



CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

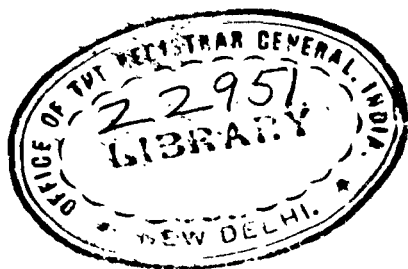
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INDIA

PART XI-A (i)

LAND TENURES IN INDIA

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961—UNION PUBLICATIONS

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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.

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India.

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					
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	Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted			
	(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 borderline 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 *warāmdar* in Madras. The terms for agricultural labourers in the respective States are *paleru*, *coolis*, *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, *raiyyat* 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 tenorial 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 composite 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
Máharashtra	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 Government	Held from private persons or institutions	Land leased out to private persons	Total	Owned or held from the Government	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	975	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

summary position of the extent of tenancy
obtaining in different States in 1961.

The following Table (Table III) presents

Table III
Extent of tenancy in 1961 and 1951

State/Union Territory	Percentage of tenant cultivators to total (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	...
		11.54	23.36
Gujarat		14.39	20.58
Former Bombay Area		2.34	85.55
Former Saurashtra Area		17.31	11.79
Former Kutch Area	20.78		
		18.50	28.07
Maharashtra		21.19	21.15
Former Bombay Area		16.26	54.06
Former Hyderabad Area		6.56	60.47
Former M. P. Area			37.27
Jammu & Kashmir	...	25.01	
Kerala	38.00	31.22	...
Madhya Pradesh	12.29	13.90	44.17
Madras	19.68	20.88	14.82
		25.07	49.75
Mysore		19.11	75.15
Former Mysore Area		33.27	32.48
Former Bombay Area	19.08	17.65	63.68
Former Hyderabad Area		45.60	17.15
Former Madras Area		32.22	73.76
Former Coorg Area			
Orissa	12.27	15.94	40.82
		38.60	46.06
Punjab		37.46	48.58
Former Punjab Area	27.03	41.02	41.14
Former PEPSU Area			
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 partly 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 arrangements 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 in 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 intermediate tenures 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 *khudkash* 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 *burgadars*) 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 *raiya*s 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 land-owners (*Maliks*) in Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

Although theoretically, the ryotwari tenure did not originally 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 permanent 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 raiya's or the under-raiya's 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 raiya's continue to enjoy

permanent rights. Non-occupancy raiyats are liable to ejection on grounds of failure to pay arrears of rent or misuse of land. While under the intermediaries they were liable to ejection 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 ejection 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 ejection 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 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 *Navim 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 ownership 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 belonging 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 cultivation 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-Jantia 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 ejection 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 past 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 households hold their lands as conditional 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 Government. 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 future etc. 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 allotted for a period of 5 years. In Tripura, lands are given in permissive possession (*anumati dekhali*) 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

Unauthorized 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 ²	...	65	...	...	7
Himachal Pradesh	1,352	...	1,080	85	10	33	20	113	...	1	10
Manipur	282	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...
Tripurā	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	Mortgages 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	...	...	102	146	258 ¹	...	...	...
Bihār	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 ²	...	26	17
Orissa	632	...	149	26	62	109	39	244	...	...	3
Punjab	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	13 ¹	...	...	...
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	Mortgages 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	Mortgage 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, *shtitiban* 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 relationship 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-*rai* 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 usufructuary 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 landowner, 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 ejection. 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 ejection 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 ejection 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 1/3rd 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 admitted 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 Telangana 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 legis-

lation 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, heritable 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., jotedaras 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 jotedaras. 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-raiayats and tenants of private lands of intermediaries, remain unchanged and they do not come into direct relationship with the State. Adhijars (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 ejection 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 of 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 ejection, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ th 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 in vogue in the plain portions of Autonomous Districts viz., Periodic Leases (Leases for 30 or 15 years) and Annual Leases. However, 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 Bujharat 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 intermediaries 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 ejection. 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 ejection on the expiry of the term of lease. Non-occupancy under-raiyats holding on oral leases are not liable to ejection 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 is about 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 rabis (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 $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum. If the tenant does not want to become owner or he falls into arrear of four instalments he is liable to ejection.

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 $\frac{1}{6}$ th 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ rd 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 lessee 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 ejection 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 mauroosi or gair mustakil). They are tenants-at-will and are liable to ejection 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 freehold 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 freehold 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 kandukrishi 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 kandukrishi lands and for making them subject to basic tax. By now, most of the lands have been assigned under the Kandukrishi 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 Papdarapattom 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, ejection 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 jennikaram 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, ejection 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
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(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 'rajahogam' 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 subse-

quently 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 until then 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 '*ottivilakanom*' 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 of 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 *inams* :

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 Sarvaṁanibham

This is an honorary 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 jennies 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 Shen-cottah 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 known 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 con-

sideration. '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 'Verumpattorndars' 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 kudiyruppu 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 jénmi, 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 laññ 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 then 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 khudkast 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 paintalls 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 disability 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 zamindari 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 ejection. 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 Shençottah 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 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % 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 relationship 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ejection 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 :** Khatadari 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 ejection 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 ejection except for transferring 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, matahtdars etc., subject to the pay-

ment 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 fish-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 (i) 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 ejection 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 ejection 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 Lands-downe 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.

WEST BENGAL

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 contractual.

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 subletted 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 Legislation

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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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, turmarie 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 ejection 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 ejection 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 ejection 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

TRIPURA

Intermediary tenures in Tripura were Kayami 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	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 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
	Bhukemandu		2052	Manyam or Manyamdar or Manyaku or Manyapu bhumi	"	801
	Shikmidar	" (Recognised share-holder)	1156	Nowkari inam	"	114
	Kabja or Kabjadar	Ryotwari pattadar	323	Nowkari manyam	"	1
	Hissadar	" (Co-sharer)	233	Chowdai inam	"	76
	Jeroyiti or Jeroyitidar	Ryotwari pattadar	126	Mokhasadar	"	28
	Swantam	"	112	Mirasi or Mirasi inam or Mirasidar	"	27
	Danam patta	"	43	Agrahara bhoomi	"	29
	Kharid bhumi	"	26	Shotrium or Shotria inam	"	17
	Dabbukonnadi	" (Purchased on payment of cash)	17	Maktha or Makthadar or Maktha bhumi	Maqtedar (Concessional tenure)	45
	Dhanyamdar	Ryotwari pattadar	3			
	Sarkari patta	"	1			
	Kamatha vyavasagam	"	1			

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

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		1127			12002
Prabhutvamu vadda tisukonnadi	Govt. land on temporary lease	432	Sivayi jama	Encroachment on Govt. land	5880
Prabhutvamu or Prabhutvamu vadda or Prabhutwa bhumi or Prabhutwamu	"	275	Sivayi jamadar	"	4103
			Sivayi	"	854
			Banjar	"	264
Sahakara kshetram	"	174	Gairan	"	255
Govt. land or Taken from Government	"	71	Mutta bhumi	"	228
Govt. vadda	"	60	Prabhutwa gayalu	"	222
Circle or Circle land	"	41	Akramana	"	72
Kharij khata	"	39	Prabhuthvapu akramana or Akramana prabhutvamu	"	56
Darakahast land	"	14	Prabhuthvapu akramana badava	"	33
Dharakasthu	"	10	Gayalu	"	23
Conditional lease	"	7	Podu	"	11
Dharakastadar	"	1	Kondapodu	"	1
Vinobha dana grahitham	Land gifted under Bhoodan to Bhoodan Yagna Board	3			

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				Anugnanesag-uimittam	Inam tenure (Generally with service attached)	4
				Yetti inam	"	1
				Devuni manyam	"	33
				Devalaya-sams 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
			3091			64
		Patta or pattadar	Ryotwari pattadar	2800	Inam	Inam tenure (Generally with service attached)	35
	Bhukamandu	"	288	Manyam or Manyamdar	"	8
	Hissadar	" (Co-sharer)	3	Nowkari inam	"	6
				Zamindar	Holder of zamindari tenure	15

ANDHRA
PRADESH STATE
(Tribal)
Grand Total 3942

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)—Concl'd.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		8			779
Conditional lease	Govt. land on temporary lease	3	Sivayi jama	Encroachment on Govt. land	412
Prabhuvamu vadda tisukonnadi	"	2	Sivayi jama-dar	"	192
			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			Mortgages 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	Swadhisanu 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

ANDHRA PRADESH

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 households	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	1	2	3
		61			4116			2478			18500
Kamdamdar	Land leased 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 Kowleku or Kowluku or Cowledar or Kowlu-daru	Tenant	9500
Makhasa	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	Dabbuku or Dabbu	"	478	Dhanyam gutta	"	333			
Devasthanam	Inam tenure	1	Sistu or Sistuku	"	197	Dhanyam or Dhanyaku	"	54	Palu or Paluku or Paludar	"	1581
			Dabbu gutta	"	115	Galla gutta	"	28	Batai	"	1136
			Sistu chellimpu	"	67	Kuttabadi	"	9	Vata or Vataadar or Vataku	"	1005
			Dabbu makta	"	65	Vatakusedyam	"	7			
			Cash cowlu	"	53	Gutta cowle	"	4	Vata chellimpu	"	618
			Munafha	"	40	Pasapu makta	"	2	Dhanyam vata	"	565
			Dabbu vata	"	29				Vata cowle or Vata kowlu	"	7
			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-operative farm	65
			Fasal munafha	"	8				Sagunimitham	Tenant	81
			Devanam 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			Mortgages 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
							Thanaka	"	6

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*ANDHRA
PRADESH STATE
Grand Total 17827

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

ANDHRA
PRADESH STATE
(Tribal)
Grand Total 353

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

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concl'd.

