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**Terminology in Indian Land Reforms**

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**DEDICATED TO MY PARENTS**

## FOREWORD

This publication brings together in alphabetical order several terms appearing in the land reform legislation in India. Land reforms is a state subject and several land reform measures applicable to different states have been enacted by the respective state governments. Naturally, a number of terms and phrases from regional languages appear in these enactments. Some of these terms and phrases appear in the enactments of more than one state but their connotations are by no means uniform. The same is true of English terms and phrases used in these enactments. For purposes of the enactments, these terms are given special definitions and connotations and these are not generally the same in all the enactments.

In view of this, we thought that it would be useful to bring together all such terms and phrases and indicate their definitions and connotations appearing in the several enactments. The compilation is by no means exhaustive. Nevertheless, it covers more than 200 enactments relating to land reforms in different states. All terms are arranged alphabetically and their definitions and connotations given as appearing in the respective enactments. A number of local terms are used in the definitions of other terms but which themselves are left undefined. These are brought together in a glossary attached at the end. The extensive coverage of the compilation, the alphabetical order of presentation and the grouping of definitions by reference to the enactments of the several states should make this compilation a useful reference work.

Though land reform is a state subject and will continue to be so, the need to ensure a certain degree of uniformity in this field is now part of the accepted public policy. A comparative study of the land reform legislation in different states, a subject largely neglected so far, is obviously essential for the purpose. It is hoped that the present publication will facilitate such a study.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Poona.  
1st October, 1972.

V. M. Dandekar

## PREFACE

For the early British Administrators in India it was a serious problem to get acquainted with the revenue system in the country and the vocabulary in use. The delicate variations in the connotations of terms in use were liable to be misunderstood by the Civil Servants. Often, therefore, reports and administrative missives in the early days were invariably accompanied by a glossary to explain the connotation of the vernacular terms that had to be used. However, the effort in this field remained *ad hoc* and fragmentary till, in 1885, Prof. H. H. Wilson published his classic work *A Glossary of Revenue and Judicial Terms*, which has come to be known as 'Wilson's Glossary'. Presently a reprint of this classic is available in the market. Another important contribution in this direction was the work by Baden-Powell, especially the glossary attached to the final volume of his *Land-System of British India*. The District Gazetteers, Revenue Manuals and State Gazetteers always remain very valuable source material on the subject. One should also mention, in this connection, H. Yule's, *Hobson Jobson*, which, though more philological in nature, is useful to one who wishes to know the impact of Indian languages on English words.

From the early days of British Administration one can find that the local terms were used in the Regulations and Acts without any hesitation. It was not always easy to find equivalent English terms nor was it necessary, because the laws were made for the country. It was easier for the British officers to learn the local terms than to propagate equivalent English terms among the masses. This explains why in the voluminous legislative measures one comes across so many local terms. If the local terms could hold on during the British period, it is all the more proper for them to be there under the present set up, and so they are rightly there. A cursory look into any land-reform measures will bear this out. Furthermore, the laws have gone a step ahead that one comes across terms like "Blockdar".

Land-reforms measures in India originate from the State Legislatures. Each State with its own special linguistic basis has produced laws with hundreds of local words thrown in, so much so that even for an Indian it is difficult to grasp the significance of some of the terms used in the law, if he does not belong to the same language group. Very often even the linguistic affinity is not adequate to understand the real connotation of those terms. The practice of defining the terms in the Act is adopted to overcome this difficulty, but it

leads to other problems. The definition given in the Act makes the connotation of the terms sometimes too rigid, being meant to be interpreted in the context of the objectives, the contents and the applicability of the laws determined by these definitions. Such definitions give the terms and phrases used in the legislative measures a special significance, which cannot be judged from their commonly accepted literal meaning. This applies to English terms and phrases as well. The purpose of this compilation is to bring together all such terms and phrases as they are defined in the various Acts, and to present them, with their legally accepted meaning, in one place, for the students of land reforms.

The terms have been presented in alphabetical order. All variations in the form of writing the term have not been given in the compilation. However, in respect of more common terms, which are differently written, such variations are shown within brackets immediately following. In order to keep track of the source of the term and the time-sequence, the entries are followed by, in abbreviation, the State, the number of the Act and the year of its enactment. Thus a typical entry is as follows: "PRIVILEGED RAIYAT. ORI. ACT. XVI, 1960". Abbreviations used in the work are separately listed. Explanations that follow each term fall under three categories. The most common type is that given in the mentioned Act. To signify its authenticity such definitions are given in single quotes. The provisos are also included in some cases. Explanations provided with the definitions are given in brackets. Secondly, some terms, which are of great significance, are not directly defined in the Act. In such cases, sources such as Wilson's 'Glossary' and Baden-Powell's *Land-System of British India*, and other source materials have been referred to. Wherever explanations are taken from sources of this nature, they are given in double quotes, and the source is abbreviated in brackets at the end of the quotation. Lastly, there are explanations which are not quoted from anywhere; they are given without any quotation marks.

It was found that the State laws do have a large number of local terms used in the text of the provisions, which are not defined or explained in the Act, though some of them are so explained. Such terms are put together, in alphabetical order, in the Glossary. The term in the Glossary is not traced to the enactment in which it appears but to the region or State where it occurs. Many such terms are in use in more than one State. In such cases mention of the State depends upon the State and the Act in which the term was found.

The Appendix to the publication contains the short titles of the Acts that were consulted for this work. It is possible that some of

the Amendment Acts that are referred to are not listed in the Appendix. As the work was completed in 1969-70, some of the recent Amendment Acts could not be consulted. Land-reform legislation is a continuing process and there cannot be a finality in these matters if the latest changes are to be included. At present, work is on for a more exhaustive and extensive compilation, which, when completed, would not only cover the latest situation in the country but also extend to the whole region of South and South-East Asia.

### Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in this publication are given below :

A.P.	Andhra Pradesh
A.P. (A.A.)	Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area)
A.P. (T.A.)	Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area)
Ajm.	Ajmer
Ass.	Assam
B.P.	Baden-Powell B.H.
Ben.	Bengal
Bho.	Bhopal
Bih.	Bihar
Bom.	Bombay
C.P.	Central Provinces
C.P. & B.	Central Provinces and Berar
Coc.	Cochin
Del.	Delhi
Exp.	Explanation
F.	<i>Fasli</i> year
F.R.	Fifth Report (Fifth Report from the Select Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company)
G.	General
Guj.	Gujarat
H.P.	Himachal Pradesh
H.J.	<i>Hobson Jobson</i>
J. & K.	Jammu and Kashmir
Kel.	Kerala
M.B.	Madhya Bharat
M.E.	Malabar Era
M.P.	Madhya Pradesh
Mah.	Maharashtra
Man.	Manipur
Mys.	Mysore
Ord.	Ordinance
Ori.	Orissa
Orr.	Order
Pepsu.	Patiala and East Punjab States Union
Pun.	Punjab
R.	Rules
Raj.	Rajasthan
Reg.	Regulation
Sau.	Saurashtra



<i>Smt.</i>	<i>Samvat (Bikram era)</i>
<i>Tra.</i>	Travancore
<i>T.C.</i>	Travancore-Cochin
<i>Tri.</i>	Tripura
<i>U.P.</i>	United Provinces / Uttar Pradesh
<i>V.P.</i>	Vindhya Pradesh
<i>W.</i>	Wilson H. H.
<i>W.B.</i>	West Bengal

### *How to use the book*

The fact that the terms are presented in the alphabetical order makes the use of this publication rather simple. However, it may be mentioned that the order in which the points are dealt with follows this pattern: The term comes first, followed by, in abbreviated form, the name of the State and the number of the Act in Roman numerals. This is followed by the year of the enactment. The text that follows is either from the Act, in which case it is in single quotes, or from other sources, in which case it is in double quotes. Quotation marks are not used where it is explained on the basis of other information.

The Glossary contains terms that are used in the text in the main part of the compilation, but that are not explained in the Act. In most cases such terms have been explained on the basis of other authoritative sources as indicated therein.

The Acts referred to and entered in abbreviated form in the text are listed in the Appendix in alphabetical order, with their short title and the year of enactment.

### *Acknowledgement*

In the finalization of this work I was fortunate in getting enthusiastic support and encouragement from Prof. V. M. Dandekar, Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. It is his encouragement that has helped to make this work public and I acknowledge it with a deep sense of gratitude. During 1970-71, I had an opportunity to discuss this work with Prof. E. H. Jacoby, Institute for International Economic Studies, University of Stockholm, and John Higgs, Chief, E.S.R.E. Section, F.A.O., Rome. Their suggestions and encouragement in completing this work deserve to be specially acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. G. T. Chavan, who went through the manuscript, has been greatly helpful in giving this publication its present shape, and his untiring service in this regard is gratefully acknowledged.

Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Poona.  
15th September, 1972.

P. T. George

ABADI. M.P. Act XX, 1959. 'Area reserved from time to time in a village or in a non-urban area for the residence of the inhabitants thereof or for purposes ancillary thereto.'

ABKARI. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. Taxes levied on the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs.

ABORIGINAL. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. A person who belongs to an aboriginal or semi-aboriginal tribe or caste specified in Schedule 13 (of this Act), and includes a person belonging to such other aboriginal, semi-aboriginal tribe or caste, as may be notified by the state government.

ABSOLUTE OCCUPANCY TENANT. C.P. Acts XVIII, 1881, XI, 1898 and I, 1920. A person enjoying a relatively high degree of fixity of rent (usually for the period of settlement) and fixity of tenure. He had hereditary rights in the land he held and could transfer the land only after the landlord was duly notified of his intention, for the landlord enjoyed the right of pre-emption. In the 1881 Act the term was defined in reference to any land as 'a tenant who at a settlement of such land made before this Act comes into force, or after such a settlement, but before this Act comes into force, was recorded by order of a Revenue Settlement Officer in respect of such land as an "Absolute Occupancy Raiyat" or terms equivalent thereto.' In the 1920 Act the term was defined as follows: 'Every person who at the commencement of this Act is the tenant of any holding in respect of which he or a person whose rights he has acquired, had been recorded in any record of rights made before the first day of January 1884, as an "Absolute Occupancy Raiyat" or in terms equivalent thereto, shall unless he has parted with his rights, be deemed to be an absolute occupancy tenant of that holding.'

ABWAB. Bih. Act VIII, 1885. Miscellaneous cesses and imposts levied by the *zamindars* from the peasants, apart from the land-revenue or rent.

ACKNOWLEDGED ESTATES. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Estates settled on the *Rajas* of Bijni and Sidli in Assam, on a periodic basis, and acknowledged by the State to be in the possession of those *Rajas*.'

ADALAT. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. A court of justice. "Under the Moham-medan government there were three such courts, viz., *Nizam-at adalat*, *Divani adalat* and *Fauj-dari adalat*, so called for the respective titles of the officials who nominally presided over them. The first was the chief criminal court, the second a civil court, and third a kind of police court." (H. & J.)

ADHI. Ass. Act XII, 1948. "A pledge, or deposit, which may be of two kinds, *gopiya*, to be preserved entire and perfect or *bhogya*, to be used or enjoyed." With reference to land tenure — a type of lease where the tenant enjoys very limited rights. Such leases were often of two kinds and were known as *guchi adhi* and *guti adhi*.

ADHIAR. Ass. Act XII, 1948. A person who 'under the system generally known as *adhi*, *barga*, *chukti-bhag* or *chukani* cultivated the land of another person on the condition of delivering a share or a quantity of the produce of such land to that person'.

ADHIVASI. U.P. Act I, 1951. On the abolition of *zamindari* the numerous tenancies were grouped into three: *bhumidar*, *sirdar* and *adhivasi*. *Adhivasi* consisted of persons who were formerly tenants-at-will, tenants of *sir*, sub-tenants and occupants, who enjoyed the least degree of protection under the previous system. Under the new set up *adhivasis* enjoyed limited pro-

tection and were liable to be evicted on specified grounds. However, they could acquire higher rights under the law.

