1 C., College Square ... (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ... (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane ... (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 ... (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street ... (Rest.)
14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street ... (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre ... (Rest.)
16. Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street ... (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street ... (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10 Sarba Khan Road ... (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co. 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) ... (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subash Road ... (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah ... (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512 Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall ... (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector No. 22 D ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22 D ... (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22 B ... (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 ... (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22 B ... (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot ... (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road ... (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Officer Orissa Sectt.
2. Cuttack Law Times ... (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabag, P. B. 35 ... (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur & Sons, Mangalabag ... (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar ... (Rest.)

DEHRADUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road ... (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar ... (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ... (Reg.)
4. Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar ... (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies) P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road ... (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 ... (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)

8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi ... (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)
12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Raj Market ... (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran ... (Rest.)
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines ... (Rest.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subash Marg. ... (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808 Charkhawalan (Chawri Bazar) ... (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market ... (Reg.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market ... (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate ... (Rest.)
24 G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers 309, Nehru Bazar ... (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate ... (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers and Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura ... (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road ... (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines ... (Reg.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ... (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

1. The Agricultural College Consumers Co-op. Society ... (Rest.)
2. Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandir of Publishers & Booksellers

ERNAKULAM—

1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road ... (Rest.)
2. South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal ... (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road ... (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya ... (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan Gautam Budha Marg. ... (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency ... (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road ... (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd. Kadriguda, Chowarsta ... (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1. Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M. B. ...
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar ... (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar ... (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road ... (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Govt. Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul ... (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar ... (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller ... (Rest.)

INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura ... (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace ... (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj ... (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135 Jai Prakash Narain Marg ... (R.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing & Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema ... (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway ... (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar ... (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .... (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building P. B. No. 23 ... (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar ... (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 ... (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih ... (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market ... (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR –Sahyog Book Depot ... (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand ... (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90 Namdha Niwas Azad Marg. ... (R.)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents ... (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

1. Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate ... (Rest.)
2. Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala ... (Reg.)
3. University Publishers, Railway Road ... (Rest.)

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co. P. Box 100, The Mall ... (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park ... (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall ... (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation Raj House P. B. 200, Chowk ... (Reg.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26 Srinivasapuram ... (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh ... (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ... (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot ... (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) ... (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot, (State Book Depot)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Adwani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P.) Ltd., Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road ... (Reg.)
7. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road ... (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park ... (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—

1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road ... (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ... (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street ... (Rest.)

MADRAS—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760 Emgore ... (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane ... (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 ... (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street ... (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road ... (Reg.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road ... (Rest.)

MADURAI—

1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)
2. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons ... (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ... (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak ... (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bengali Ghat ... (Rest.)

MEERUT—

1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank ... (Reg.)
4. Bharat Educational Stores, Chhipi Tank ... (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers and News Agents ... (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building ... (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—

1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall ... (Rest.)
2. Hind Traders ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—

1. Mittal & Co., 85-C New Mandi ... (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—

1. Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate ... (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road ... (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ... (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle ... (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ... (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram ... (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building ... (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercentile Corporation, Toy Palace Ramvilas ... (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road ... (Rest.)

NAGPUR—

1. Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House ... (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar ... (Rest.)

NANDED—

1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P.B. No. 51 ... (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad ... (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—

1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/90 Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278 Aliganj ... (Reg.)

5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus P. O. B. 328 ... (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A Khan Market ... (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ... (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan Karol Bagh ... (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ... (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road ... (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society Lodi Road ... (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. and Novelles. P.B. 96, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji ... (Reg.)
19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath ... (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ... (Rest.)
21. People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road ... (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh ... (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ... (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar ... (Rest)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-I, Rohtak Road, P. B., 2521 ... (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 ... (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road ... (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave ... (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura ... (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony ... (Rest.)

PANJIM—

1. Singhals Book House P. O. B. 70 Near the Church ... (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7 Rau, 3 Idc Jamesia (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar ... (Rest.)

PATIALA—

1. Supdt., Bhupendra State Press
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar ... (Reg.)

PATNA—

1. Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2. J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan ... (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli ... (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore ... (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta ... (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons ... (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix ... (R.)

POONA—

1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana ... (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road ... (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana ... (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk ... (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar ... (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road ... (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents ... (Reg.)

RANCHI—

1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar ... (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review ... (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road ... (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publisher, Market Street ... (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti ... (Rest.)

SIMLA—

1. Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall ... (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) ... (Rest.)

SHILLONG—

1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D.
2. Chapala Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 ... (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency ... (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road ... (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road ... (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—

1. Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur ... (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road ... (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. .. (Rest.)

TRIVANDERUM—

1. International Book Depot, Main Road ... (Reg.)
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 ... (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road ... (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole ... (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana, Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate ... (Rest.)

VARANASI—

1. Students, Friends & Co., Lanka ... (Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 ... (Reg.)
3. Globe Book Centre ... (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Store, University Road, Lanka ... (Reg.)
5. B. H. U. Book Depot ... (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers ... (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet ... (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building ... (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. ... (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajya Bhandar, Bhorji Market ... (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C.

Railway Book Stall holders

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2. Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner
3. Higinbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

Foreign

1. S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
2. S/S Aktie Bologat, C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgartden (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India. Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad, (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O. I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17. Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
18. Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamai Road, Patna-1
19. Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Sanachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I. C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabalu'ia, 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur
34. O. I/C., S. I. S. I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S. I. S. I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
39. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
42. The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
43. The Registrar of Companies Pondicherry
44. The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P. B. 271) Bangalore