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 households	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	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		Dabbu cnellimpu	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 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 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 sanja 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 uttara-dhikar 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, dev-alaya, 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			
A. P. land	"	591	Grazingar dakhalmati	"	42	Jhum land	"	511
Asthayee bandobasta	Temporary lease holder of Govt.	2132	Grazingarmati	"	34	Jhum khet	"	112
Tauzibahir	Revenue payee outside the demand register	993	Paharar abad	"	33			
			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						
Pattahin	Unstable land holder	196						
Refugee grant	Allotee for refugee	73						
		1501						
Eksona	Annual patta holder	745						1837
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						

without right to lease'

ASSAM

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ASSAM STATE						
Grand Total	27163		3185			866
	Myadi	Occupancy raiyot	1396	Baganarmati	Non-occupancy raiyot	443
	Myadi (Nispikhiraj) 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			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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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 Adhi	Adhiar "	194 64
	Takar chuti or Takar chukti	"	340	Diranar 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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 lajdiamati 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 Adhi	Adhiar ,,	194 64

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

ASSAM STATE

Grand Total 22065

Myadi (18797) Niz swatta (751) Sthayee 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) Akbing land (231)

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

institutions (Item I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concl'd.

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

persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

adhikar sahābbumi swatta (1320) Sthayee hastantarar kshamata sahābbumi 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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
	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 Madada nam or Bapauti rasidi	Occupancy raiyat (Hereditary)	7457	Jamabandi or Jamabandi jot or Jamabandi raiyati or Jamabandi hak or Jamabandi raiyati kaemi	Occupancy raiyat (Settled raiyat of the village)	2954
				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 households	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	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 mazarua belagan or Gair mazarua dakhil or Gair mazarua dakhil me	Encroachment on Gair mazarua land	956	Mijan	29
Brit or Brit ka zamin	"	108	Sarkar se or Sarkari zamin or Sarkar se or Bihar sarkar se or Sarkar dwara prapt			Parti or Parti zamin	Encroachment on waste land	9	Topra	15
Brahmottar or Brahmottar lakhraj or Raiyati kaemi brahmottar or Raiyati brahmottar	Religious grants made to Brahmins	80	Diara or Diara bhit tanr or Gang shikast or Ganga jee men kata or Kosi men	Unstable land in river bed	188	Bina kagaj ka dakhli	Illegal possession	8	Kisani	14
Pujari pahan or Pahnai	Land given to pahan or religious head of the village for performance of bhut puja	23	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			Gasban or Gasban kabja	Forcible possession	5	Girhasthi	13
Sheojee kesewa karnehetu or Krishna arpan or Thakur jee ke zamin or Mandir me dan raiyati or Thakurbari 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	Railway line se nagdi par or Railway line se zamin or Railway se prapt or Railway se bandobasti or	Lease from Railway	74	Bihar sarkar ki zamin par kabja	Encroachment on Bihar Govt. land	4	Jama	12
						Utkar gair-mazarua	Encroachment	1	Tari bhith	6
									Milki	6
									Koliary	5
									Sansthan se prapt	4
									Mukarri	3
									Raiyati sarh bhanjan	3
									Raiyati rahmoi	3
									Gora kaemi or Gora or Apna gora	3
									Kalauti	3

right to lease'

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						
	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 dwafa prapt or Kewala bai or Bai-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 tendres			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	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	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
Shradh me dan	Gifted land	3	Sarkar se utkar	Lease from Government	48				B. Class	2
Wakf	Land to trust	1	Co-operative farm or Co-operative farm se	Lease from co-operative farm	42				Khista bai khurd	1
Maukhik dan patra	Land in gift free of rent	1	Bandobasti aerodrome	Lease	25				Tarka	1
Dakshina se prapt	Rent free land	1	Raj se prapt	Lease from state	13				Sayee manjan	1
Raiyati utkar belagan	"	23	P.W.D. or P.W.D. se prapt	Lease from P.W.D.	12				Scheme par jot	1
Lakhraj	Land exempted from payment of revenue	9	Bandh or Bandh ke andar or Kosi bandh ke andar	Lease	6				Dakshina	1
Khorposh	Maintenance grant	7	Ahar zamin or Ahari	"	3				Newasa	1
Parwarish ke waste	For maintenance	1	Pyne	"	2				Halbandi sarkar	1
			Sarkar ke taraf se sona ka chharan	Lease from Government	2				Magahi parti	1
			Sichai bibhag se prapt	Lease from irrigation department	1				Dusre se prapt	1
			Kaisar hind	Lease from Government of India	1				Photi	1
									Naya bandi	1
									Gandhi smarak nidhi ki zamin	1
									Kashi pra-gati sutra	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 Mautusi jamin	Occupancy raiyat (Hereditary)	311
	Apna or Niji or Apni jot ki zamin or Apni zamin or Khas or Apni nagdi			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 dakhil 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 Raiyat. 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 or Bakast tal or Bakast milkiyat or Bakast raiyati or Bakast kae or Milkiya or Zamin-dari	Occupancy raiyat (Land in cultivating possession of erstwhile land lords)	430	Bakast bando-basti or Bakast kharid	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired through settlement or by purchase of bakast land from erstwhile land lords)	

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 Apne 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
	Survey bakast	Occupancy raiyat (Bakast land of erstwhile landlord as recorded in the last survey)	27	Khatiani raiyati	Right recorded in the record of right	141
	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 raiyati	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right acquired on gair mazarua land)	117
	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 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
				Gair mazarua maurusi	Occupancy raiyat	4
				Bandobasti or Raiyati bandobasti or Bando-basti 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 households	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	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								



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						
	Bas kharidgi	Occupancy raiyat (Home stead by purchase)	6	Bandobasti or Pradhani bandobasti 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 bhiti 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
	Raiya raiyati bandobasti or Hukumnama bandobasti or Bando-basti kewala or Bihar sarkar se bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right acquired by settlement)	60	Ranka khurd bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat	2
	Raiyati jagir or Chakrana jagir kaemi or Jagir raiyat	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right on jagir land)	17	Pradhani bandobasti	Occupancy raiyat (Land settled with the village head man)	42
	Jagir kharidar	Occupancy raiyat (Right acquired by purchase of jagir land)	3	Pradhani jot	Occupancy raiyat (Headman's tenure or Land assigned to village headman for his service)	29
	Raiyati kaemi diara or Raiyati diara	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati right acquired on Diara land)	12	Raiyati bhuihari	Special aboriginal (other than mundas) holdings held by the descendants of the aboriginals	32

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			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 Sasurari 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	Mama se or Nanihal se prapt or Beti or Nati ko prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Held from maternal side)	7
	Khas mahal bakast	Occupancy raiyat (Government land in cultivating possession)	1	Nyayalay se prapt	Occupancy raiyat (Right conferred under court's order)	1
	Sarkari kaemi zamin	Occupancy raiyat	1	Bet kheta	Private land of ex-intermediaries in which no occupancy right accrues	1
	Sarmuain	"	1			
	Dokhtari se prapt or Dokhtari se	Occupancy raiyat (Land acquired by a daughter by succession)	3			

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 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	Occupancy 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

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 (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 bando-basti	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 bando-basti	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 bando-basti	Occupancy raiyat (Acquired by settlement from Government)	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 bharna or Rehan sud bharna or Batai sud bharna or Sud bharna par prapt or Sud nam or Nagdi sud bharna or Raiyati sud bharna	Mortgagee in possession	13116
	Dar raiyati kaemi	"	8			
	Utkar phauti firari or Phauti firari	Occupancy under raiyat (12 years possession)	7			
	School ki kaemi or Dan sarkar se prapt vidyalaya ke liya	Gifted land to school	2	Rehan or Rehan diya gaya or Rehan bandha huz 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		112			18727
Halwahi or Halwahi se prapt or Hal chalan 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 bando- basti 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 Coolie giri	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1.	2.	3.	1	2	3
Dhan katai	Service tenure	19	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
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	Dar raiyati	Under raiyat	91
Bojha me prapt	"	3	Araji nagdi	"	83
Dhan ropne par	"	1	Patau or Nagdi patau	"	67
Khet rakhwali me	"	1	Satta	"	60
Kudarwala se prapt	Service tenure (Land given to agricultural labourer)	1	Kabuliyat	"	11
Sewa me malik se prapt	Service tenure	1	Rakmi	Under raiyat (On cash rent)	7
Mehtar pakhana saf ke liya	"	1	Baswala thika	Under raiyat (Home stead on fixed rent)	3
Chulha jhokhna	"	1	Maushmi	Under raiyat	2
Kola bari	"	1	Thakur jee ki zamin nagdi	"	1
Betan me	"	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 ma'guzari	"	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 (ii) of the Schedule)—Contd.

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		53			534
Naukaran	Service tenure	45	Thika	Under raiyat	269
Prañānik men	"	6	Nagdi	Under raiyat (Paying cash rent)	177
Naukri pahnai	Service tenure (Pahnai lands given for service)	2	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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
	Chauraha par or Mani chauraha par or Batai chauraha or Chau- raha mani or Chauraha batai	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce of rice)	946	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
	Manhunda or Hunda or Batai manhunda	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce rent)	772	Bhawali par batai or Bhawali or Bhawali par ligai or Bhawali thika or Bhawali batai or Bhawali ke rup me	Under raiyat	3465
	Mankhap or Batai mankhap or Mankhata or Mankuta or Man- kurwa or Man- kurwa 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	Jinsi batai or Jinsi bhawali	Under raiyat	37
	Bhawali mani	„	2	Bhag or Bhag batai	„	34
	Bhawali chauraha	Under raiyat (Paying fixed produce of rice)	1	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			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2
		2		206
Dan raiyati sikmi	Raiyat to under raiyat	2	Gudasta	72
			Makhli	25
			Dhani	19
			Parihath	18
			Patit dakhial	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
			Bataf scheme jot	1
			Scheme malguzari	1
			Par pethai me	1
			Samajik	1
			Sansthaon se	1
			Achedi 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
BIHAR STATE						
				Tehai 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 daria 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			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 Bha- wali batai	"	68
				Sajba 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)—Concl.

Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names		No. of households
1	2	3	1		2
		2			7
Dar raiyati sikmi	Raiyat to under raiyat	2	Palihathwarf		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 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										
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 hakk-wali	"	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 households	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	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 patelipete 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 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	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
	Malikidi	"	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)—Concl'd.