ADNA MALIK. Pun. Act IX, 1951. An inferior proprietor in the Punjab. 'In the case of land in which the proprietary rights are divided between superior and inferior owners, the inferior owner.'

AGENCY RULES. Mds. Reg. V, 1940. 'The Rules framed under Section 6 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (The Central Act XV, 1874), for the administration of the Agency Tracts of Madras Province and for the regulation of the procedures of officers appointed to administer them, as amended by Regulations made under sub-section 2 of Section 92 of the Government of India Act, 1935, or under the sub-paragraph (2) of Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India.'

AGHAT SALE DEED. Mah. Act LXV, 1959. 'A deed of sale executed by the ruling authority of a state prior to the integration of the state with, or, as the case may be, merger thereof, in the former state of Saurashtra, under which land was sold to the purchaser subject to the conditions stipulated in the deed.'

AGRAHAR. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. A special kind of grant generally made to Brahmins for religious purposes. 'A village, or a part of one, occupied by Brahmins, and held either rent-free under special grants, or at a reduced rate of assessment.' (W.)

AGRICULTURAL AREA. U.P. Act IX, 1957. In respect of any urban area it is 'an area which with reference to such date as the state government may notify in that behalf, is (a) in possession of or held or deemed to be held by an intermediary as *sir*, *khudkasht* or an intermediary's grove; or (b) held as grove by or in the personal

cultivation of a permanent lessee in Avadh; or (c) included in the holding of (i) an occupancy tenant, (ii) a fixed-rate tenant, (iii) an exproprietary tenant, (iv) a tenant holding on special terms in Avadh, (v) a rent-free grantee, (vi) a grantee at favourable rate of rent, (vii) a hereditary tenant, (viii) a grove holder, (ix) a sub-tenant referred to in sub-section (4) of Section 47 of the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939, or (x) a non-occupancy tenant of land other than land referred to in sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the U.P. Tenancy Act, 1939, and is used by the holder for purposes of agriculture or horticulture.'

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR. Bom. Act XIII, 1956. 'A person whose principal means of livelihood is the income he gets from his manual labour on land.'

M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'One who does not hold any land and whose principal means of livelihood is manual labour on land.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A person whose principal means of livelihood is the income he gets as wages, in connection with agricultural operations he performs.'

AGRICULTURAL LAND. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950 (as amended by Act III, 1954). 'Land which is used or is capable of being used for agriculture or reserved for growing forests and includes: (a) fallow land, (b) the land of farm buildings appurtenant to agricultural land, and (c) the sites of dwelling houses occupied by agriculturists, agricultural labourers or artisans and land appurtenant to such dwelling houses.'

Ass. Acts III, 1935 and XVIII, 1951. 'Land used for agricultural purposes and includes land under homesteads occupied for residential purposes in connection with agricultural holdings.'

Mds. Act XXXVIII, 1961. Lands used for '(i) horticulture, (ii) the raising of crops, grass or garden crops, (iii) grazing, (iv) the raising of ma-

nure crops, (v) dairy farming, (vi) live-stock breeding, (vii) the growing of trees, and (a) includes any land used for any purpose subservient to the above purposes, any forest land, pasture land, plantation, orchard and *tope*, but (b) does not include house site or land used exclusively for non-agricultural purposes.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. Agricultural land means 'land including wells which are used for the purpose of agriculture, and includes (i) sites of farm buildings appurtenant to land used for agricultural purposes and (ii) sites of dwelling houses and *wadas* occupied by agriculturists, agricultural labourers or artisans and land appurtenant to such dwelling houses.'

W. B. Act XVIII, 1958. 'Land ordinarily used for purposes of agriculture or horticulture and includes such land notwithstanding that it may be fallow for the time being.'

AGRICULTURE. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950 (as amended by Act III, 1954). 'Includes horticulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce, dairy farming, poultry farming and stock breeding and (grazing), but does not include the cutting of wood only.'

Bom. Act XXIX, 1939. 'Includes horticulture, the raising of crops or garden produce, dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding and grazing but does not include the cutting of wood only.' (Note: Raising 'grass' was omitted by an amendment in 1946).

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948 (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956). 'Includes horticulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce, but does not include allied pursuits, or the cutting of wood only.'

Bom. Act XCIX, 1958. 'Includes horticulture, the raising of crops and garden produce, the planting and up-keep of orchards, the preserving or raising of land for fodder, or thatching grass, and the use by an agriculturist of the land held by him or a

part thereof for the grazing of his own cattle, but does not include allied pursuits or the cutting of wood only.' (Note: 'grazing' among the allied pursuits as contained in Act XIII, 1956, was amended to exclude the pasturage of one's own agricultural cattle).

C.P. Act I, 1920, M.P. Acts II, 1955 and XX, 1959. 'Agriculture included (i) the raising of annual or periodical crops and garden produce, (ii) horticulture, (iii) the planting and up-keep of orchards, and (iv) the reserving of land for fodder, grazing or thatching grass.'

Guj. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Includes horticulture, the raising of crops, grass or garden produce, the use by an agriculturist of the land held by him or part thereof for grazing but does not include (i) the use of any land whether or not an appanage to rice or paddy land for purposes of *rab* manure, (ii) the cutting of wood only, (iii) dairy farming, (iv) poultry farming, (v) the breeding of livestock, and (vi) such other pursuits as may be prescribed.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'Agriculture includes the raising of crops, grass or garden produce, horticulture, dairy farming, breeding and keeping livestock and use of land as pasture or forest or for any other purpose where such use is ancillary to agriculture.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Includes horticulture and the raising of crops, fodder or garden produce.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960 and the Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'Includes horticulture the raising of annual or periodical crops or garden produce, dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding grazing and pisciculture.'

AGRICULTURIST. Sau. Act XXV, 1951, Mys. Act XIII, 1952, Bom. Act XCIX, 1958, Guj. Act XXVII, 1961, and Mys. Act XXXVII, 1961. 'One who cultivated the land personally.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A person who earns his livelihood wholly or principally by (i) the cultivation of land

personally, or through servants or by hired labour, or (ii) as artisan or field labourer, paid in cash or kind for work connected with agriculture and includes: (a) a landlord whose interest in the stable land of the village does not exceed 120 acres, and (b) a tenant who sub-lets his land in accordance with the provisions of this Act. (Exp. An agriculturist who, without any intention of changing his profession as such, temporarily ceases to so earn his livelihood, or is prevented from so earning his livelihood by age or bodily infirmity, or by absence due to service in the military, naval or air force of India, or by confinement in prison, does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist.)'

Mds. Act XXXVIII, 1961. 'An agriculturist is a person who cultivates agricultural land by contributing his own manual labour or the manual labour of any member of his family.'

AIMA. Ben. Reg. XXXVII, 1793. Grants made to foster Islam and its holy men. Of *aima* Wilson says: "Lands granted by the Moghul Government, either rent-free or subject to a small quit-rent, to learned and religious persons of Mohammedan faith, or for religious and charitable uses in relation to Mohammedans." (W.)

ALA MALIK. Pun. Act IX, 1951. In the case of land in which 'the proprietary rights are divided between superior and inferior owners, the superior owner, and includes a *taluqdar*.'

ALIENATION. Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'A grant or recognition as a grant (i) of village, portion of a village or land, to any person, whether such grant be of soil or revenue or of assignment of the whole or a share of land revenue thereof, (ii) of total or partial exemption from payment of land revenue to a person in respect of any land held by him, or (iii) of cash allowance or allowance in kind to any person by whatever name called, by the ruling

authority for the time being before merger or by the state government after merger, and includes (a) any total or partial exemption from payment of land revenue reserved to himself or enjoyed by a ruler of a former Indian State in respect of any land held by him in his own state before merger as his private property, and (b) *wanta* lands and *giras* rights in land or to cash allowances regulated by the rules published under Huzur Cutcherry Notification T-3/80 of 1946-47, dated the 24th March 1947.'

Mds. Act II, 1904. Alienation 'includes temporary transfer such as mortgage or a lease'.

W.B. Act XVI, 1960. In relation to land, alienation means 'the transfer by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, will or otherwise of such land'.

ALLIED PURSUIITS. Bom. Act LXVII, 1948 (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956) and XCIX, 1958. 'Dairy farming, poultry farming, breeding of livestock, grazing (other than the pasturage of one's own agricultural cattle) and such other pursuits as may be prescribed.'

ALLOTTEE. Pepsu, Act VIII, 1953. 'A displaced person or a group of such persons to whom land was allotted in pursuance of the scheme contained in the notification of the Department of Rehabilitation No. 9R dated 23rd July, 1949, or in pursuance of any other scheme of allotment of evacuee land to displaced persons which the state government announced and this was to include: (a) the legal representatives of such displaced persons, and (b) in the case of an allotment to a group of displaced persons, each such person and his legal representatives.'

W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'The recipient of lands for cultivation from the *gram parishad* under Section 17 of the Act.'

ALTAMGHA JAGIRS. Ben. Reg. XII, 1805. "A royal grant under the seal

of the former native princes of Hindustan, and recognised by the British Government as conferring a title to rent-free land in perpetuity, hereditary and transferable." (W.) *Jagirs* of this description were granted in Hyderabad under the red seal of the Nizam and were considered to be the highest in the order and the most coveted, among the grants.

AMAL DASTAK. Ben. Reg. VIII, 1819. "A written order from the proper authority to enable the purchaser of an estate at a public sale to obtain possession of it." (W.)

AMALNAMA. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. A title to land. In some parts of the country the term *patta* was used to mean the same.

AMIN. Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. "Applied in Upper India especially to a native officer of government, employed either in a revenue department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues on account of the government, or to investigate and report on their amount; or in the judicial department, as a judge and arbitrator in civil causes." (W.)

ANCHAL. Ori. Act I, 1952. Local administrative unit at the village level. The executive officer at the village level who managed all the estates vested in the state government under the Act, was called *Anchal Adhikari*.

ANKADIA TENURE. Bom. Act XXXI, 1959. A kind of tenure that prevailed in Gujarat, under which the tenure-holder paid to the government a lump sum annually.

ANKADO. Bom. Acts XLIII, 1953, and XXXI, 1959. Means a lump sum payable annually to government out of the revenues realised by the person holding under *ankadia* tenure, found in Baroda State.

ANNUAL TENANCY. Mys. Act IV, 1888. A tenancy presumed to run from the end of one cultivating season

to the end of the next, (the cultivating season ended on 31st March).

APPROVED CROPS. Mys. Act XVII, 1951. '*Ragi*, paddy, or *jola* crop and includes such other crops as the state government may, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette* declare to be an approved crop in any area specified in such notification.'

ARTHOM. Tra. Act V, 1896. Means a consideration in money or in kind usually applied to that paid by the *kudiyau* (tenant) to the *jenmi* (landlord). It was called *kanarthom* when the payment involved was for *kanam* tenure.

ARUVADAI PANGU. Mds. Act. XIV, 1952. A share of the crop. It is a customary share of the produce to which an adult male *pannaiyal* was entitled to over and above his wage.

ASAMI. U.P. Act I, 1951. A new class of tenants created under this Act consisting mostly of the former non-occupancy tenants, sub-tenants of grove lands and tenants' mortgagees. They were liable to be ejected on specified grounds.

ASAMI SHIKMI. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. (as amended by Reg. LVII, 1358 F.) 'A lessee, whether holding under an instrument or under an oral agreement, and includes a mortgagee of an *asami shikmi's* rights with possession, but does not include a lessee holding directly under the government.'

ASSIGNEE OF PROPRIETARY RIGHTS. M.B. Act LXVI, 1951. 'A person who enjoys free of revenue or on a favoured assessment, certain proprietary rights, by assignment from a competent authority over one or more villages or a specified area of land, and includes a *jagirdar*, an *istamurardar*, an *inamdar*, a *muafidar* and any other person hereafter declared by the government to be an assignee of proprietary rights.'

ATIYAT GRANTS. A.P. (T.A.) Act X, 1952. 'Include (i) in the case of *jagirs* abolished under Regulation LXIX, 1358 F. the commutation sums payable in respect thereof under Regulation XXV, 1359 F.; (ii) *inams* to which the Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Abolition of *Inams* Act, 1954, is not applicable; (iii) in the case of *inams* abolished under Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Abolition of *Inams* Act 1954, the compensation payable under the Act; (iv) cash grants to which the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act 1952, is not applicable; (v) cash grants temporarily continued under the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952; (vi) in the case of cash grants abolished under the Hyderabad Abolition of Cash Grants Act, 1952, subject to payment of compensation, the compensation payable in respect thereof.' A court or authority competent to make *atiyat* enquiries and enquiries as the claims to succession to and any right, title or interest in *atiyat* grants and matters ancillary thereto is called an *Atiyat* Court. All laws relating to *atiyat* grants were known as *Atiyat* Laws.

AUTHORISED HOLDER. Bom. Act I, 1959, Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961, Mah. Act XXXV, 1962. 'A person in whom vests the ownership of a *watan* land which has been validly alienated permanently by the *watandar* whether by sale or gift or otherwise under the existing law.'

## B

BACHH RATE. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. Village revenue rate, based on an internal distribution of revenue over holdings. "*Bachh*—the process of distributing the revenue demand among the co-sharers, under the joint village system," (B.P.)

BACKWARD AREA. Bom. Act XIII, 1956. 'Any area declared by the state government to be a backward area, being an area in which, in the opinion of the state government, socially, economically and educationally backward classes of citizens predominate; and includes an area declared to be a scheduled area under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India.'

BACKWARD CLASSES. Bih. Act XX, 1955. 'Means such classes of citizens as may be declared by the state government by notification in the official gazette to be socially and educationally backward.'

BADSHAHI GRANT. Ben. Reg. XXXVII, 1793. "As applied to tenures, it denotes land, etc., held under a royal grant, or in the language of Regulations, a *Badshahi* grant extended to all grants made by the ruling authority for the time being, grants by the *Subedar* of Oudh, and by the British Government." (W.)

Ben. Reg. XII, 1805. 'Shall be construed to extend to all grants made by the supreme power for the time being, and consequently include grants of the following descriptions: (a) Royal grants properly so called; (b) grants made by the *suba* of Orissa; and (c) grants made by the *rajas* of Berar.'

BAKASHT LAND. Bih. Act XIII, 1947. '(i) In its application to any area in which the Bihar Tenancy Act 1885 is in force means any land, other than proprietor's private land as defined in Section 120 of that Act, which a proprietor or tenure-holder claims to be cultivating with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour, and (ii) in its application to any area in which the Chotta Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908, is in force means any land other than proprietor's privileged land as defined in Section 118 of that Act, which a proprietor or tenure-holder claims to be cultivating

with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour.'

**BANDHI JAMA TENURE.** Bom. Act XXXV, 1959. A type of tenure held at a fixed and immutable assessment, known as *udhad*, *bandhi jama*, *udhad jamaband*, or *judi*. Such assessment was unalterable according to the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. "*Bandi-jama*: Distribution of the lands among the cultivators so as to allot to each an equal proportion of good and bad lands, and to make him responsible for a fixed proportion of both." (W.)

**BANDOBASTI PARWANA.** Ben. Reg. II, 1793.—"Patent or deed of settlement. A warrant given by the government to the person with whom a revenue settlement has been agreed upon, empowering him to make the collection from the cultivators or landholders." (W.)

**BANJAR LAND.** Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953. 'Land which has remained uncultivated for a continuous period of not less than four years immediately preceding the date on which the question whether such land is *banjar* or not arises.' "The common term for any waste or uncultivated land: if old fallow it is *banjar kadim*; if recent, *banjar jodid*." (B.P.)

**BARANI LAND.** Raj. Ord. IV, 1954; Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953. Means dry land or non-irrigated land. "Alluvial land, earth thrown into hollows by water." (W.)

**BARBAST.** V.P. Act XI, 1952. A kind of dues payable by the *jagirdar* to the government. "A small quit-rent levied on certain (otherwise free) tenures." (B.P.)

**BARGA.** Ass. Acts III, 1935 and XII, 1948. A system of tenancy based on produce-rent. "An agreement by which the cultivator engages to pay the landlord half the produce, the latter pro-

viding half the seed, and paying the whole revenue." (W.)

**BARGADAR.** Ben. Acts II, 1950; X, 1956 and XXVII, 1964. 'A person who under the system generally known as *adhi*, *barga* or *bhag*, cultivates the land of another person on condition of delivering a share of the produce of such land to that other person, but he should not have expressly admitted to be a tenant by that owner in any document executed by him, or executed in his favour and accepted by him or should not have been held by a Civil Court to be a tenant.'

H.P. Act XV, 1954. 'One who cultivates another person's land on condition that he delivers a share of the produce to the landowner.' The tenure is terminable on specified grounds and conditions.

**BARI LAND.** Bih. Act XIV, 1949. Kitchen garden or homestead land. "Land on each holding, used for house-site and garden." (B.P.)

**BARIS.** Ori. Act XVI, 1952. "Account of assessment of the land revenue on any estate, formerly entered in the middle of the paper prepared by the *zamindar* as an application for investiture in the *zamindari*." (W.)

**BARKHALIDAR.** Sau. Act XXVI, 1951. A person who holds a tenure as *barkhalidar jiwaidar*, *chakariat*, *kherati*, or *dharmada*, and includes a person who has been granted such tenures.

**BARKHALI LAND.** Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'In relation to a *wanta* or *giras* means land held as *jiwai*, *jat dharmadaya*, *devasthan*, *pirasthan*, *vechania*, *pasaita chakariat*, *dharmadaya chakariat*, *jat pasaita*, *manyadan* or *bathamania* and treated as permanent alienations or settled under the Baroda *Giras* Rules.'

**BARODA WATAN RULES.** Bom. Act XLVI, 1963. 'The *watan* rules of 1932 of the former State of Baroda as



in force immediately before the 30th of July 1949.'

**BASIC ANNUAL SUM. A.P. (T.A.)** Reg. XXV, 1359 F. The sum calculated under Section 4 is as follows: '(a) the gross basic sum shall first be ascertained; (b) in the case of a *jamiat jagir* the gross basic sum is reduced by 20 per cent and the sum resulting from this shall be the net basic sum; (c) sixty per cent shall be deducted (i) in the case of a *jagir* other than a *jamiat jagir*, from the gross basic sum, and (ii) in the case of a *jamiat jagir* from the net basic sum, and the sum resulting from this deduction shall be the basic annual sum.'

Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. The aggregate of the following: '(i) one-third of the gross annual *ryotwari* demand in respect of all the lands in the estate (excluding *lanka* lands) in respect of which any person other than the landholder is entitled to a *ryotwari patta*, as ascertained under Section 28, less the deductions specified therein; (ii) one-third of the gross annual *ryotwari* demand in respect of (a) all *lanka* lands in the estate in respect of which a person other than the landholder is entitled to a *ryotwari patta*, and (b) all *lanka* lands which in the opinion of the government are sufficiently permanent to enable the levy thereon of *ryotwari* assessment as ascertained under Section 28, in so far as it may be applicable, less the deductions specified therein; (iii) one-third of the average net annual income derived from all *lanka* lands in the estate other than those (a) in respect of which a *ryot* or the landholder is entitled to a *ryotwari patta*, and (b) which in the opinion of the government are sufficiently permanent to enable the levy thereon of *ryotwari* assessment, as ascertained under Section 29, less the deductions specified therein; (iv) one-third of the average net annual miscellaneous revenue derived from all other sources in the estates specified in Section 3, clause

(b), but not including lands in respect of which the landholder is entitled to a *ryotwari patta*, as ascertained under Section 30, and (v) the whole of the *jodi*, *kattubadi* or other amount, if any (excluding local cesses and taxes), payable annually to the landholder of the estate immediately before the notified date by the landholder of every *inam* village or under-tenure estate, including the value, as ascertained in the prescribed manner, of whatever was delivered in kind annually.'

**BASIC HOLDING. A.P. (T.A.)** Act XXI, 1950. 'A holding, the area of which is equal to one-third of the area of the family holding.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'Land used for agricultural purposes which is equal to 2.5 acres in area.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'Land which is equal to two standard acres.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'An area of land measuring five standard acres.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'Land used for agricultural purposes which is equal to two standard acres in area.'

**BATAI.** Bih. Act XIV, 1949. The system of taking rent by a division of the crop.

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A division of the produce on the threshing floor. "The division of the grain produce for rent or revenue." (B.P.)

**BATAIDAR.** M.P. Act XXIV, 1951. 'A person who personally cultivates lands of another landholder and pays the rent in the form of crop-share.'

**BATA NUMBER.** M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. A sub-division of survey number separately registered.

**BAZYAFTIDAR.** Ori. Act II, 1913. 'A person holding lands the title to hold which upon special terms was declared invalid by the Cuttack Land Revenue Regulation, 1805, the Bengal Land Revenue Assessment (Reserved Lands) Regulation, 1819, or the Bengal Revenue Free Lands Regulation,

1825, and which have been assessed, in the course of a settlement of land revenue, at a rent fixed for the term of that settlement and include also the successors in interest of such a person. (Every *bazyaftidar* who is recorded in any record-of-rights as a *bazyaftidar* tenure-holder and his successor in interest was deemed to be a tenure-holder and every *bazyaftidar* who is recorded as a *bazyaftidar raiyat* was considered as a *raiyyat*.)

BEDZAR. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. A willow plantation.

BET-KHETA, (BHET-KHETA in Ben. Act II, 1869). Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'Land originally assigned as remuneration to the villagers who worked for the proprietor or his assigns on the *Majhahas* land.' 'Allotment of free land for the cultivators who worked the *Raja's* lot or farm.' (B.P.)

BHAG. Ass. Act III, 1935. A share or a part, a share in kind.

BHAG CHAS. W.B. Act VII, 1950. 'A type of tenancy based on the condition of delivering a share of the produce.' A tenant under a *taluk*-holder was sometimes called *chasa*.

BHAG CHAS CONCILIATION BOARD. W.B. Act II, 1950. A Board established by the Government to settle disputes arising between *bagadar* and the owner on matters like: (a) division or delivery of the produce; (b) the priority of the right to supply plough cattle, agricultural implements or manure, or to bear any other expenses of cultivation; (c) the termination of or the restoration to cultivation of such lands by the *bagadar*; (d) the place of threshing, stacking or the place of delivery of the owner's share of the produce.'

BHAGDAR. Sau. Act XXV, 1951. A share-holder of a *Talukdar* a coparcener.

BHAGDARI TENURES. Bom. Act XXXII, 1949. A type of joint tenure

in land where the total land revenue assessment is distributed among the co-sharers.

BHAIYACHARA TENURE. Ben. Reg. VII, 1822. "Land or villages or certain rights and privileges held in common property, either entirely or in part, as in the perfect, or imperfect *patidars* tenure by a number of families forming a brotherhood, originally perhaps descended from a common ancestor, but now not always connected by the sameness of descent." (W.) Of this tenure Baden-Powell says: "(1) Originally applied to a special form of joint-village co-sharing, in which the land was allotted by a peculiar customary method, designed to secure equality; (2) subsequently extended (and in its modern official use) to mean any form of constitution other than that of the ancestral-share villages: viz. villages held on the accidents of possession, where the old share system has been forgotten; or which were really originally *ryotwari*."