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			160					
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								
Nokariyat inami	“	3	Lease	Temporary Govt. lessee	3					
			Sarkari bar-pato	“	3					
Yethni	“	3	Sarkari kharaba	“(Govt. waste land)”	2					
			Sarkar sharati	Temporary Govt. lessee (Conditional lease)	1					

GUJARAT

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		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 households	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	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	Cash share	"	13	Paisa laine	5
			Ryotwari santhni	"	66	Crop share	"	10	Ganot dharathi bakat rakheli	3
			Adane	"	48	Produce share	"	9	Sansthani	3
			Ryotwari ganotia	"	46	Pakao bhag	"	2	Kam chalou sharte	3
			Danori santhni	"	43	Choth bhage	"	1	Panjara poleni	1
			Santhna bhage	"	40				Baxis	1
			Santhni	"	36					
			Dane	"	31					
			Vighoti sharte	"	25					
			Uddhad	"	19					
			Ganot hakk	"	13					
			Bhade	"	8					
			Kabjedarno ganotia	"	7					
			Chalu ganotia	"	4					
			Rokad	"	2					
			Marjina khedut	"	2					

GUJARAT

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 hakni	„	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) Kheveda 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 I (ii) of the Schedule)—Concl'd.

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 households	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	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
	Malkiati (or Malkiat) kabil intikal	"	1226	Khatme chakdhari	"	51
	Malkiät mauroosi kabil intikal	"	451	Malkiat (or Malkiat) nakabil intikal	"	44
	Mauroosi kabil intikal	"	306	Mauroosi nakabil intikal	"	22
	Malkiat mauroosi	"	203	Khatme chakdhari nakabil intikal	"	15
	Malkiati intikal shuda	"	100	Irazi nakabil intikal mauroos	"	12
	Mustakil mauroosi	"	47	Malkiat mauroosi nakabil intikal	"	12
	Malkiat irazi kabil intikal or Irazi kabil intikal malkiati	"	39	Natur nakabil intikal	"	12
	Kabil intikal	"	38	Malkiat khatme chakdhari	"	11
	Mauroosi	"	29	Nakabil intikal rukba	"	6
	Mustakil	"	27	Kashtikar	"	4
	Malkiat hakiat	"	21	Bai nakabil intikal	"	3
	Kharid kardha	"	6	Khatme chakdari mauroosi nakabil intikal	"	2
	Bai kabil intikal or Bai shuda kabil intikal	"	5	Bilmuktha nakabil intikal	"	1
	Kabil intikal naqdi kasht	"	4	Malkiati khatme chakdhari nakabil intikal	"	1
	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 (*) 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					

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 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)—Conold.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers			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
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					
Taba 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 bilagan 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			517
	Mustkil mauroosi	Occupancy tenant	93	Mustakil mauroosi (or Mauroosi) 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	Natur	"	59
	Irazi jisko malik wapis nabe le sakta	"	26	Nakabil wapsi kabza lagan naqdi	"	42
	Mauroosi kabil intikal	"	26	Bhatai gala mehfooz	"	40
	Mustkil mauroosi nakabil wapsi kabza (or Mustkil mauroosi nakabil wapsi)	"	25	Nakabil intikal (or Nakabil intikal rukba)	"	37
	Bainama mustkil registered kabil intikal	"	8	Mehfooz nakabil intikal (or Muzaria mehfooz nakabil intikal or Mehfooz muzaria nakabil intikal)	"	35
	Mustakil irazi	"	8	Mauroosi (or Mouroos) nakabil intikal	"	33
	Mustakil kasht kabil intikal	"	8	Muzaria mehfooz lagan ghala bhatai	"	20
	Kabil intikal	"	5	Mehfooz muzana naqdi bilmukta	"	18
	Mustakil kasht	"	5	Mehfooz muzaria ghair mauroosi	"	14
	Muzaria mauroos jinsi lagan	"	5			
	Mauroosi ba iwaz naqdi lagan	"	4	Kabja nakabil intikal	"	8
	Mustakil kabil intikal	"	4	Mauroosi nakabil intikal kabza	"	7
	Mustakil mauroosi nakabil shamlat	"	4			
	Irazi kabil intikal	"	3	Nakabal wapsi kabja ghala bhatai par	"	7
	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

JAMMU & KASHMIR

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		18			5
Rehan	Mortgagee in possession	8	Bakshaish	Tenant holding free of rent not in lieu of service	2
Bai	"	4	Bila lagan	"	1
Batur ikrar bai	"	3	Bila lagan kabil wapsi kabza	Tenant holding free of rent in lieu of service	2
Naqdi rehan	"	2			
Ghirvi li huyi	"	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE	Malkiat	Occupancy tenants	3	Mustakil mauroosi nakabil intikal khature chakdhari	Protected tenant	5
	Mustakil	"	3	Natur 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
	Natur 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE			247			34
	Naqdi ghair mauroos	Tenant paying fixed cash rent	45	Jinsi ujrāt par (or Jinsi ujrāt)	Tenant paying fixed rent in kind	18
	Irazi naqdi lagan par	"	35	Jinsi ghair mauroos nakabil intikal	"	14
	Naqdi	"	31	Jinsi lagan	"	2
	Naqdi ujrāt (or Naqdi ujrāt par)	"	17			
	Muzariāt 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			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2
		1179		143
Ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal	Tenant paying share of produce	208	Mustakil mauroosi maalik bedakhhal kar sakta hai	42
Hisa bhatai or Bhatai	"	160	Mustkil mauroosi kabil wapsi kabza	23
Ghair mauroosi (or Ghair mauroos)	"	91	Mustakil mauroosi jo malik wapis le sakta hai	20
Hisa bhatai ghair mauroosi (or Ghair mauroosi hisa bhatai)	"	75	Mustakil pata malik bedakhhal kar sakta hai	13
Kabil bedakhli behisani	"	64	Mehfooz kabil intikal	12
Iraji jo maalik wapis le sakta hai	"	59	Custodian	10
Ghair mustkil nakabil intikal	"	56	Zer kasth	6
Hisa bhatai par nakabil intikal	"	50	Khalsa sarkar nakabil intikal rukba	5
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 kabil intikal	4
Ghair mauroosi kasht	"	31	Ghair mauroosi Iagan khalsa sarkar	3
Ghair mauroosi kasht	"	31	Malkiati ghair mauroosi nakabil intikal	3
Kabza arzi nakabil intikal	"	31	Kabza mauroosi kabil bedakhli	1
Ghair mauroosi ghala bhatai	"	29	Khalsa mustakil kabza kabil intikal	1

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			
	Natur 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 households	Local names	No. of households
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 Hise 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*

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent

Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent

State/District	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 households	Local names	No. of households
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 lagan behisa gala bhatai	„	3		
(1/2) Hisa jinsi bhatai par	„	3		
Hisa bhatai (1/4) nakabil intikal	„	3		
Hisa nispi	„	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		

JAMMU & KASHMIR

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE II *Held from private persons or*

Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent

Ordinary tenants paying fixed produce rent

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
STATETABLE III *Land leased-out to private*JAMMU &
KASHMIR
STATE
Grand Total 973

Mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal (or Mustakil mauroosi kabil intikal kabza) (132) Malkiati (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 diyai huyi (5) Malkiati naqdi maliya (5) Malkiati jinsi ujrati 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 ujrati 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 diyai 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 diyai 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 nakabil (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 wapsi le sakta hai (2) Mustakil mauroosi kabil wapsi Gair mauroosi behisa gala bhatai (1) Gair mauroosi bila lagan (1) Gair mauroosi theka (1) Gair mustakil (1) Gala Jinsi lagan (1) Jinsi ujrati par 1/4 hisa (1) Maliya par (1) Mustakil 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)—Concl'd.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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 gayi malkiat jinsi gala bhatai (2) Kabil intikal hisa batai (1) Mauroosi kabil intikal naqdi ujrati (1) Mauroosi mustakil kabil intikal gala batai (1) wapsi nahin le sakta (1) Mustakil muzaria (1) Muzaria mauroosi nakdi (1) Muzaria mauroosi naqdi kemal (1) wapsi kabza lagan naqdi ujrati par (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 ujrati (or Naqdi ujrati par) (5) Patadari (5) Khalsa sarkar allot shuda (4) Gair (or Ghair) mauroosi diyi gai irazi (3) Khalsa sarkar nautur (3) Malkiat nakabil intikal (3) Arzi pata par jo malik wapsi le sakta hai (2) Ghair mustakil kabil intikal (2) Irazi gala batai (2) Jinsi ujrati hisa bhatai (2) Jinsi ujrati par diyi hai (2) Mal-kabza (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) Ujrati 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	17

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
	Pandaravaka kanom	12
	Pandaravaka konapattom	1
	Mulgeni	22
	Vaidegeni	6
	Arwar	4
	Kudijenmikaram	1
	Varom	6563
	Chalgeni	350
	Otti	4713
	Patta otti	480
	Kuzhikanam otti	51
	Devaswam otti	35
	Ura otti	10
	Sreepandaravaka otti	8
	Kana otti	2
	Kandukrishi otti	1
	Otti kanom	1
	Jemikarom otti	1
	Kaivasapanayam	41
	Marayapattom	39
	Marapattom	27
	Sree pandaravaka	814
	Sreepadomvaka	89
	Inam	73
	Karanma	57
	Sreepandaravakapattom	1
	Kuthuviruthi 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 <u>but without</u> 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
	Pattedar bhuswami	"	1	Sarkar se prapt	"	145
	Sarkar se prapt or Sarkar se	"	646	Samil	"	53
	Sarkar se prapt pacca krishak	"	230	Bhai batwara	"	22
	Sarkar se prapt bhuswami or Sarkar se prapt bhumiswami	"	197	Batwara or Batware se prapt	"	9
	Sarkari	"	61	Apsi bikri	"	8
	Rayat pattedar or Raiyat patte ki or Raiyat patta	"	246	Bikri	"	6
	Shashki pattedari or Shashiya pattepar or Sarkari pattepar or Sarkari patta	"	10	Jot ki jamin	"	6
	Khatedar	"	222	Apsi batwara	"	5
				Bhai hissa or Bhai hisse ki jamin	"	5
				Bhurajswa se	"	3
				Nilam me kharidi	"	2
				Pita se hissa	"	2
				Hissa batai	"	1
				Kimatper	"	1

Note:—1. No entry against category 'Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession included'.
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 households	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	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	Bila ijajat	„	131	Bilalagan	6
Kotwari or Kotwari hak or Kotwari jamin mafi	„	12	Gair maurusi	„	84	Anadhikar or Andhikirat or Adhikar rahat	„	100	Gair patte ki	1
			Sarkari jamin	„	48				Unclassified	156
Sarkar mafi khidmat	„	5	Dan me or Dan se prapt or Dan par or Dan ki bhumi or Dan se	Bhoodan lessee	27	Anyakaranti	„	74	Supurdgi	7
Chowkidari	„	3				Nejayej kasht or Nazayej (or Nazaya) kabja or Nazayej	„	44		
Uphar swarup (Bina muabja)	„	1	Bhumidan dharak or Bhudan dharak or Bhudan or Bhumidan se prapt or Bhumidan or Bhudan se prapt	„	24	Beja kasht	„	24		
Sewa chakri	„	1				Navtod jamin or Navtod	„	17		
Sewa bhumi	„	1				Beja (or Beza) kabja	„	13		
Shashan se prapt chowkidari	„	1				Abedh adhi-patya bhumi	„	3		
Gram sewak	„	1	Special lease	Govt. lessee	14	Jabran kabja	„	1		
Kotwari gram naukar	„	1	Van vibhag ka kabja karne ki shartpar	„	13	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*

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

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 kashkari	"	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 households	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	3	1	2
			Anudan se prapt	Govt. lessee	1					
			Bandan nagdi se	„	1					
			Gaon ki charwahi jamin	„	1					
			Shamlat	„	7					

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 <u>but without</u> 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	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 households	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	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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)—Concl'd.

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 households	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	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	Dan se or Dan me or Dan se prapt	„	9	Beja kasht	„	24		
Gram sevak	„	1	Van vibhag-dwara prapt	Forest land	8	Beja kabja	„	7		
			Van vibhag ka kabja karne ki shartpar	Govt. lessee	13	Bila ijajat	„	4		
			Shamlat	„	3	Atikraman	„	2		
						Navtod jamin	„	2		
						Sarkari najayaj 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	Mortgages 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			
	Girvi or Girvi se	"	12	Puja se	"	1	Lagan or Lagan se or Lagan or Lagan par prapt	"	271
	Gaban	"	8						
	Apsi girvi	"	2				Reg nagadi or Reg or Regha or Regaha or Reg par	"	452
	Nagdi girvi	"	1						
	Apsi bikri girvi	"	1				Munafe se or Munafa	"	52
							Jama se	"	1
							Bhade se	"	12
							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 (iv) 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 households	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	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 Jins ardh batai or Reg\ adhiya 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
Jins or Jins par or Jinsi or Jinse	„	22				Up kfishik or Up krishak	„	205	Beja kabja or Beza kabza	54
Jinsi theke par	„	8							Majduri or Majduri se	35
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				Beja kasht	21
			1/3 batai or Tihai batai or 1/3 batai se or Tihai batai se	„	117				Navtod jamin or Navtod	22
			1/4 jins batai or 1/4 batai se or 1/4 batai	„	59				Aneya lagan se prapt	14
			2/3 batai	„	1				Anadhikar kabja	11
			3/4 batai	„	1				Amla par	11
			1/6 batai	„	1				Rishtedari se prapt	9
			Bhaoli or Jins bhaoli	„	14				Nazayaj jamin	5
			Lease par	„	17				Rishtedar se	5
			Mahetane se	„	3				Dusre se prapt	4
			Nagd batai	„	1				Sarkari navtod	2
									Bandha	2
									Bila ijajat	2
									Muft se prapt	2
									Jirat ki shas-kiya lagan	2
									Amalpar	2
									Anyasthan par	1
									Any logo se prapt	1

MADHYA PRADESH

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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	Lagan or Lagan par or Lagan se	"	78
	Girvi	"	2				Reg or Regha	"	9
	Nagdi girvi	"	1				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 (1) Rahan (48) Girvi (9) Gahan (3) Dan me di gai (1) Batai (697) Adh batai (682) Batai Reg (38) Tiha' bata' (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 kb 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) Conclud.

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 households	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	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 Adh batai se or Adha	Occupancy tenant	388	Shikmi	Occupancy tenant	184	Beja kabja or Beza kabza	54
Theka or Theke par	„	5		„	—	Up krishik	„	70	Unclassified	21
Bhu agam dane par	„	5	Batai or Batai se or Batai par or Jins batai	„	373				Beja kasht	21
			1/3 batai or 1/3 batai se	„	28				Navtod jamin or Navtod	22
			1/4 batai or 1/4 batai se	„	13				Anadhikar kabja	11
			Bhaoli or Jins bhaoli	„	11				Nazayaj jamin	5
			Lease par	„	17				Sarkari navtod	2
			Mahetane se	„	3				Bandha	2
			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) Lagani (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) Raban 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) Mehtane 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		478			1567
Sarkar or Government	Govt. lessee	318	Sivajima	Encroachment	698
Pandaravahai pattam	„	87	Puthuval or Puduval	„	163
Sarkar nilam	„	20	Akranippu or Akramanam	„	148
Sarkar kuthahai	„	3	Porampoku	„	133
Darkast	Govt. grant	29	Sarkar tharisu	„	130
Kuthagai pattam	Grant subject to condition	11	Government miscellaneous	„	126
Condition patta	„	2	Sarkar sivajima	„	58
Ayan jeevanamsam	Ryotwari enjoyment till life	2	Encroachment	„	57
Jeevanamsam	„	2	Porampoku akramanam	„	14
Bhoodan or Poothanam [Bhoodan or Boothanam (Bhoodan)]	Donated land distributed by Bhoodan Yajna Board	4	Sarkar porambo-khu	„	4
			Memo	„	1
			Sarkar or Anatheenam	Encroachment of an assessed waste land	35

without right to lease'
right of transfer'

TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

TABLE I Owned or held from the Govern

ment (Item I (i) of the Schedule)

Special alienated or other non-ryotwari tenures

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land

Encroachers and trespassers

Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	13787			478			1567
Zamindari land or Estates	301	Sarkar or Government	Govt. lessee	318	Sivajima	Encroachment	698
Inam tenure	1331						
"	1098	Pandaravahai pattam	"	87	Puthuval or Puduval	"	163
"	327						
"	35	Sarkar nilam	"	20	Akranippu or Akramanam	"	148
"	27						
"	6	Sarkar kuthahai	"	3	Porampoku	"	133
"	3	Darkast	Govt. grant	29	Sarkar tharisu	"	130
"	4						
"	1	Kuthagai pattam	Grant subject to condition	11	Government miscellaneous	"	126
Inam tenure (Generally attached with service to village community)	98	Condition patta	"	2	Sarkar sivajima	"	58
"	7	Ayan jeevanamsam	Ryotwari enjoyment till life	2	Encroachment	"	57
"	6	Jeevanamsam	"	2	Porampoku akramanam	"	14
"	1						
Inam tenure (Assessment free)	2	Bhoodan or Poothanam [Bhoodan or Boothanam (Bhoodan)]	Donated land distributed by Bhoodan Yajna Board	4	Sarkar porambo-khu	"	4
Service inam	91						
"	22						
"	1				Memo	"	1
"	1						
Religious inam	1				Sarkar or Anatheenam	Encroachment of an assessed waste land	35
Property with absolute right	10421						
Janmam registered in one's name	1						
Janmam owned	1						
Perpetual lease	1						

without right to lease' right of transfer'

le and transferable possession but ble possession but without or limited

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			152			2897			297
Grand Total 20856									
	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			
				Saswatha anuboga pathyam	"	21	Manyam	Inam	152
							Kovil manyam	"	31
	Kanapattam	Absolute right of ownership on payment of jenmikaram 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		7624			4239			5647
Kuthahai	Tenant	6986	Pattom	Tenant	3665	Waram	Tenant	5534
Kattukuthahai	"	531	Pangu	"	330	Sariwaram	"	44
Panam	"	75	Tenancy rights or Kudiansithira thamsom	"	217	Swamibogam	"	29
Lease	"	27	Pattawaram	"	19	Warakuthahai	"	28
Rokkaku-thahai	"	2	Pattakattukuthahai	"	4	Ulavadi-pathyam	"	4
Marayapattom	"	2	Pathadaippusamudre	"	3	Pothuvaram	"	3
Sahupuddikuthahai	"	1	Thanyakuthahai	"	1	Kaiyerwaram	"	2
						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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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
	Khudda or Khudda malkichi	"	10290	Navin shart	Occupant (New and restricted tenure)	923
	Pattedar or Pattiyane or Pattiware or Pattedar malkine or Malak pattedar	"	6226	Malkichi navin shart	"	236
	Swatachi or Swatachi malkichi	"	2429	Licency	"	48
	Khalsa or Malki khalsa	"	1427	Shartine	"	8
	Khatedar or Khatedar malkichi	"	964	Navin avibhajya satta prakar	"	6
	Shikmidar or Shikmidar malak or Malki shikmidar	"	822	Sarkari navin shart	"	2
	Rayat malkichi or Malkichi rayatwar	"	706	Shartichi kharedi	"	1
	Malkichi juni shart	"	587	Sarkari lilava prama-ne kharedi	"	1
	Swamitwachi	"	68	Satta niyantric prakar	"	1
	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	Dnyatich	6
Sarkari inam	Alienated (Service inam)	213	Sarkari plot	"	112	Tari	4
Sanadi inam	"	5	Kool	"	100	Malâ	3
			Forest plot	"	65	Khari jamin	3
Inami pattedar or Inam pattyachi	"	4	Eksali	"	58	Lavani pattyachi	3
			Sarkari gayran plot	"	42	Vatyane	2
Jahagir	"	3	Minaicha pattedar	"	38	Nisarpattyachi	2
Inami hakkachi	"	1	Sarkari forest plot	"	18	Varkas	1
			Forest eksali	"	17	Diwani jamin	1
Inam varga dharak	"	1	Khalsa sarkari	"	15	Mal deun	1
			Makitta sarkari	"	15	Bramhni gabri	1
Hadole	Alienated (Inam to village servant)	10	Kotwali jamin	"	13	Itar sabhasadanchya malkichi	1
			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 (Religious inam)	55	Sarkari dhare karyane	"	2		
			Sarkari kool	"	2		
Deostham inam	"	29	Navade	"	1		

without right to lease'

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			
	Gharikelela 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 (a) 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
			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 1	Legal terminology 2	No. of house-holds 3	Local names 1	Legal terminology 2	No. of house-holds 3
MAHARASHTRA STATE	Hakkane	Occupant (Old tenure)	1			
	Nattaga kadun	"	1			
	Parat boline	"	1			
	Tabedar	"	1			
	Swapit (Self made)	"	1			
	Kharida patta	"	1			
	Itarakadun	"	1			
	Phed khat	"	1			
	Jod pattedar	"	1			
	Vatni patra	"	1			
	Gali	"	1			
	Samaik	"	1			
	Kabjeddar	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				

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MAHARASHTRA STATE (Tribal) Grand Total 6591			5046			921.
	Malkichi or Jamin malaḥ	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)—Concl.