BHAOLI. Bih. Act, XIV, 1949. "Distribution of the products of the harvest, in previously stipulated proportions between the landlord and tenant. Rent paid in kind instead of money." (W.)

BHARATIA. W.B. Act II, 1949. 'Any person by whom, or on whose account, rent is payable for any structure or part of a structure erected by a *thika* tenant in his holding.'

BHAYAT. Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Any person who was recognised as such either by the late Rajasthanik Court, the late Political Agency, or the late Western India States Agency, or any heir or successor to such person, provided that where the great grandfather, grandfather, or father is alive, only the great grandfather, grandfather or father, as the case may be, who is alive shall be deemed to be the *bhayat* for the purpose of this Act.'

**BHAYATI LAND.** Mah. Act XLVIII, 1953. Land assigned to a co-sharer of a *matadar*.

**BHIL NAIK INAM.** Mah. Act XXI, 1955. 'The grant of a village or land for services useful to government on political considerations in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in government resolutions in the Revenue Department, No. 5763, dated the 19th August, 1902, and entered in the alienation register kept under Section 53 of the Code as "Class VI Village Servants Useful to Government" and includes land granted in Marod village of Navapur Taluka under Government Order in the Revenue Department No. 288, dated 11th January 1919.'

**BHOG.** Ass. Act III, 1935. Articles of food required by custom to be offered to a deity. In Assam and areas around, the term *bhogdani* was used to indicate lands granted free of revenue under the native rulers.

**BHOODAN HOLDER.** M.P. Act XV, 1953. 'A person recorded in village papers or record-of-rights as a *bhoodan* holder; that is a person to whom land is allotted under Section 23 of this Act.'

**BHOODAN YAGNA.** Ori. Act XVI, 1953; Sau. Act XXXIV, 1953; U.P. Act X, 1953; Raj. Act XVI, 1954; Mds. Act XV, 1958 and W.B. Act XVIII, 1962. 'The movement initiated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave for the acquisition of lands through voluntary gifts for distribution to landless poor persons or for community purposes.'

**BHOODAN YAGNA BOARD.** Raj. Act XVI, 1954. A corporate body set up under this Act to deal with *bhoodan* land.

**BHUGUT BANDHA.** Bih. Act VI, 1908 and XIV, 1949. 'A transfer of the interest of a *raiyat* in his holding or part of the holding, for the

purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan upon the condition that the loan with all interest thereon, shall be deemed to be extinguished by the profits arising from the holding, or part of the holding, during the period of the mortgage.'

**BHUINHARI TENURE.** Ben. Act II, 1869. Tenure held by persons claiming to be descendants of the original founders of the villages in Chotta Nagpur area. "A tenure in which the land is let at a low rent to tenants liable to be called out for military service." (W.)

**BHUMIDAR.** U.P. Act I, 1951. A peasant proprietor with rights to transfer. A *bhumidar* can use his land for purposes other than those connected with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry subject to obtaining a declaration from the Collector to that effect. He can be ejected.

M.P. Act II, 1955. 'Any person who at the coming into force of this Code belongs to any of the following classes: (a) in respect of land held by him as an occupancy tenant in the Central Provinces; (b) in respect of land held by him as a *raiyat* or *raiyat sarkar* in the Central Provinces; (c) in respect of land held by him as a lessee of the State Government under Sub-section (2) of Section 68 of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, *Mahals*, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950, not falling under Clause (f) of Section 146.'

**BHUMISWAMI.** M.P. Act II, 1955. 'Any person, who at the coming into force of this Code belongs to any of the following classes: (a) in respect of land held by him as *malik maqbuza* or a plot proprietor in the Central Provinces or the merged territories; (b) in respect of land lawfully held by him as house-site in *abadi* in the Central Provinces; or the merged territories; (c) in respect of land held

by him as a *raiyat-malik* in the Central Provinces; (d) in respect of land held by him as an absolute occupancy tenant in the Central Provinces; (e) in respect of land held by him as an occupant in Berar; (f) in respect of land held by him as an ante-alienation tenant or a tenant of antiquity in Berar in respect of which he has become lessee of the State under Sub-section (2) of Section 68 of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, *Mahals*, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950.'

BHUSA. H.P. Act XV, 1954. All kinds of grains in husk.

BID LAND. Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Land that has been used by *girasdar* for grazing his cattle or for cutting grass or for use of his cattle.' Waste land.

BIGHA. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951, Ben. Act VII, 1885. "A measure of land, varying in extent in different parts of India. In Bengal the *biga* contained 1600 square yards or a little less than 1/3 of an acre." (W.)

BIGHORI. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. Money-rent per *biga* of land.

BISWEDAR. Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A person on whom a village or a portion of a village in any part of the state is settled on the *biswedari* system and who is recorded as a *biswedar* or as an owner in the record of rights and shall include a *khewatdar* in the Ajmer area.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. '(a) Any person who is recorded as plot proprietor in the settlement *khewat* of 1874, and is continuously so recorded since, or who, but for an error or omission, would have been so continuously recorded, or (b) any member of the proprietary body who becomes an owner of land under Section 7 of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, or (c) any person who becomes, or is declared as, a *biswedar* under the provisions of this Act, and <sup>is</sup> <sup>is</sup> a

person admitted to the occupation of land under a lease guaranteeing hereditary rights of ownership and enjoyment on condition of his permanently developing such land by sinking a well or otherwise, and who accordingly developed such land and was, before the commencement of this Act recorded as a plot proprietor thereof in the *khewat*.'

BONA FIDE AGRICULTURIST. M.B. Acts LXVI, 1950 and XX, 1959. 'One who cultivates or can reasonably be expected to cultivate personally.'

BOUNDARY MARKS. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. 'Marks made of earth, stone or any other material, and also a fence, or embankment or any other object, whether natural or artificial, set up, or fixed by any competent officer in order to determine the boundary, and also include the boundary marks fixed before 1274 F.'

Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'Any erection, whether of earth, stone or other material and also any hedge, vacant strip of land or other object, whether natural or artificial, set up, employed or specified by a survey officer or other revenue officer having authority in that behalf, in order to designate the boundary of any division of land.'

BUILDING. Bih. Act IV, 1948. Includes a house, shed, hut and any other structure whether of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal, bamboo, *khas* or of any other material, but does not include the land on which it stands.

BUILDING SITE. Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'A portion of land held for building purposes, whether any building be actually erected thereupon or not, and includes the open ground or courtyard enclosed by or adjacent to any building erected thereupon.'

BUTADAR. Mah. Act XCVIII, 1958. 'A person who holds hereditary and transferable rights in land and who is

in possession of the same on payment of land-revenue or rent.'

**BUTA HAK.** Mah. Act LXV, 1959. 'A hereditary and transferable right in land subject to payment of land revenue or rent to the superior holder of the land or government.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. (also *chav hak*): 'A special kind of occupancy right given to tenants-at-will in certain states of Kathiawar.'

### C

**CADET.** Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'A brother or a son of a ruler to whom a grant of land was made by such ruler after the 14th day of August 1947, and who is allowed to retain such grant by the government or any heir or successor of such person.'

**CASH ALLOWANCE.** Mah. Act XLVI, 1953. 'A grant in cash received by a *watandar* as *watan* under the Baroda *Watan* Rules, and includes a maintenance allowance payable to a female member of a *watandar's* family under the said Rules.'

**CASH HAK.** Mah. Act XLV, 1953. 'Means a cash allowance received by the *mulgirasia* in lieu of *haks* known as *chirda hak*, *mapa hak*, *taka hak* or *kothali santh*, under the law in force in the merged territories of the former State of Baroda immediately before the 30th day of July 1969.'

**CASH JAGIRS.** Raj. Act XXIX, 1958. 'Any grant of money by way of *jagir* or otherwise, made or recognised to have been made by the government in any part of the state or by the ruler of a covenanting state without any consideration or in lieu of *jagir* resumed or abolished otherwise than under Rajasthan Act VI, 1952 or under Ajmer Act III, 1955 or under the Madhya Bharat Act XIII, 1951 or Madhya Bharat Act XXVIII, 1954,

and includes such grants made and enjoyed under any of the denominations or appellations specified in the First Schedule.'

**CASH RENT.** Raj. Ord. IV, 1954. 'Whatever is payable exclusively in cash on account of the use or occupation of agricultural land or on account of any right in such land.'

**CEILING AREA.** A.P. Act X, 1961. 'In the case of every person or every family consisting of not more than five members, shall be an extent of land equal to four and half times the family holding. In the case of a family consisting of more than five members, shall be an extent of land equal to four and half times the family holding plus an additional extent of one family holding for every such member in excess of five.'

Ass. Act I, 1957. 'An extent of area permitted to be held by a person, either by himself or through any member of his family, which does not exceed 150 *bighas* in the aggregate.'

Del. Act XXIV, 1960. 'An extent of 30 standard acres. (Where the number of members of the family exceeds five, he may hold five additional standard acres for each member in excess of five, so, however, as not to exceed 60 standard acres in the aggregate).'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. '(a) in the case of a family consisting of not more than five members, 15 acres of double crop *nilam*, or its equivalent, and in the case of a family consisting of more members an additional extent of one acre of double crop *nilam* or its equivalent. (b) in the case of an adult unmarried person seven and half acres of double crop *nilam* or its equivalent.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'The ceiling area of land shall be, (a) in the case of an adult unmarried person or a family consisting of not more than five members, twelve standard acres; and (b) in the case of a family consisting of more than five members, twelve standard acres increased by

one standard acre for each member in excess of five; so ceiling area shall not exceed twenty standard acres: Provided that the ceiling area shall, in no case, be (i) less than fifteen acres in extent; or (ii) more than thirty-six acres in extent.'

Bom. Act XIII, 1956. 'In relation to land held by a person, whether as an owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant the area of land is as follows: (a) 48 acres of *jirayat* land, (b) 24 acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land, or (c) 12 acres of perennially irrigated land. (Where the land held by a person consists of two or more kinds of land specified in sub-section (1) the ceiling area of such holding shall be determined on the basis of an acre of perennially irrigated land being equal to two acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land or four acres of *jirayat* land.)' (Note: Mah. Act XXVII, 1961, dealing with ceiling in the state lays down the ceiling area for each local area in the First Schedule of the Act.)

M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'An area of twenty-eight standard acres a holder is entitled to hold. Where a holder has any one or more of his heirs specified in Schedule I, who do not hold any land in their own right and are dependent on him, such holder shall be entitled to hold land in excess of five standard acres per each such heir not exceeding 53 standard acres in the aggregate.'

Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'The ceiling area in the case of every person and, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) and of Chapter VIII in the case of every family consisting of not more than five members, shall be 30 standard acres. The ceiling area in the case of every family consisting of more than five members shall, subject to the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of Chapter VIII be 30 standard acres together with an additional five stand-

ard acres for every member of the family in excess of five.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'Means land which is equal to 18 standard acres.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'The ceiling area of land shall be five times the basic holding: Provided that the government, if they are satisfied that it is expedient in public interest so to do, may *suo motu* or on application of any person interested, vary by notification from time to time the extent of the ceiling area in respect of any locality and in doing so shall have due regard to any one or more of the following factors, namely, (a) the situation of the land, (b) its productive capacity, (c) the fact that the majority of the persons holding land in the locality consists of members of the scheduled tribe or scheduled caste or of a socially and economically backward class, and (d) any other factor as may be prescribed.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'Ceiling area for a family consisting of five or less members shall be thirty standard acres.'