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
		89			500		35
Inam	Alienated	75	Sarkar	Temporary Govt. lessees	231	Bagayat	30
Sarkari inam	Alienated (Service inam)	10	Sarkari plot	"	96	Lavani pattyachi	3
Jahagir	"	3	Eksali	"	53	Vilalga	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		

MAHARASHTRA

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 vâhiwat 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			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
1	2	3	1	2	3
		72			16
Kabje gahan	Mortgagee in possession	36	Inam or Inami	Alienated	7
Gahan or Gahandar or Gahan hakkane	"	25	Deosthan inam or Deosthan or Devachi	"	5
Taba gahan	"	9	Kotwal dungri	Alienated (Service inam)	2
Khand gahan	"	1	Patil inam	"	1
Gahan patrakane keleli	"	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			
	Sadbe kool	"	118			
	Munafyane or Munafedar	"	112			
	Babudar	"	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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
Hishywar or Hishedar	"	1209	Pot kastakar	"	47	Itarakadun	40
Watyane or Watekari	"	657				Lagwadis deleli	16
Bhageli	"	239				Vahildar	12
Bhag watyane	"	133				Shet majur	11
Bhagine or Bhagidar	"	69				Keleli	9
Batau jamin	"	55				Dusaryachi milaleli	7
Majachya hishyawar	"	50				Bhadakicha	5
Angwatyane or Angwatekari	"	47				Kararane	4
Malkar	"	41				Lawani	4
1/2 hishyawar or Nimme hishyawar or 1/2 bataine or Nimme bataine or Ardhalne or 1/2 mal hishyane	"	39				Shet sara deon or Shet saryane	4
Palkar	"	35				Mukrar	4
1/3 hiseyawar or Tisaridar	"	18				Panch varshik	4
Chauthaine	"	11				Majurine	3
Kooldar hishyane	"	9				Sheti	3
Hishywar bataine	"	7				Warkas or Warkas jamin	3
Maipal	"	4				Karari	3
Dhanyacha watekari	"	3				Chawadine or Chawadichi	3
Mal deon keleli	"	2				Kasane keleli	2
Haptyane	"	1				Dusarya kadun keleli	2
Takshimdar	"	1				Rohnechya	2
						Saunthe kadun	2
						Lagwadis ghetaleli	1
						Berde	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						
	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
						Dusaryā kadun	1
						Dusaryāchi	1
						Bhavachi	1
						Samgane	1
						Vahit keleli	1
						Declared	1
						Tari	1
						Palī 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

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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) Kabjeddar (379) Phed gahan (14) Transferable inheritable (13) Malki hakka or Malki hakkachi (9) Malak rokh rakkam or Malkichi juni 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 dileli (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 karane (2) Rokh rokkamechya khandane (1) Itar ismas lavaleli (1) Mulans vateleli (1) Bhavakade (1) Mokashi (1) Dandga 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) Bbartine (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) Kabjeddar (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)—Conold.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			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
						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) Hereditary owner (Varsa hakkane) (3) Malkichi kul vahivat (3) Malak chaouthane (3) Malkichi vatyane (1) Kabje pattedar (1) Hissiyane 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) Hissiyane 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 Laganis (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 lavolchi 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) Tijane (3) Dusaryachi thokyane (3) Vatvdar (3) Majurine (2) Kul vahivatine (2) Gavhali (2) Eksali (2) vatavar (2) Mirashi hakkane (2) Dhanya khandane (2) Nokarnama (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 shafes (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) Polkar (1)

Bhumidhari (1) Navi shart (2) Inam (2) Batai or Bataine or Bataivar (43) Hissiyavar or Hissiyane (18) Saunrakshit kul or Saunrakshit or Rokh rakkamevar (6) Sadhe kul (4) Kauldar (3) Saunrakshit (3) Pancha varshik kararane (2) Kul vahivatine (2) Thokyane (1) kulakade (1) Maktyane (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			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						
Grand Total	53490		51278			1031
	Hiduvali	Registered occupant Registered holder	16823	Inam	Service inam	416
				Raitaki inam	"	96
	Swantha	"	10186	Raitapivatan	"	92
	Swantha hiduvali	"	2043	Thoti inamti	Inam granted to watchman for continuing service	80
	Swantha khate	"	553			
	Swantha saguvali	"	464	Inamti	Service inam	62
	Swantha jamin or Swantha jamin	"	277	Inam land	"	48
	Swantha malki	Registered occupant	202	Sarkari inam	"	40
	Swantha mula	"	95	Chakari hola	"	23
	Swantha patta jamin	Registered holder	64	Chakari kodige	"	5
	Sarkari swantha	Registered occupant	63	Chakari inam	"	2
	Swantha khatedar	"	57	Chakari jamin	"	3
	Swantha bhumi	Registered occupant Registered holder	35	Nankari jamin	"	1
				Sanadi	"	1
				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			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		1139			47
Sarkari or Sarakara	Temporary lessee	982	Sarkari pada	Unauthorised cultivation	47
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			

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MYSORE STATE	Patta	Registered occupant Registered holder	7083	Inamti kodige	Service inam	5
	Pattadar	"	3925	Kodige jaminu	"	3
	Patta jamin	"	110	Kodige hola	"	2
	Patta land	Registered holder	61	Kodige	"	1
	Patta salu	"	44	Devara kodige	Inam granted for past services to community	1
	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	Vataoi 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 of assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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 babbu	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
	Kabjeddar	"	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	Deyasthanada inam	Religious inam	7
	Mooli hakku	"	22	Pooja inam	"	4
	Anubhava	Joint occupant	95	Poojarainali	"	3
	Anubhavadar	"	37	Marammana devasthanada kodige	"	2
	Anubhogadar	"	3	Devadaya inam	"	1
	Swantha anubhava	Registered occupant	10	Devarapooja	"	1
	Darkhast	Registered occupant Registered holder	62	Mathada inam	"	1
	Darkhast jaminu	Registered occupant	5			
	Darkhast swantha	"	1			

TENANCIES ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF RIGHTS IN LAND

ment (Item 1 (i) of the Schedule) -- Contd.

Conditional or temporary lessees
or assignees of Government land

Encroachers and trespassers

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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						
	Darkhast hinduvali	Registered occupant	1	Devasgathi	Religious inam	1
	Varga	Registered holder	60	Mathada jaminu	„	1
	Vargadata	„	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)—Concl.

Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land			Encroachers and trespassers		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
		7378			3224			6496
Lavani	Tenant	2070	Guttige	Tenant	2771	Koru	Tenañt	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	Geni 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
Sada kul	"	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 chalgeni	"	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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) Kabjeddar (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 jantin (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)—Concl'd.

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
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 maliki (1) Sarkari jamin (1) Khatedari (1) Sarkardinda Inam (18) Inamti (12) Inam maliki (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 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									
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
				Hasilat or Hasilat dakhil satwa or Dakhil satwa bisista hasilat	"	1170	Daramila inam	Conditional inam land	8
							Baheli or Bahel	Revenue free grant	431
							Baheli dana	Revenue free gift	17
				Zirayati or Zirayati jami or Jiraiti patta	"	768	Lakharaj or Lakhraj baheli	Revenue free grant	340
	Sthitiban or Rayati sthitiban or Sthitiban rayati satwa or Sthitiban satwa	"	18990	Dakhil satwa or Dakhali	"	608	Pahi lakharaj	Non-resident revenue free grant	3
				Satwadhikari or Rayati satwadhikari	"	136	Tanki baheli	Interest of a tanki baheldar (Sub-proprietor)	66
	Zirayati or Zirayati jami or Jiraiti patta or Jiraiti padara	"	8246	Tikat bhukta	" (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	115	Tanki	Grant of land paying quit rent	23
	Dakhil satwa or Dakhali or Dakhil 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
				Hata chasa	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	66	Kharposh mafi or Kharposh jami or Khorak poshak mafi	Rent free grant for maintenance	33
	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	Podu 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 encroach- ment	124	Dangar chasa	"	11	School jami	1
Sarkaranka tharu	"	39	Banjara or Banjara bhumi	Cultivable dry lands en- croached	124	Podu chas satwa	"	2	Chuan bila	1
Paramboke	"	29								
Sarakari lease	"	28	Jabardasti	Encroached land	76					
P.W.D. lease	"	20	Banjar ujarā	Govt. land whether assessed or unassessed	45					
Sarakari anu- mati	"	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 cultiva- tion or waste land	21					
Artha sutra	Temporary Govt. lessee (Annual lease)	9	Patita	Govt. waste and jungle land encro- ached upon	20					
Dakhal satwa bibina	Temporary Govt. lessee	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			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
ORISSA STATE									
	Patta jami or Santha (Patta jami)	Occupancy raiyat	1514	Nija satwadhi-kari	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 washerman	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	Bara jangal mafi	Village forest granted free of revenue by ex-ruler and zamindar	1
	Nija satwa or Nija satwa rayati or Nija satwadhi-kari or Nija satwadhi-kari rayati or Nija satwadhi-kari 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 satwadhi-kari 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	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
	Satwadhi-kari or Rayati satwadhi-kari	Occupancy raiyat	405	Rayati satwa permit	Occupancy raiyat	2			
	Malik satwa	"	328	Sabaka	"	2			
				Dan prapta	"	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	Bhoodan or Bhudan rayati	"	2	Sir Bhogra	Sif 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					
B.N.R. jami	Temporary Govt. lessee (Railway lands taken on tempo- rary lease)	5	Binanu matia	Encroachment	4					
			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 dakhla	Encroachment	2					
Sarakari thika	„	3	Anabadi dakhla	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	Anabadi gochar	Encroachment	1					
Sarkar datta- char or Sarkar datta	„	2	Jangale anabadi plot	„	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			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
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 Daku 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
	Thani mourasi	Occupancy raiyat (Occupancy right of tenant living in same village)	247	Dan tanki stitiban	Occupancy raiyat	1			
				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 Khudkastā	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						