U.P. Act I, 1961. 'The ceiling area of land of a tenure holder shall be forty acres of fair-quality land. Where the tenure-holder has, or consists of, a family having more than five members the ceiling area of such tenure-holder shall be the area mentioned above together with eight acres of fair-quality land for every additional member of the family, subject to a maximum of twenty acres. (Provided that, if at any time the family comes to consist of not more than five members all land held by the tenure holder in excess of the ceiling area under clause (a) shall be liable to be treated as surplus land.)'

CHAHI HOLDING. Raj. Act XV, 1956. Means holding which is well-irrigated.

CHAKARYAT. Sau. Act XXVI, 1951. 'Ordinary service tenure-holder to whom grant of land was made for services performed by him.'

CHALGENI LEASE. Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A lease or a sub-lease of specific immovable property situate in the *taluk* of Hosdurg or Kasaragod in the district of Cananore contracted either expressly or implicitly.'

CHANDNADAR. Bih. and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'A person holding land which has been recorded as *chandna* in the course of a settlement of land revenue and for which a rent has been fixed for the term of that settlement; and includes also the successors-in-interest of such a person.' The incidence of tenancy of a *chandnadar* was regulated by local custom or usage and his rent was liable to reassessment on each revision of a land-revenue settlement.

CHAPRASI. Ben. Act II, 1819. "A messenger or carrier wearing a *chapra*, most usually a public servant." (W.)

CHAR. Ben. Act VIII, 1885 and Ori. Act II, 1913. "A sand bank or island in the current of a river, deposited by the water; pasturage, fodder." (W.)

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. A.P. Act XIV, 1959. 'Any charitable establishment with specific location and known address which is dedicated to, or for the benefit of, or used as of right by, the public generally or any community or section thereof, for any pious, charitable or philanthropic purpose.'

CHARITABLE PURPOSE. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951, Bih. Act XXX, 1950 and W. Ben. Act I, 1954. 'Includes the relief of the poor, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility.'

Del. Act VIII, 1954; Ajm. Act III, 1955 and the U.P. Act I, 1951. Excluded 'a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship.'

CHAUKIDAR. Ben. Act VI, 1870. "A watchman, a police or custom peon, a village watchman." (W.)

CHAUKIDARI CHAKRAN. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. Land given to a village watchman in lieu of his emoluments.

Ben. Act VI, 1870. 'Lands which may have been assigned, otherwise than under a temporary settlement for the maintenance of the officer who may have been bound to keep watch in any village and report crime to the police and in respect of which such officer may be at the time of the passing of this Act liable to render service to a *zamindar*.'

CHAUKIDARI TAX. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. Watchman's tax. Tax levied for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of rural police force.

CHO. Pun. Act II, 1900. 'A stream or torrent flowing through or from the Siwalik Mountain range within Punjab.'

CHUKANI. Ass. Act XII, 1948. Tenancy of fixed rent in money or in produce. According to Wilson, *chukani* is an under-tenant.

CHUKTI BHAG. Ass. Act XII, 1948. Produce rent at a stipulated share of the crop.

COMMERCIAL CROP. A.P. (A.A.) Act, XVIII, 1956. 'Means *betels*, chillies, cotton, groundnut, onions, plantains, tobacco, sugarcane, and turmeric and includes any other crop notified by the Government in the *Andhra Pradesh Gazette* from time to time for the purposes of this Act.'

COMMERCIAL SITE. Mds. Act XIV, 1930 (as modified by the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1957). 'Land which (not being a *kudiyuruppu* or an *ulkudi*) is used principally for the purpose of any trade, commerce, industry manufacture or business.'

COMMON LAND. Ajm. Act III, 1955. 'Such plots of land in village as vest

in the village proprietary bodies and are not included in any *nij jot*, *khud-kashit*, or tenancy holding.'

W.B. Act XXVIII, 1964. 'Common land in a village means waste land owned by the state government and includes land used or reserved for the common purposes of the village.'

COMMON PURPOSE. Pun. Act L, 1948. Means any purpose in relation to any common need, convenience or benefit of the village.

COMMUNAL LAND. Ori. Act I, 1948. Means '(i) in relation to the estates governed by the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908, and of the description mentioned in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b)- or clause 16 of Section 3 of that Act, and (ii) in relation to cases governed by the Orissa Tenancy Act, 1913, lands recorded as *gochar*, *rakshit* or *sarbasadharan* in the record of rights, or waste lands which are either expressly or implicitly set apart for the common use of the villagers, whether recorded as such in the record-of-rights or not.'

COMMUNITY PURPOSES. Mds. Act XV, 1958. 'Any purpose which is for the general good of the community.'

Raj. Act XVI, 1954. 'Any purpose of public utility including sites for compost pits, for public latrines, for schools or school farms, for health centres, for recreation, for grazing and for other similar purposes.'

COMMUNITY SERVICE INAM. Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'An alienation held for the purpose of performing service useful to the village community and includes an alienation held for such service even where such service has ceased to be demanded.'

COMMUTATION SETTLEMENT. Bom. Acts LX, 1950, and XXII, 1955, and Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. 'A settlement made or confirmed under the law applicable to a *watan* relieving the holder, his heirs and successors of the

liability to perform the services appertaining to the *watan*.'

COMMUTED CESS. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The commuted money value of customary dues, if any, ascertained as claimable by the *jenmi* every year.'

COMMUTED RENT. Ori. Act II, 1913. The enactment entitled the *raiya*t to apply to get his rent in kind or partly in kind, or the value of a portion of the crop, converted into cash rent. The sum fixed under this by the Collector or sub-divisional officer was called the 'commuted rent'.

COMPLETE USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE. Ben. Act VIII, 1285, (as amended by Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1928). 'A transfer by a tenant of the right of possession in any land for the purpose of securing the payment of money or the return of grain advanced or to be advanced by way of loan upon the condition that the loan, with all its interests thereon shall be deemed to be extinguished by the profits arising from the land during the period of mortgage.'

Ben. Act V, 1944. 'A transfer of the right of possession in any land for the purpose of securing the payment of the mortgage debt upon the condition that the said debt shall be deemed to be extinguished by the profits arising from the land during the period of the mortgage.'

CONCESSIONAL HOLDER. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A person who holds land on a revenue less than the revenue which but for a special tenure, he would have been assessed and shall include an *adhi jama khotidar* and *raiya*vti holder.'

CONDITIONAL SALE. Pun. Act XIII, 1900, and J. & K. Act V, 1938. 'Includes any agreement whereby in default of payment of the mortgage money or interest at a certain time the land will be absolutely transferred to the mortgagee.'



U.P. Act II, 1903 and C.P. Act II, 1916. 'Includes arrangement whereby in default of the mortgage money or interest at a certain time the land will be absolutely transferred to the mortgagee and any agreement whereby the mortgagor binds himself to repay the money on a certain date, and transfers the mortgaged property absolutely to the mortgagee, but subject to a proviso that he will transfer it to the mortgagor upon payment of the mortgage money as agreed.'

CONSOLIDATION (CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS). U.P. Act V, 1954; Raj. Act XXIV, 1954; H.P. Act X, 1954; W.B. Act X, 1956 and Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'The rearrangement of holdings in any area between the general tenure holders entitled thereto, in such a way as to make the holdings held by them as such more compact.'

(The U.P. Act V, 1954, added the following explanation: For the purpose of this clause holding shall not include (i) land which was grove in the agricultural year immediately preceding the year in which the notification under Section 4 has been issued in respect of the area; (ii) land subject to fluvial action or intensive soil erosion; and (iii) land mentioned in the Section 132 of the U.P. *Zamindari* Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950, but not being pasture land.)

Bom. Act LXII, 1947; Ass. Act XIX, 1961; J. & K. Act XXII, 1940 and A.P. Act XL, 1956. 'The amalgamation and where necessary the redistribution of holdings or portions of holdings in any village, *mahal* or *taluka* or any part thereof so as to reduce the number of plots in holdings.'

Pun. Act IV, 1936; Pun. Act V, 1948 and Pepsu. Act V, 2007 *Smt.* 'The redistribution of all or any of the lands in an estate or sub-division of an estate so as to reduce the number of plots in the holding.'

CREDITOR. M.P. Act I, 1951. 'A per-

son to whom a secured debt or claim is owing.'

Pun. Act XIII, 1900. 'Shall be deemed to include their husbands or wives as the case may be and all persons (including their husbands and wives as the case may be) who are descended from the grandfather of such creditor.'

CULTIVATE, TO. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'Means cultivate either solely by one's own labour or with the help of the labour of the members of one's *tarwad*, *tavashi*, *illom*, *kutumba*, *kavaru*, or family, or of hired labourers or both, or direct or supervise cultivation by such members or hired labourers jointly or separately, provided that such members or hired labourers have not agreed to pay or take any fixed proportion of the produce of the land they cultivate as compensation for being allowed to cultivate it or as remuneration for cultivating it.'

Kel. Acts IV, 1961 and I, 1964. 'Cultivate either solely by one's own labour or with the help of the members of his family or hired labourers or both, or personally direct or supervise cultivation by such members or hired labourers, or both, provided that such members or hired labourers, have not agreed to pay or to make any fixed proportion for being allowed to cultivate it or as remuneration for cultivating it.'

C.P. & B. Act XVII, 1948. 'To till land and raise a crop thereon in a husbandmanlike manner.'

Bom. Act XIII, 1956, Guj. Act XXVIII, 1960, Mah. Act XXVII, 1961, and Mys. Act X, 1962. 'To till or to husband the land for the purpose of raising or improving agricultural produce, whether by manual labour or by means of cattle or machinery or to carry on any agricultural operation thereon. (Exp. A person who enters into a contract only to cut grass or to gather the fruits or other produce of trees, as any land, shall not on that

account only be deemed to cultivate such land.)'

**CULTIVATE PERSONALLY, A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950** (as amended by Act IV, 1954). 'To cultivate on one's own account (a) by one's own labour; or (b) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or in kind, but not in crop share, or by hired labour under one's personal supervision or personal supervision of any member of one's family. (Exp. In the case of an undivided Hindu family, land shall be deemed to be cultivated personally, if it is cultivated by any member of the family).'

**Sau. Act XXV, 1951 and Guj. Act XXVII, 1961.** 'To cultivate on one's own account: (a) by one's own labour; (b) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or in kind, but not in a share of the crops or by hired labour under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of one's family. (An agriculturist who is a widow or a minor or is subject to any physical or mental disability or who is in service as a member of the armed forces shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if it is cultivated by the servants or by hired labour. In the case of an undivided Hindu family the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally if it is cultivated by any member of such family).'

**Bom. Act XXIX, 1939** as amended by the amending Act 1946. 'To cultivate on one's own account: (i) by one's own labour; (ii) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (iii) by the servants on wages in cash or in kind but not in crop-share or by hired labour under one's personal supervision of any member of one's family. [Exp. (1) a tenant who is a widow or a minor or is subject to any physical or mental disability shall be deemed to cultivate personally if it is cultivated by her or his servants

or by hired labour. (2) In the case of an undivided Hindu family the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally if it is cultivated by any member of such family.].'

**Bom. Acts LXVII, 1948; XXXIX, 1954; XCVIII, 1958 and XCIX, 1958.** 'To cultivate on one's own account (a) by one's own labour; or (b) by the labour of any one member of one's family; or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind, but not in crop-share, or by hired labour under one's personal supervision, or the personal supervision of any member of one's family. (A tenant who is a widow or a minor or is subject to any physical or mental disability shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if it is cultivated by her or his servants or by hired labour. In the case of an undivided Hindu family, the land shall be deemed to have been personally cultivated if it is cultivated by any member of such family).'

**Bom. Act LXVII, 1948, (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956.)** 'To cultivate on one's own account—(i) by one's own labour; or (ii) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (iii) under the personal supervision of oneself or any member of one's family by hired labour or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share, being land the entire area of which (a) is situated within the limits of a single village, or (b) is so situated that no piece of land is separated from another by a distance of more than five miles, or (c) forms one compact block. (Provided that the restrictions mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall not apply to land (i) which does not exceed the ceiling area, and (ii) up to twice the ceiling area if such land exceeds twice the ceiling area).'

**M.B. Act LXVI, 1950.** 'To cultivate on one's own account (i) by one's own labour; or (ii) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (iii) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share; or (iv)

by hired labour under one's personal supervision, or the personal supervision of any member of one's family.'

M.P. Acts XXIV, 1951 and XX, 1959. 'To cultivate on one's own account (a) by one's own labour; (b) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind or by hired labour but not through a *bataidar*. (In the case of an undivided Hindu family, the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated by all the members personally, if it is so cultivated by any member of such family).'

Mys. Acts XIII, 1950; XIV, 1957 and XXXVII, 1961. 'To cultivate on one's own account (a) by one's own labour; or (b) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (c) by a servant or hired labourer under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's own family or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop share. [Exp. (i) A person who is a minor or is subject to any physical or mental disability shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if it is cultivated by his servants or by hired labour. (ii) In the case of an undivided Hindu family, the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally, if it is cultivated personally by any member of such family.]'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'To cultivate land on one's own account (a) by one's own labour; (b) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (c) by the hired labour or by servants on wages payable in cash or kind, but not in crop share, under the personal supervision of oneself or any member of one's family. [Exp. (i) Any of the persons mentioned in proviso (b) of sub-section (i) of Section 5, shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if such land is cultivated by servants, or by hired labour. (ii) In the case of a joint family, the land shall be deemed to be cultivated personally, if it is cultivated personally by any

member of such family. (iii) In the case of a company, association, or other body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or a religious, charitable or other institution capable of holding property, the land shall be deemed to be cultivated personally, if such land is cultivated by hired labour or by servants under the personal supervision of an employee or agent of such company, association, body or institution.]'

CULTIVATING ADHIAR. Ass. Act XII, 1948. 'Means an *adhiar* who cultivated land himself or with the members of his family or dependants or hired labourers and does not include a person who lets out his land for cultivation.'

CULTIVATING TENANT. A.P. (A.A.) Act XVIII, 1956. 'A person who cultivates by his own labour or by that of any member if his family or by hired labour under his supervision and control, any land belonging to another under a tenancy agreement express or implied, but does not include a mere intermediary.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'A tenant who actually cultivates the land comprised in his holding.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A tenant who is in actual possession of, and is entitled to cultivate, the land comprised in his holding.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1952. 'Is a person who contributes his own labour, or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes the heirs of such person.'

Mds. Act XXV, 1955. 'In relation to any land means a person who carries on personal cultivation on such land, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied and includes: (i) any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement, and (ii) the

heirs of such person, but does not include a mere intermediary or his heirs.'

Mds. Act XXIV, 1956. 'A person who contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement or the heirs of such person but shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs.' [Note: Mds. Act LVIII, 1961 modified the above definition in the following manner: '... agreement express or implied, and includes (a) any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement; or (b) the heir of such person if the heir contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land; or (c) a subtenant if he contributes his own physical labour or that of any member of his family in the cultivation of such land; but does not include a mere intermediary or his heir.']

CULTIVATING TENANT'S CEILING AREA. Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'Five standard acres held by any person as cultivating tenant, partly as owner or wholly as tenant.'

CULTIVATING VERUMPATTAMDAR. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'In respect of a holding means any *verumpattamdar* who, not being a *jenmi*, intermediary or customary *verumpattamdar* of that holding has, expressly or impliedly, contracted to cultivate the lands in that holding, and actually cultivates the same.'

CUSTOMARY DUES. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The cesses or contributions such as *onakazhcha*, *allakkada*, *thirunalchumadu*, *perunalechumadu*, *varakoppu*, *oolsavakoppu*, and the like, which are payable to the *jenmi* by the *kudayan* on account of his holding according to the contract.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Means *onakazhcha*, *utsavakazhcha*, *perunalkazhcha*, or *aradiantharam* or the like, due annually or periodically on specific dates or at periodical interval or on the happening of any event or occasion of any festival, specified or not, but does not include rent or *michavaram* specified as such in the contract of tenancy.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Anything, other than rent, *michavaram* or renewal fees (a) payable in cash or in kind by a tenant to a landlord; or (b) allowed to be taken by the landlord from the holding, periodically or on the happening of any event or on the occasion of any festival; and includes *onakazhcha*, *utsavakoppu*, *perunalkazhcha* and *aradiantharam*.'

CUSTOMARY VERUMPATTAMDAR. Mds. Act XIV, 1930, and Kel. Acts IV, 1961 and I, 1964. 'Any *verumpattamdar* who before the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1951, was entitled by the custom of the locality in which the land was situated, 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 to the tenure.'

## D

DALIKATARI. Ben. Act II, 1869. 'Lands set apart for the duties which the village "*pahan*" or priest is required to perform and for his maintenance.' Such lands are also known as '*bhet-kheta*' and '*pahnai*.'

DANABANDI. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'Cursory survey or a partial measurement of a field, or weighing of the crop, to ascertain the value of the crop, and the amount of assessment.' (W.)

DAR-PATNI TALUQDARS (DAR-PATNIDARS). Ben. Reg. VIII, 1819. Sub-lessees of *patni taluqdars*, under the same conditions as the *patni taluqs* are held from the *zamindars* by the *patni taluqdars*.

DEBT. A.P. (T.A.) Act XII, 1952. 'Any liability in cash or in kind, whether secured or unsecured, due from *jagirdar*, whether payable under decree or order of any civil court or otherwise.'

U.P. Act XII, 1953. 'An advance in cash or in kind and includes any transaction which is in substance a debt, but does not include an advance as aforesaid made on or after the first day of July, 1952, or a debt due to (a) the Central Government or government of any state, a co-operative society, a *waqf*, trust, or endowment for charitable or religious purposes only, or (b) a person, where the debt was advanced on his behalf by the Court of Wards to a ward.' (Note: Rajasthan Act IX follows U.P. Act XII, 1953, except for the date which is "the first of January 1949" instead of "the first July 1952").

DECLARATION OF RIGHT. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A declaration secured by the tenant by an application to the office of the sub-divisional officer in respect of (i) the rent payable or any other particulars prescribed for the lease, and (ii) the right of a person claiming to be a tenant or a joint tenant of a holding.'

DEHRI LAND. Raj. Ord. IV, 1954. Means irrigated land.

DEVASTHAN INAMS. Bom. Act XLII, 1953. *Inams* held by religious or charitable institutions: also called *Dharmadaya inams*.

DHARA LAND. Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'Land held by a *dharekar*, and in Ratnagiri district includes land held by a *quasi dharekaridar*.'

DHARA TENURES. Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'A tenure in which there existed

a customary or standard rate of division of crop or of the revenue payment.' *Dhara* means "the distribution of assessment; schedule of rates to be paid by each landholder." (B.P.)

DHARMADA, (DHARMADAYA). Sau. Act XXVI, 1951. Grants made '(a) to temples, mosques or similar institutions for their maintenance, or (b) to individuals for performance of occasional rites out of spiritual considerations.'

DIARA, (DIYARA OR DEARA). Ben. Act VIII, 1885. Alluvium; an island formed in the bed of a river; land gained by recession of a river. Also stands for survey of alluvial accretions.

DISPLACED PERSON. Pun. Act XXXVI, 1949. 'A landholder in the territories now comprised in the province of Punjab in Pakistan, or a person of Punjabi extraction who holds lands in the provinces of North-West-Frontier Province, Sind or Baluchistan or any state adjacent to any of the aforesaid provinces and acceding to Pakistan, and who has since the first day of March, 1947 abandoned or been made to abandon his land in the said territories on account of civil disturbances, or the fear of such disturbances, on the partition of the country.'

DIWANI. Ben. Reg. XIX, 1793. "Of or relating to a *Diwan*, civil, as opposed to criminal. The right to receive the collections of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, conferred on the East India Company by the titular Moghal." (W.)

DONOR. W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. A person who has donated land by way of *gramdan*.

DOUBLE CROP NILAM. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Means *nilam* on which more than one crop of paddy is ordinarily raised in an agricultural year.'

DOUBLE CROP NILAM OR ITS EQUIVALENT. Kel. Act IV, 1961.

'Double crop *nilam* or its equivalent of any other class or classes of land computed on the basis that one acre of double crop *nilam* is equivalent to (i) one acre of coconut or arecanut garden; (ii) one and a half acres of single crop *nilam*; (iii) two acres of (a) pepper garden, (b) orange orchards and graft mango orchards, (c) *paramba* other than that principally used for growing cashew nut trees, (d) plantation land; and (iv) (a) two and a half acres of *paramba* principally used for growing cashew nut trees, or (b) *tharisu* land.'

DRY CROP LAND. Guj. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Land other than perennially or seasonally irrigated, or rice land and includes grass land, that is to say, land which abounds in grass grown naturally and which is capable of being used for agricultural purposes.'

DRY LAND. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'Means land which is neither a "wet land" nor a "garden land".'

M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'Any land which is neither perennially irrigated land nor seasonally irrigated land.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Land which is not *nilam*, garden, *palliyal* land or plantation.'

DUMALA VILLAGE. Guj. Reg. I, 1962. 'A village within the *sagbara* estate and specified in part II of Schedule I.' 'It is applied to any *inam* or revenue-free village. Properly, it only means land held free for life or for a term.' (B.P.) *Dumaldar* is one who holds such a village and includes a co-sharer, if any.

## E

ECONOMIC HOLDING. Bom. Act LXVII, (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956). In relation to land held by a person whether as owner or tenant or partly as owner and partly as tenant the area of land fixed as an

economic holding under Section 6 or 7, which for purposes of this Act shall be: '(a) sixteen acres *jirayat* land; or (b) eight acres seasonally irrigated land, or paddy or rice land; or (c) four acres of perennially irrigated land. (Exp. Where the holding consists of more than one class of land the conversion ratio will be one acre of perennially irrigated land = two acres of seasonally irrigated land = four acres of *jirayat* land.)' (Note: Bom. Act XV, 1957 further modified the explanation and it reads: 'where the land held by a person consists of two or more kinds of land specified in Sub-section (1) an economic holding shall be determined on the basis applicable to the ceiling area under Sub-section (2) of Section (5). In calculating the economic holding *warkas* land shall be excluded.')

EDA VAGAI. T.C. Act XXVII, 1955. Estate or freehold lands held by the chiefs.

EDA VAGAI RIGHTS. T.C. Act XXVII, 1955. 'Means all the rights and privileges vested in Edapally Swaroopam, the Kilimanoor Kottaram, the Poonjar Koickal and the Vanjipuzha Matom relating to their respective *edvagais* and includes in the case of Poonjar Koickal the right to receive *melvaram* in respect of lands situate in the *edavagai* of Poonjar.'

EMERGENCY TENANT. Bih. Act XXII, 1955. 'A person with whom the Collector has settled any land under sub-section (i) of Section 3.' The Section reads: "If the Collector is satisfied, on such enquiry as he thinks fit, that any culturable land was lying fallow continuously for a period of two years ending with 15th June of any year, on account of the inability or negligence of the occupier to cultivate the same, the Collector may settle the land, for the purpose of cultivation, with a person who has in his opinion, the means to cultivate it and is willing to do so."

EMOLUMENTS. Mds. Act III, 1895. 'Mean and include (i) lands, (ii) assignments of revenue payable in respect of lands, (iii) fees in money or agricultural produce, (iv) money, salaries and all other kinds of remuneration granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, any office.'

ENCUMBRANCE. Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'Includes the right of an under-*raiyat* in a holding or part thereof, but does not include a right of easement.'