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 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 bahell or Bajyapti madhya-satwadhikari or Lakhraj bajyapti or Tanki bajyapti	Persons whose 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	Occupancy raiyat (An occupancy raiyat paying produce rent)	63						
	Uttaradhikari satwa	Occupancy raiyat	50				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
	Patta satwa	„	42						
	Sanja jamare thiba	„ (A raiyati holding land on payment of contracted kind rent)	39						
	Sira or Sir jami	Occupancy raiyat (Private land settled with occupancy right)	29				Chakaran or Sarkari chakran jagiri or Sarkari chakran or Niskar chakaran	Service tenure of village servants	20
	Sthayi rayati uttaradhikari	Occupancy raiyat	22				Chowkidari or Chawkidari jagiri or Chowkidari sarkari jami or Sarkari chowkidari nonkaran (Jagir) or Sarkari chowkidari dakhali or Chowkidar 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						

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 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									
	Kharida or Kharidi	Occupancy raiyat (Raiyati land obtained by way of purchase)	13				Jhankari or Jhankar chakran or Jhankari satwa or Sarkari	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				Jhankar or Jhankari gumasta or Gumasta babad from sarkar or Jhankar mafi or Jhankar mafi chakran or Jhankari bhogara or Gouda noukari		
	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

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
ORISSA STATE	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	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
	Rayati gochar plot	Occupancy raiyat	2				Debottar or Devottar or Debastan or Devottar mafi or Bahal debottar or Debottar jagir	Revenue free grant to deities or temples	194

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

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 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									
	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 Brahmada- ya or Brahma- day inam or Brahmottar lakharaj or Tanki brah- mottar 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 per- petuity)	1				Mafi khairati	Revenue free land for charitable purposes	4
	Anchala stitiban	Occupancy raiyat (Rights of a settled rayat conferred by anchal adhi- kari)	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	"					Pira bhogra jami or Pirottar	Lands held for worship of pir	4
	Koili satwa	"	1						
	Tanki bruti	" (Tenant pay- ing quit rent)	1				Dutta maha- tram or Phakir jagiri	Lands granted to muslim fakir	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 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									
	Naukaran rayati	Occupancy raiyat (Service land held on raiyati basis)	1				Kalo jagiri 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 dakhil satwa or Dakhil 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
					801			210		6
Sarakaranka tharu	Temporary Govt. lessee	33	Akraman or Akramana jamjn	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	Podusatwa	"	13		
Riklamation	Temporary Govt. lessee (Waste land taken on lease)	10	Jabardasti	Encroached land	73	Podu chas satwa	"	2		
Artha sutra	Temporary Govt. lessee	9	Banjara or Banjara bhumi	Cultivable dry lands encroached	44	Dangar podu chas	"	1		
Dakhal satwa bihina	"	9	Akramana chasa	Encroached land	29					

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 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 rayat	768	Bhogra	Revenue free land held by a service tenure holder	5
				Dakhal satwa or Dakhali	"	608	Bhugura	"	3
				Rayati satwa- dhikari 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 rayat	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 satwa- dhikari	"	63			
				Sthitiban or Rayati sthitiban	Occupancy rayat	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 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)				Sisto jami	Occupancy raiyat	40			
				Praja satwadhikari 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			

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 bjhina	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	Asthayai	(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			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
1	2	3	1	2	3
		1058			2259
Bandhak or Bandhaki or Rayati bandhak	Mortgagee in possession	449	Inam jami or Inam	Inam tenure	312
Bandhak sutra or Bandhak sutra raiyati	"	443	Lakharaj or Bahel lakharaj or Prajajot lakharaj	Rent free grant	126
Gahana sutra	"	17	Niskat or Niskar bahel	"	82
Gahana	"	16	Baheli or Bahel (Kharid) or Sanand bahel	"	53
Dakhal bandhak jami	"	14	Tanki or Sthitiban (Tanki) or Khairat tanki	Land on quit rent for charitable purposes	14
Bandhaki thika	"	12	Mafi	Rent free service tenure	5
Bandhak satwa	"	11	Minha or Meena satwa	Rent free grant	4
Artha sutra bandhak	"	11	Jagiri or Chhatia jagir or Dehuri jagiri or Bhandari jagiri or Dakua jagir or Noukaran jagir or Kalfi jagiri or Sikim jagiri or Dal behera jagir or Niskat jagiri or Badua jagiri or Pania jagiri or Jagiri mafi	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar	254
Bhogara bandhak	"	10	Kshiar kariba jagir	(Service tenure granted to barbers)	3
Pir bhogara bandhak sutra	"	9	Luga kacha jagir	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar (Service tenure granted to washerman)	2
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			

ORISSA

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 held on 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			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
Drabya sutra bandhak	Mortgagee in possession	1	Handi gadha jagir	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar (Service tenure granted to potters)	1
Rayati artha drabya bandhak	"	1			
Rayati goda bandhak	"	1			
Odan bandhak artha sutra	"	1	Badhei jagiri sutra	Rent free grant for rendering personal service to zamindar (Carpenter's land free of rent in lieu of service)	1
Bikri sutra bandhak	"	1			
Bandhak & kati sutra	"	1			
Kati sutra	"	1			
Rayati gahana	"	1	Bhogra or	Rent free land held by a service tenure holder	131
Bhogara gahana	"	1	Sira bhogara or		
Khuntidare gahan	"	1	Bhubura sutra		
Asthai kinua	"	1	Anusthan jami or	Land owned by institutions	49
			Anusthan		
			Chowkidari or	Service land attached to the office of the village headman (Collection agent)	47
			Chowkidari jagiri or		
			Chowkidari mafi or		
			Choukidar chakran or		
			Choukidari		
			chakran mafi or		
			Chowkidari heta		
			Nariha or	Service tenure of waterman	23
			Nariha mafi or		
			Nariha noukaran or		
			Nariha jagiri or		
			Nariha bhogara or		
			Nariha chakran		
			Panidia jami		1
			Jhankari or Jhankari	Service tenure of watchman	17
			noukaran mafi or		
			Jhankar jagiri or		
			Jhankari bhogara or		
			Jhankar chakran		
			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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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-proprietary 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 rayati	Occupancy raiyat	1			
	Jati hisabare paithita rayati	„	1			
	Rayati patia 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

ORISSA

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 dakhāl	„	1			
	Kadu ghina	„	1			
	Posyaputra hisābare	„	1			
	Maramati kaman sutra	„	1			
	Maganā sūtre	„	1			
	Magana	„	1			
	Kharadi jami	„	1			
	Registree kruta	„	1			
	Sabaka	„	1			
	Badāl 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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 Debottar mafi or Debottar bajyapti or Debottar baheli or Debottar tanki satwa or Pir bhogara debottar or Devottar bhogara or Mahaldebottar or Barapali debottar or Dabata bhumi	Rent free grant to deities or temples	708
			Brahmottar or Brahamatwa or Brahamatter bachel or Thakurdar brahmottar or Puja ka jami or Pujari jami or Mandir puja babad or Pujhari naukar or Anusthan sabei seba	Rent free grant of land to brahmin	51
			Thakur puja or Thakurani jagir or Thakur puja chakran or Thakur seba debottar jagir or Deshakothe 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