ENFRANCHISEMENT. Mds. Act IV, 1862. The process by which the reversionary rights of the government are surrendered to the *inamdars* in consideration of an equivalent annual quit rent. Enfranchisement places alienated lands in the same position as other landed property in regard to their future succession and transmission.

ENHANCEMENT OF RENT. Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'Does not include an increase of rent in respect of land held by a *raiyat* in excess of the area for which rent has previously been paid by him, or in respect of the conversion of up-land, whether within or without his holding, into *korkar*, but includes any commutation of rent payable in money into rent payable wholly or partly in kind.'

ESTATE. Ass. Reg. I, 1886. 'Includes (i) any land subject, either immediately or prospectively, to the payment of land-revenue, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been entered into; (ii) any land subject to the payment of, or assessed with, a separate amount as land-revenue, although no agreement has been entered into with the government; (iii) any local area for the appropriation of the produce or the products whereof a license or farm has been granted under rules made by the Chief Commission; (iv) any *char* or island thrown up in a navigable river which under the laws in force is at

the disposal of the government; (v) any land which is for the time being entered in the Deputy Commission's register of revenue-free estate as a separate holding; (vi) any land, being the exclusive property of the government, of which the chief commissioner has directed the separate entry in the registers of the revenue-paying and revenue-free estates mentioned in Chapter IV. (Exp. Any land gained by alluvion or by the dereliction of a river to any estate as here defined, which under the laws in force is considered an increment to the tenure to which the land has accreted shall be deemed to be part of the estate.)'

Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Means lands included under one entry in any of the general registers of the revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force and includes revenue-free lands not entered in any register.'

Pun. Act XVII, 1887 and J. & K. Act XII, 1939. 'An area (a) for which a separate record of rights has been made; or (b) which has been separately assessed to land revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land revenue had not been realised, compounded for, or redeemed; or (c) which the Government may by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate.'

Mds. Act II, 1894 (as amended by Mds. Act III, 1895). 'Means (a) any permanently settled estate whether a *zamindari*, *jagir*, *mitta* or *paliyam*; (b) any portion of such permanently settled estate which has been separately registered in the office of the Collector; (c) any unsettled *paliyam* (or *jaghir*); (d) any *inam* village of which the grant was made or confirmed by the British Government; and (e) any portion, consisting of one or more villages, of any of the estates specified above, which is held on a permanent under-tenure.'

Mds. Act II, 1904 (as amended in 1934). 'For the purposes of clause (c) of Sub-section (2) of Section 4 and of Sub-section (3) of that Section estate means: (i) any permanently settled estate whether a *zamindari*, *jaghir*, *mitta* or *paliyam*; (ii) any portion of such permanently settled estate which has been separately registered in the office of the Collector; (iii) any unsettled *paliyam* or *jaghir*; (iv) any *inam* village of which the grant was made; or (v) any portion consisting of one or more villages, of any of the estates specified above in clauses i, ii and iii, which is held on a permanent under-tenure.'

Mds. Act I, 1908. 'Means (a) a permanently settled estate or temporarily settled *zamindari*; (b) any portion of such permanently settled estate or temporarily settled *zamindari* which is separately registered in the office of the Collector; (c) any unsettled *paliyam* or *jaghir*; (d) any *inam* village of which the grant has been made, confirmed or recognised by the government, notwithstanding that subsequent to the grant, the village has been partitioned among the grantees or the successors in title of the grantee or grantees; and (e) any portion consisting of one or more villages of any of the estates specified in a, b, and c, which is held on a permanent under-tenure.' (Note: The clause (d) was adopted in Andhra Pradesh to read as follows: 'any hamlet or *khandriga* in an *inam* village of which the grant as an *inam* has been made, confirmed or recognised by government, notwithstanding that subsequent to the grant, such village hamlet or *khandriga* has been partitioned among the grantees, or the successors in title of the grantee or grantees').

Ben. Act VII, 1868. 'Any land or share in land subject to the payment to the government of an annual sum in respect of which the name of a proprietor is entered on the register known as the general register of all revenue-paying estates, or in respect

of which a separate account may, in pursuance of Section 10 or Section 11 of the Bengal Act XI, 1859, have been opened.'

Ben. Act VIII, 1885. 'Land included under one entry in any of the general registers of revenue-paying lands and revenue-free lands, prepared and maintained under the law for the time being in force, by the Collector of a district and includes government *khassmahals* and revenue-free lands not entered in any register.'

Ben. Act III, 1904. 'Includes (i) immovable property; (ii) money and securities for money; and (iii) any jewellery or other movable property which should, in the opinion of the state government be treated as heirlooms.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'All lands of whatever description or an undivided share thereof held by a *girasdar* and includes uncultivable waste, whether such land is used for the purposes of agriculture or not.'

Raj. Act VIII, 1959. 'Land, or title of interest in land, held by a *bisweddar* or a *zamindar*.'

M.P. Act XVIII, 1950. 'In relation to merged territories, means any collection of *mahals* or villages held by the same proprietor which has been assessed as one unit to land-revenue, whether such land-revenue be payable or has been released or compounded for or redeemed in whole or in part.'

ESTATE HOLDER. Bom. Act XLVII, 1951. 'The holder of an estate and includes any person lawfully holding under or through him.'

Raj. Act XX, 1958. 'Includes a *khewatdar* of the Ajmer area and any other tenure-holder (other than a tenant) of the Abu, Ajmer and Sunel areas.'

ETTARTHAM. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'Is the additional *kanam* leviable by the *jenmi* at the time of renewal of *kanapattam*, which sum is leviable under the provisions of this Act.'



EVICTIION. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'The recovery of possession of land from a tenant and includes the redemption of a *kanam* or *kanam-kuzhikanam*.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'Means recovery of possession of land from a tenant.'

T.C. Act XIII, 1955. 'The recovery of possession of a *kudikidappu* from a *kudikidappukaran*.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'The recovery of land from a tenant or the recovery of a *kudikidappu* from the occupation of a *kudikidappukaran*.'

EXCISE COMPENSATION. M.B. Act XXVIII, 1951. 'The amount of compensation payable annually by the government to a *jagirdar* in lieu of his former excise income.'

EXCLUDED DEBT. M.B. Act XIII, 1951 and M.P. Act I, 1951. 'The secured claims due in respect of (i) any liability in respect of any sum due to any society registered under the co-operative societies Act for the time being in force; (ii) any liability in respect of maintenance whether under decree of court or otherwise; (iii) any liability due to a bank or company; (iv) any debt determined under the provisions of Gwalior Agricultural Debtors Relief Act or the Debt Conciliation Act, for the time being in force; (v) any liability in respect of village profits or of land revenue arising between co-sharers and the *lambardar* or between superior and inferior proprietors; (vi) a mortgage claim against property in the hands of a subsequent transferee has taken the transfer in order to satisfy the mortgage; and (vii) any liability arising between mortgagor and mortgagee in respect of land revenue of the mortgaged property which has been paid by the mortgagee on behalf of the mortgagor.'

EXISTING JAGIR LAWS. Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'Any Act, Ordinance, Regulation, Rule, Order, Resolution, Notification or by-laws, relating to *jagirs*

in force in the whole or any part of the state at the commencement of this Act, and includes: (i) any custom or usage relating to such *jagirs* or *jagirdars* prevailing at the commencement of this Act in the whole or any part of the state and having the force of law, and (ii) the terms and conditions contained in any order or instrument granting or recognising the grant of a *jagir*.'

EXISTING LAW. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'The law in force at the commencement of the Regulation, including *Atiyat* law, custom or usage having the force of law, and the terms of any grant, and including also orders made under the existing law.'

EXPROPRIETARY TENANT. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. When a landlord of the whole of a *mahal* or of a specific area in a *mahal* transfers the whole of his proprietary right in such *mahal* or area by voluntary alienation otherwise than under the provisions of subsection (2) of Section 9, or when the whole of such landlord's right in such *mahal* or area is transferred by foreclosure or sale execution of a decree or order of civil or revenue court, this landlord shall become an exproprietary tenant of his *sir* and of such portion of his *khudkasht* as he cultivated continuously for three years at the date of transfer.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A person who, (a) is, at the commencement of this Act, an exproprietary tenant in accordance with the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, or, (b) acquires exproprietary rights in accordance with the provisions of this Act.' (According to this Act: 'if the whole of the interest of a sole proprietor of a village or of a specific area thereof is transferred otherwise than by gift or by exchange of specific areas between co-sharers of the village, he shall become an exproprietary tenant of the whole of his *khudkasht* in such

village or area which he has cultivated continuously for three years or more at the date of such transfer.)

## F

FAIR-QUALITY LAND. U.P. Act I, 1961. 'Land the hereditary rate of which is above rupees six per acre.'

FALLOW LAND. C.P. and B. Act XVIII, 1948. 'With respect to any particular year means land lying uncultivated in that year but which was cultivated at some time within six years immediately preceding that year; but does not include land recorded as *pot kharab* or a tank or embankments or a *nalah* or a grove or land used as a threshing floor.'

Mys. Act XVII, 1951. 'Cultivable lands kept uncultivated or land recorded as fallow, new or old, in the village accounts, and includes land recorded as grass land in consequence of its ceasing to be under cultivation for a period exceeding three years, but does not include land recorded as *pot kharab* or a tank or embankment or a *nalah* or a grove or used as a threshing floor.'

FAMILY. Ass. Act I, 1957. 'Includes a joint family.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A family consisting of a husband and wife, their children and grandchildren being dependent on them and the widowed mother of the husband, so dependent.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'Except in Chapter XIII, means, in relation to a person, the wife or husband of such person, his children, grandchildren, parents and others, and in the case of a joint Hindu family any member of such family.' (Note: Under Chapter XIII, which deals with ceiling on land holdings, family means the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the dependent children and grandchildren of such person.)

A.P. Act X, 1961. 'Means, in the case of persons governed by the Hindu Law, an undivided Hindu family, consisting of members entitled under that law to a share in the property held by the family on a partition thereof, and in the case of other persons a group or unit, the members of which are, by custom or usage, joint in estate.'

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Includes a Hindu undivided family, and in the case of other persons, a group or unit the members of which, by custom or usage, are joint in estate or possession or residence.'

Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'In relation to a person, means, the person, the wife or husband as the case may be, of such person and his or her (i) minor sons and unmarried daughters, (ii) minor grandsons and unmarried grand-daughters in the male line, whose father and mother are dead.'

Del. Act XXIV, 1960 and Mys. Act X, 1962. 'In relation to a person, means such person, and if married, the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the dependent children and grandchildren of such person.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Means husband, wife and their unmarried minor children or such of them as exist. (Exp. When a divorce is effected the husband or wife, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be non-existing so far as the other party is concerned.)'

U.P. Act I, 1961. 'Consists of the holder of a holding and any or all of his following relations, not being tenure-holders in their own separate right: (i) wife or husband, as the case may be; (ii) dependant father and dependant mother; (iii) son and son's son, as long as they are unseparated from the holder; (iv) wife or widow of the person mentioned in (iii); (v) daughter and unseparated son's daughter, as long as they are unmarried. (Provided that where a relation falls under the above clause in more than one family, he shall nevertheless be a member of only one

family in accordance with his choice or if he is under any disability in accordance with the choice of the person legally authorised to do so on his behalf.)'

W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'A set of persons of near relationship to one another living together in commensality and includes the dependants of such persons living with them.'

FAMILY HOLDING. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. 'Is the area of a holding determined under Section 4 for any class of land in any local area, which a family of five persons including the agriculturist himself cultivates personally, according to the local conditions and practices and with such assistance as is customary in agricultural operations and which area will yield annually a produce the value of which after deducting fifty per cent therefrom as cost of cultivation, is Rs. 800 according to the price levels prevailing at the time of determination.'