ORISSA

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE (Tribal)						149
Grand Total 632						
				Hasilat	Occupancy raiyat	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			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
1	2	3	1	2	3
		26			62
Bāndhak or Bandhak jami	Mortgagee in possession	21	Inam jami	Inam tenure	18
			Lakharaj	Rent free grant	4
Asthai dakha! satwa (Bandhak)	"	4	Niskara	" "	3
Bandhak sutra	"	1	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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
	Thika or Thika (Sanja sutre) or Rayati thika	Under raiyat	138	Sanja bandhak sutra	"	3
	Bhogara thika	" (Bhogara lands taken on payment of fixed cash rent)	53	Sanja sutra (Thani)	"	2
	Thika chasa	Under raiyat	38	Sanja satwa	"	1
	Barsika thika	"	27	Nirdhista sanja jami	"	1
	Thika sutra	"	10	Pahi sanja sikim	"	1
	Thika satwa	" (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)	2	Khamar sanja	" [Khamar land (Private land of proprietor) held on fixed produce rent]	1
	Thika patta	Under raiyat	1	Drabya sutra	Under raiyat	81
	Thika sutra dakhajami	" (Hasilat or lakharaj land held by tenant on payment of fixed cash rent)	1	Drabya guna	"	1
				Hasilat artha Drabya sutra	" (Hasilat land held on payment of cash or kind 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			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2
		7564		162
Bhaga sutra or Bhaga sutra rayati or Bhagua sutra or Bhaga sutra rayati (Thani)	Under raiyat	3187	Dangara bado or Dangar beda	72
Bhaga chasa	"	1922	Anabadi	39
Bhaga or Bhag or Bhoga rayati or Bhaga jami	"	1294	Poramboke	14
Dhuli Bhag	"	559	Podaro	12
Adha bhaga chasa	"	102	Bhague or Bhagua	10
Bhaga satwa	"	69	Bhagya	4
Adha bhaga sutra	"	66	Koth chas	4
Bhagada chasa	"	52	Mauji dangara jami	2
Bhaga sutra rayati satwa	"	18	Grama kotha sutra	1
Bhaga chasa satwa	"	13	Bhai tharu, boxis	1
Hasilat bhaga sutra	"	11	Mamu hasturu prapta	1
Barsika bhaga	"	10	Gudo	1
Dakhal bhaga sutra	"	7	Manak jami	1
Bhaga sutra bhogara	" (Bhogara lands taken on bhag)	5		
Sthitiban bhaga sutra	Under raiyat	5		
Bhaga Patta	"	4		
Thakurjami bhaga sutra	" (Temple land taken on pay- ment of a share of produce)	3		
Bhagawali	Under raiyat	2		
Bhagual	"	2		
Bhaguali chasa	"	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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			
	Artha satwa	"	18	Debottar sanja sikim	Under raiyat (Temple land cultivated on payment of fixed produce rent)	1
	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 households	Local names	No. of households	
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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE						
	Khajanare	Under raiyat (Hasilat or lakharaj land held on pay- ment 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 households	Local names		No. of households
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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
ORISSA STATE			109			39
(Tribal)						
	Thika chasa	Under raiyat	34	Sanja	Under raiyat	20
	Thika	"	18	Hasilat sanja sutra	"	16
	Thika sutra	"	2		(Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed produce rent)	
	Thika satwa	"	1			
		(Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)		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	"	11			
		(Hasilat or lakharaj land held on payment of fixed cash rent)				
	Kara sutra	Under raiyat	7			
	Karua	"	1			
	Tanka akare	"	2			
		(Lands taken on payment of cash consideration)				

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 households	Local names	No. of households
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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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) Lakhara (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 mañi (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 bhaga (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 Jirayati (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 I (ii) of the Schedule)—Conold.*Ordinary tenants paying rent as sharè
of produce

Unclassified

Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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) Dakhal 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		No. of households.
	Local names	Legal terminology	
	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 households
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				Theka or Thekepar	"	618
	Gehne	"	5	Muzara khidmati	"	5	Chakotapar or Chakotadar	"	193
	Rehan katoti	"	2				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						

TABLE III Land leased-out to private persons (Item 2 of the Schedule)

PUNJAB STATE

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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
	Bhog (Khud kasht) or Mafi bhog khud kasht	"	6	Bapjdar	"	14
				Malki haq	"	6
	Khatedari haq	"	20	Kharidkari (Khatedari)	"	1
	Malki or Maliki	"	6583	Gair khatedar	Gair khatedar	1385
	Malik zamin (Khud kasht)	"	373	Sarkar se prapt	"	1575
	Bapidar or Bapi, or Bapidari	"	2682	Custodian se lee	"	31
	Morusi or Morousi	"	1741	Claim men (From custodian)	"	5
	Pattedar	"	103	Custodian	"	2
	Pattki permanent	"	18	Bhudan	"	1
	Patte se	"	3	Bhudan bapidari	"	1
	Khewat	"	106	Bhudan se prapt	"	1
	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 households	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	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'

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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
				Khariidkari (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)—Conold.

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 households	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	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					

RAJASTHAN

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
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			Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		63			396
Mafi mandir	Rent free grantee	25	Naqdi	Sub-tenant	211
Mafi	"	22	Naqdiper	"	53
Mafi kashtkar	"	13	Thekeper	"	36
Mafi ki zamin	"	2	Cash rent.	"	30
Mafidar	"	1	Naqdi lagan	"	29
			Partadehi	"	12
			Tawani kasht	"	10
			Laganper	"	5
			Patteper	"	4
			Ijareper	"	3
			Hasil	"	1
			Ijara	"	1
			Theke se jot	"	1
		1			1
Mafi	Rent free grantee	1	Naqdi	Sub-tenant	1

RAJASTHAN

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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)

Batai Sub-tenant 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) Nagdi 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 (iv) of the Schedule)—Conold.

Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of Sub-tenants			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
		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 hul (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)

UTTAR 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
UTTAR PRĀDESH 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			Conditional or temporary lessees or assignees of Government land		
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3
		2297			255
Hissedari	Hissedar	1711	Maurusi	Government lessee	137
Maurusi	Maurusidar	487	Sarkar se prapt	..	96
Khudkasht	Hissedar	85	Punarvas	..	14
Kharidari	..	14	Bhumidhar	..	4
			Gram samaj ke asami	Asami	3
			Custodian se prapt	Government lessee	1

 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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	Khaikar ..	150 197	Mangnipar	Sirtan	4

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 households	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	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				Sajhedar	"	1
Nagdi or Nagdi par	"	76				Asami	"	534			
						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
STATEGrand Total 565

Khajkar (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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 hala or Nija jami dhaner or Nijaswa raiyati nija jami or Sarkar haita prapt nija jami or Nij chas or Nija dakhhal or Nij chash mokarari or Raiyat nij chas	(Held in khas possession) Raiyat	1861	Raiyati sthaiye hastantarer kshmata saha	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	45
				Rayat dakhhal satwa	(Occupancy raiyat) Raiyat	44
				Chukani satwa	Raiyat	29
				Kshati puran dia dakhhal	(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	Meady satwa	Raiyat	10
	Mokorari sthitiban or Mokarari or Raiyat mokarari or Mokarari satta or Mokarari maurashe	(Settled raiyat holding at a rent or rate of rent fixed in perpetuity) Raiyat	514	Sthaiyee	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	8
				Malik satwa	(Proprietary 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 households	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	3	1	2
		123			962			77		160
Madhya satta or Madhya swatta or kheot madhya swatta	Tenure holder	83	Anumati dakhhal	Land held by permission or licensee	364	Jabar dakhhal	Adverse possession	58	Rayati lease	24
Ghatwali	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	Sarkar nikat haita prapt or Sarkar haite prapta	Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	151	Sarkarer jami jabar dakhhal	Govt. land adverse possession	13	Right from West Bengal Govt. exchange of labour	13
			Thika or Thika khajana 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.	50				Sarkar nikat nija	3
			Satwa binin asthayee bhog dakhhal	Temporary lessee of Govt.	45				Held from Govt. made a grant	2
Bramhhtar	Rent free tenure granted to brahmins	7	Sarkarer nikat haita sarrtadhina prapta jaminatya	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	Sarkarer udbritta	(Govt. surplus) Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	19				Jamai	1
			Ijara or Ijara thika	(Contract) Conditional Govt. lessee	14				Vudan jogya haite prapt jami	1
			Sarkari or Sarkarer	Licensee or temporary lessee of Govt.	13				Nana prukar raiyati	1
									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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE	Sthayee or Sthayee: satya or Sthae hastanterer 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			
	Sthayee uttaradhikar O hastanterer adhikarer bhumi satwa	(Interest in land with permanent, heritable and transferable right) Raiyat	225	Bikri satwa	Raiyat	2
	Sthayee uttaradhikar hastanterer jaiya	(Permanent, heritable and transferable) Raiyat	23	Malikana satwa	(Land held by a proprietary for maintenance) Raiyat	1
	Sthayee uttaradhikari or Raiyati sthayi uttaradhikari	(Inherited and held permanently) Raiyat	246	Sadharan rayati jot	Raiyat	1
	Rayat sarkar hajte prapta or Sarkar prapt rayat	Raiyat	259	Uttaradhikar satwa	(Inherited) Raiyat	4
	Dakhali or Rayati dakhali or Dakhali swatta	(Occupancy raiyat) Raiyat	213	Jot or Jotdari	(Tenure holder) Raiyat	30
	Raiyati praja swatta or Krishi praja satwa or Praja satwa or Praja sathya jami	(The right of a cultivating raiyat) Raiyat	171	Khebot	"	6
	Khas or Khas jami or Khas dakhali	(Land in khas possession) Raiyat	94	Sikmi satwa	(Under raiyat) Raiyat	18
				Rayati ghutkali or Mustar gutkali	Raiyat with khunkuti right, i. e., the right assured is not liable to enhancement	19

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	Temporary 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 hastantarar	(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 households	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	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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	25			
	Adhikari saha bhumi sathya	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	19			
	Kshati puram dia dakhai	(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 dakhai	(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			
	Nirditra 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 households	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	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 dakhil	(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 households	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	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 sthiti-ban or Madhwa satwa devottar	(Tenure holder) Raiyat	175			
	Jot	"	59			
	Madhya satwa nija Jami	"	12			
	Khebbot	"	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 sthiti-ban 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 households	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	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
WEST BENGAL STATE	Dar chukaní 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)						1427
Grand Total 1653				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 has-tantarer kshmata saha	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	45
				Rayat dakhalsatwa	(Occupancy raiyat) Raiyat	44
				Chukani satwa	Raiyat	29
				Kshati puran dia dakhai	(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 dakhali	Land held by permission or licensee	48	Jabar dakhali	Adverse possession	5	Mulan	1
									Rayati lease	10
			Satwa bhini asthayee bhog dakhali	Temporary lessee of Govt.	45				Not stated	106
			Sarkarer	"	4					
			Sarkarer khas	(Govt. tenant) Temporary lessee of Govt.	2					
			Sarkarer nikat haite prapti	Temporary Govt. lessee	2					
			Ijara	The land held as a licensee on condition to pay stipulated money	2					
			Asthayee	Temporary lessee of Govt.	1					

WEST BÉNGAL

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
WEST BENGAL STATE (Tribal)				Raiyat sthaiye uttaradhikar O hastantarer adhikar saha bhumi satwa	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	12
				Meadī satwa	Raiyat	10
				Sthayee	(Settled raiyat) Raiyat	8
				Malik satwa	(Proprietary 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 proprietary 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

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										
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)	184	
	Raiyati satta	"	3	Sudh bandhaki	"	6		Bargadar		
				Khay khalasi or Khai khalasi or Khai khalashi	Usufructuary mortgage or Mortgagee in possession	17	Sreamer binimoye	(In exchange of labour)	132	
							Joth	Tenure holder	14	
				Sud varana	Mortgagee in possession	10	Brahmmottar or Brahmmottar swatta or Bramhattar or Brahma 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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 Bhagchashca prapta or Bhager chas	Bargadar	4986	Kutia	122
			Barga or Bargadar or Barga bhag or Bhager benimoy barga or Bagh benimoy barga or Barga bhag or Barga hishabey or Barga chas or Bhag barga or Barga dar or Barga satya or Barga O bhaga or Barga jami	"	3948	Binimay	106
			Adhi bhag or Adhi or Adha bhag satya or Adhi satwa or Adhi satya or Adhiya or Adhi satya O barga 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 ardhak bhag or Ardhek fashler binimoye bhagchas or Fashaler ardgangsher binimoya or Bhager binimaye fasaler ardhak or Ardhek bhag or Utpanna fasaler ardhak bhager binimaye	(1/2 share as rent) Bargadar	4317	Hastantar adhikar bihin satwa	79
						Barga bhagchas ryoti	78
						Tangs	54
						Ryoti and agency	47
						Jabar dakhal	44
						Sankarari	18
						Byakti bishese prapta or Byakti bishesh	14
						Bina satwa	9
						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

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Bhager benimoy or Utpanna fasalar	Bargadar	1580	Bandhu bas	1
			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			Bandhu ratna	1
						Kud	1
						Byajee	1
						L. B. dawar	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 satya or Bhaga O phasalar binimoya, or Bhag phasal or Bhag satwa or Bhagidar or Bhagbili satya or Mayadi bhag satya 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 dakhali satwa or Satwa bihin asthayee bhog dakhali satwa	(Right to enjoyment of crops but not transferable) Bargadar	49		

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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 dakhhal or Anumati dakhhal or Permissible tenant or Permissible cultivator or Satwa bihin anumati dakhhal	(Permissive possession) Bargadar	2063		
			Bhag dakhhal or Bhage dakhhal	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		

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
			Uth bandi bhager binimaye or Uth bandi raghunathjiur sebayet sutre prapta	(Land subject to a variable rent annually assessed on the basis of area ¹ 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		

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 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
STATEWEST 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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	Kutia	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 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									

TABLE III *Land leased-out to private*

WEST BENGAL STATE

Grand Total 8281

Raiyati (2685) Raiyati sthitiban (2163) Ryot sthitiban bhag dakhhal 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 (665) 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 fasaler hare (1) Ardha bhag dakhale (1) Ardha fasaler binimoya Maukhik bhage (16) Niskhar bhag dakhhal sutre (5) Satwa phasaler anshidar (13) Toloni dewa acha (2) Byajee (2) Nirdista fasaler binimoye (143) Nirdista phasaler bhag (9) Nirdista fasala ryoti (6) Nirdista 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)—Conold.

Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			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
			Asthayee bhog dakhali satwa or Satwa bihin asthayee bhog dakhali 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 dakhali	(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 kshmatasaha sthitiban (2) Rayati jot (21) Nij (13) Nija chas (3) Khas (4) Kayemi mourasi (5) Meadi bandobasto or Meadi or Rayat dakhali 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 dakhali satwa (1) Sud varana (3) Kot varana (3) Kot sud Adhiya (2) Fasaler bhager binimoye 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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)*

Union Territory	With right of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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)*

Union Territory	Ryotwari holders with right of permanent, heritable and transferable possession including right to lease			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
DELHI								
Grand Total 490			485			1		4
	Bhoomidar	Bhumidar	436	Thekepar	Leased from Govt.	1	Held from Govt.	4
	Apni	„	40					
	Proprietor	„	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)*

Union Territory	Ordinary tenants paying fixed cash rent			Ordinary tenants paying rent as share of produce			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
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 private persons for share or private person on share (12) Share of produce (1)

HIMACHAL PRADESH

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
		9			49		
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*

HIMACHAL PRADESH

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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
Dharmarth	Rent free	1	Sarkari maliya par	"	1
Breaking the land for cultivation	Free of rent for three years	1	Lagan	Tenant (Rent)	1
					1
			Naqdi	Tenant (Cash rent)	1

HIMACHAL 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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)—*Contd.*

Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			Unclassified	
Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	No. of households
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) Ghâr (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 households
	1	2	3
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS			
Grand Total 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 households
	1	2	3
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS			
Grand Total			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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	1	2	3
MANIPUR						
Grand Total	2381		1505			598
	Ryotwari	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 (a) 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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
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						

 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 households
	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

TRIPURA

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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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 households	Local names	No. of households
1	2	3	1	2
		611		1018
Jhum	Shigting cultivation	610	Khas	440
			Khas dakhā	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 dakhā	49

without right to lease'
right of transfer'

TRIPURA

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			Mortgagees in possession		
	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3	4	2	3
TRIPURA						
Grand Total 4057			1176			156
	Dar taluki	Tenure holder	83	Kat	Mortgagee in possession	16
	Jote (Raijot)	Raijot	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 (Raijot)	Raijot	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 I (ii) of the Schedule)

Crop-sharers without tenancy rights			Sub-tenants or tenants of sub-tenants			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
		2115			213		397
Barga	Crop sharer	2098	Korfa	Under raiyot	213	Jabar dakhai	65
Barga (Pattan)	"	5				Anumati dakhai	332
Pattan	"	2					
Paikasth	"	10					
		182			67		215
Barga	Crop sharer	178	Korfa	Under raiyot	67	Anumati dakhai	152
Barga (Pattan)	"	4				Jabar dakhai	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 dakhai (5) Dakhai (1) Not stated (1)

TRIPURA
(Tribal)

.. .. . Nil

LOCAL NAMES AND LEGAL TERMINOLOGY OF TENURES AND

TABLE I *Owned or held from the Govern*

Ryotwari holders with right of permanent,
heritable and transferable possession
including right to lease

Union Territory	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	1	2	3
PONDICHERRY			
Grand Total			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' 1
 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 households
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 households	Local names	Legal terminology	No. of households
	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.)	ANAND —
AGRA —	1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road ... (Rest.)
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ... (Reg.)	2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road ... (Rest.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines ... (Reg.)	ASANSOL —D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ... (Rest.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra... (Rest.)	BANGALORE —
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. ... (Rest.)	1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building ... (Reg.)
AHMADNAGAR —V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path ... (Rest.)	2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road ... (Reg.)
AHMEDABAD —	3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 ... (Reg.)
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co. Ghandi Road ... (Reg.)	4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chimman Lal Vora, Ghandi Road ... (Reg.)	5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet ... (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge ... (Reg.)	6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar ... (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate ... (Rest.)	7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road ... (Reg.)	8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
AJMER —	9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle ... (Rest.)
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate ... (Reg.)	BAREILLY —Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road ... (Reg.)	BARODA —
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata ... (Reg.)	1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ... (Rest.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)	2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent ... (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)	3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road ... (Rest.)
ALIGARH —Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market ... (Reg.)	BEAWAR —The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)
ALLAHABAD —	BELGHARIA —Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1 Amlica Mukerjee Road ... (Reg.)
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery U. P. ... (Reg.)	BHAGALPUR —Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ... (Reg.)
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ... (Reg.)	BHOPAL —
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 ... (Reg.)	1. Superintendent, State Government Press
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Modho, 2-A, Katra Road ... (Reg.)	2. Lyaal Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg. Sultania Road ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road... (Reg.)	3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ... (Rest.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road ... (Reg.)	BHUBANESWAR —Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 ... (Rest.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg ... (Rest.)	BIJAPUR —Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk ... (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Ghandi Marg ... (Rest.)	BIKANER —Bhandai Bros.
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prashad, 2-A, Katra Road ... (Rest.)	BILASPUR —Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ... (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.)	

BOMBAY—

1. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Queens Road ... (Reg.)
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. Mukhopadhyaya, 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 Staff ... (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab ... (Reg.)
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. ... (Reg.)
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.)	GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd.	... (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi	... (Reg.)	Kadriguda, Chowarsta	...
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	... (Reg.)		
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj	... (Reg.)	GWALIOR—	
12. All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	... (Rest.)	1. Supdt. Printing & Stationery, M. B.	...
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	... (Rest.)	2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar	... (Reg.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar	... (Rest.)	3. M. C. Dastari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	... (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House 2646, Balimaran	... (Rest.)		
16. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines	... (Rest.)	HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road	... (Reg.)
17. Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16 Netaji Subash Marg.	... (Reg.)		
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808 Charkhawan (Chawri Bazar)	... (Rest.)	HYDERABAD—	
19. Rajkarnal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar	... (Reg.)	1. Director, Govt. Press	...
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	... (Rest.)	2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	... (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market	... (Reg.)	3. Book Lovers Private Ltd.	(Rest.)
22. Tech. & Commercial Book Coy., 75, Gokhale Market	... (Rest.)	4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	... (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate	... (Rest.)		
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers 309, Nehru Bazar	... (Rest.)	IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller	... (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141 Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate	... (Reg.)		
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar	... (Reg.)	INDORE—	
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak	... (Rest.)	1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road	... (Reg.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers and Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai S. rak	... (Rest.)	2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar	... (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura	... (Rest.)	3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura	... (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5 A/10 Ansari Road	... (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 Prakesh 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 Mai & 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. Snayal 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.)

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. Pal & 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.)

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. Krishnamurthy, 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. Shenoy 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.)

MUSSOORE—

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, Angola Road ... (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ... (Rest.)

MYSORE—

1. H. Venkatarathiah & 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 Mercantile 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, Chhapparwala 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-1, 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, Book-sellers 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. .. (Reg.)
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 Book-sellers ... (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet ... (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizja Building ... (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)

VIJIANAGARAM—Saxda & 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. Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2 Box 1656, Stockholm-16 (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart-ten (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 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, Jamaat 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 Samachar 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, Tabaluria, 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. Chronotanning 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