Bom. Act XCIX, 1958. '(a) the extent of land which a family of five persons including the agriculturist himself would normally cultivate under existing conditions of agricultural techniques and practice with the aid of a pair of bullocks shall first be determined for all or any class of land in each local area; and (b) the extent of land so determined may be varied having regard to the following factors: (i) situation of the land, (ii) its productive capacity, (iii) the soil and climatic characteristics, (iv) the fact that the land is located in the scheduled area, (v) such minimum limit of net annual income from the land as may be prescribed, and (vi) any other factors which may be prescribed.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'Land used for agricultural purposes which is equal to 6.4 standard acres in area.'

A.P. Act X, 1961. The extent of land that constituted a family holding varied with the class of land as fol-

lows: A class 6 acres, B class 8 acres, C class 10 acres, D class 12 acres, E class 24 acres, F class 36 acres, G class 48 acres, and H class 72 acres.

Mys. Act X, 1962. Land which is equal to six standard acres.

FATHANG. Ass. Act XXI, 1954. 'A due payable to a chief by the cultivator, either in kind or in cash.'

FIRST TENANT FOR LIFE. Ben. Act III, 1904. 'The person who makes a settlement under this Act.'

FIXED-RATE TENANT. U.P. Act VI, 1915. 'A tenant who has been recorded as a fixed-rate tenant in the record of rights, or has been held by a decision in judicial proceedings instituted before, or within three years after the commencement of this Act to have had previous to 16th November 1911, such rights as would have entitled him except for error or omission to be so recorded, and includes the successors in interest of such tenant.'

U.P. Act III, 1928 and U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'When any land in a district or portion of a district which is permanently settled has been held by a tenant from the time of the Permanent Settlement at the same rate of rent, such a tenant is called a fixed-rate tenant.'

FOREST PRODUCE. Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'Includes: (a) wood, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, *malma* flowers and myrobalans; (b) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned, of trees; (c) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds, and moss) and all parts of produce of such plants; (d) wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk-cocoons, honey and wax and all other produce of animals; and (e) peat, surface soil, rock, and minerals (including iron-stone, coal, clay, sand and limestone) when taken by any person for his own use.'

**FRACTIONAL FEES.** Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The fees fixed as claimable (substituting for the renewal fees) in annual instalments at the rate of seven per cent of the aggregate value or amount of the renewal fees due on the expiry of twelve years, or in annual instalments proportionately lower in percentage when renewal on the expiry of any longer period is provided for by the *kanapattam*.

**FRAGMENT.** A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. 'Means a plot of land of any class the area of which is less than the area of a basic holding determines for that class of land for the local area concerned.'

Raj. Act XXIV, 1954. 'A plot of land of less extent than the appropriate standard area determined under this Act.'

Bom. Act LXII, 1947. Sau. Act I, 1954; Bih. Act XXI, 1956; A.P. Act XI, 1956; Pepsu. Act V, 2007 *Smt.*, and Pun. Act I, 1948. 'A plot of land of less extent than the appropriate standard area determined under this Act: Provided that no plot of land shall be deemed to be a fragment by reasons of any diminution in its area by diluvion.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'Means a plot of land of any class the area of which is less than such areas as may be notified by the state government for that class of land for the local area concerned.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'A holding less than two and a half acres in area.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'A holding less than two standard acres in area.'

U.P. Act XVIII, 1956. 'Land of less extent than (a) 6.25 acres in (i) Bundelkhand; (ii) Trans-Jamna portions of Allahabad, Etawa, Agra and Mathura districts; (iii) the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur range; (iv) *Tappa* Uprandh and *Tappa* Chaurasi (Balai Pahar) of *Tahsil* Sadar in the district of Mirzapur, which lies north of Kaimur

range; and (vi) *Pargana* Sakteshgarh, and the villages mentioned in list 'A' and 'B' of Schedule VI in hill *patties* of *Pargana* Ahrausa and Bhagwat of *Tahsil* Chunar of district Mirzapur, and (b) 3.25 acres in the rest of Uttar Pradesh excluding Kumaon Division.

**FUGITIVE CULTIVATION.** Mds. Act XIV, 1930. Refers to the intermittent cultivation known locally in Malabar as *punam* cultivation of paddy, mainly practised on *thariyu* land.

## G

**GAIR MAURUSI.** M.B. Act XIII, 1951. A tenant-at-will who can be ousted at will by the *malguzar* and whose rental can be enhanced in accordance with the terms of the lease.

**GAON PANCHAYAT.** U.P. Act I, 1951. Village local body. The executive committee of the *gaon sabha*.

**GAON SABHA.** U.P. Act I, 1951. Means the village community organization.

**GAON-SABHA AREA.** Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'Area formed by one or more contiguous revenue villages where the state was divided into so many *gaon-sabha* areas under the provision of this Act.'

**GAOSTHAN OR VILLAGE SITE.** M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. A portion of the land earmarked for building habitation.

**GARDEN (OR GARDEN LAND).** Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Land used principally for growing cocoanut trees, arecanut trees or both or used principally for growing pepper vine.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Land used principally for growing cocoanut trees, arecanut trees or pepper vines, or any two or more of the same.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'Any land used principally for growing coconut trees or areca trees or both.'

Mds. Act XXV, 1955 [as amended by Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection (Amendment) Act 1956]. 'Dry land irrigated by lifting water from wells or other sources.'

GAUCHER. Sau. Act III, 1952. 'Land earmarked for the pasture of village cattle.'

GHAR JAMA. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. Means house tax.

GHARKHED. Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Any land reserved by, or allotted to a *girasdar*, before the 20th May 1950, for being cultivated personally and is in his personal cultivation.'

Sau. Act XXVI, 1951. 'Land lawfully reserved by a *barkhalidar* for cultivating personally, before 20th July 1949, which is under the personal cultivation of the *barkhalidar* on the date of the coming into force of this Act.'

GHARKHED LAND. Bom. Act XLVIII, 1953. 'Land held by a *matadar* as his private or personal property.'

Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'Land held by a *jagirdar* as his personal or private property and cultivated personally by him.'

Bom. Act XCVIII, 1958. 'Land which is the private property of an *inamdar* and which is cultivated by him personally.'

Bom. Act LXV, 1959. 'Land out of an *ijara* land which is held by the *ijaradar* for being cultivated personally and is so cultivated by him.'

GIRAS. Bom. Act XXII, 1955. *Wanta* or *giras* means 'land held as *wanta* or *giras* by a *girassia* in accordance with the provisions of the Baroda Giras Rules.' 'Originally applied to the provision in land or money made for the younger sons of noble houses, now a political allowance in cash paid to certain families'. (B.P.)

GIRASDAR. Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Any *bhagar*, *talukdar*, *bhayat*, *cadet* or *mulgiraa*, and includes any person whom the Government may declare to be a *girasdar* for the purpose of this Act' Originally derived from the term '*garas*' which means the land given for maintenance by original landholder who may have sought the chief's protection.

GIRASSIA. Bom. Act No. XXII, 1955. Means the holder of a *Wanta*, or *giras*. "Properly a chief holding such a provision for life: applied generally in later times to land held by the chief ruler. Then applied to indicate that certain chiefs out of possession, were paid a kind of black-mail to preserve the neighbouring lands from their depredations. Now applied to designate descendants of certain chiefs who receive a cash (Political) allowance in Bombay". (B.P.)

GOCHAR. Ori. Act II, 1913. Lands entered in the record of rights under that title, commonly used as grazing land.

GORAITI JAGIR. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. Land given to a *Gorait* or the landlord's peon for performing certain duties for landlord.

GOTHI AGREEMENT. A.P. (A.A.) Reg. III, 1940 and Ori. Reg. I, 1948. 'An agreement written or oral, or partly written and partly oral, wherein the consideration for the performance of labour by any person is a debt due by that person and the interest, if any, on such debt and includes any transaction which is substantially such an agreement.'

GOVERNMENT DUES. U.P. Act VI, 1960. 'Includes all sums which became or may become payable to the State Government as a result of acquisition of an estate or the determination of a lease under any enactment relating thereto for the time being in force but which could not be realized by the State Government because of reten-

tion of possession without title by the erstwhile intermediary or lessee as the case may be.'

GOVERNMENT ESTATE. U.P. Act I, 1959. Any land owned by the State Government in Uttar Pradesh.

GOVERNMENT LESSEE. M.P. Act II, 1955. 'A person holding land from the State Government or to whom the right to occupy land is granted by the Government and who is not entitled to hold land as a tenure-holder.' A Government lessee holds the land subject to the terms and conditions of such grants.

GRAM ADALAT. W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'Village court, with power to try and dispose of any dispute of a civil nature between the residents of a *gramdan* village, which disputes are referred to the court by the parties, and disputes regarding allotment of land or apportionment of produce of land between the *gram parishad* and the allottee.'

GRAMDAN. W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'A donation of land situated in a village which is made voluntarily for the purposes of this Act.'

GRAMDAN VILLAGE. Mds. Act XV, 1958. 'Any revenue village or part thereof in which not less than two-thirds of the number of persons owning lands donate all their lands for *gramdan* and the total extent of lands so donated amounts in the aggregate to not less than one half of the total extent of the lands in that village and declared by the government to be a '*gramdan* village' by notification.'

W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'A village or a part of a village declared to be a *gramdan* village under Section 5 of the Act.'

GRAM NIDHI. W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. Funds held by the *gram parishad*.

GRAM PARISHAD. W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'Corporate body having per-

petual succession and a common seal with power to enter into contracts and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to acquire lands, hold and dispose of property both movable and immovable, and shall by its name sue and be sued.'

GRANT AT A FAVOURABLE RATE OF RENT. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. Means 'in Oudh a grant of land at rent less than the aggregate of the revenue and local rates payable thereon and in Agra a similar grant made after the commencement of this Act.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A grant in any part of the state at a rent which is less than the rent therefor, calculated in accordance with the sanctioned rent rates and which is, in accordance with the terms of the grant, not liable to variation under Chapter IX.'

GRANTEE. Raj. Act XV, 1954. 'The person to whom land is granted in pursuance of *bhoodan yagna* under this Act.'

GROSS ANNUAL RYOTWARI DEMAND. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'The total of the *ryotwari* assessment imposed, in pursuance of a settlement effected under Section 22, on the lands occupied by any person other than the land-holder on the notified date.'

GROSS ASSET. Ori. Act I, 1952. 'The aggregate of rents including all cesses which were payable in respect of the estate for the previous agricultural year: (a) by the immediately subordinate intermediary if it is one of a permanent or resumable tenure, (b) by *raiya*ts or any other persons cultivating the land other than the land settled with the intermediary or intermediaries under Section 7(1).'

GROSS BASIC SUM. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. XXV, 1359 F. 'The average annual gross revenue of the *jaagir* for the ten years opening with the year 1347 F. and ending with the year 1356 F.'

GROSS GOVERNMENT DUES. U.P. Act VI, 1960. 'As regards an estate or lands included in a lease, as the case may be, acquired or determined by the State Government under any enactment relating thereto, shall be the aggregate of all sums which became or may become payable to the State Government, as a result of acquisition of the estate or the determination of the lease.'

GROSS PRODUCE. Mds. Act XIV, 1952. 'Means the yield obtained at the *Poradi*.'

Raj. Ord. VI, 1954. 'For the purpose of this Section gross produce excluded straw chaff or dry stalks of a crop or grass or any other natural produce.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'In respect of any wet land, is the normal produce of that land less the expenses of harvesting.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'In the case of a *nilam* means the normal produce of that *nilam* less the cost of harvesting and, in the case of a garden, *paramba*, or *tharisu* means the normal produce of that garden, *paramba* or *tharisu*.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'In the case of *nilam* means the normal produce of *nilam* less the cost of harvesting and, in the case of a garden or dry land, means the normal produce of that garden or dry land: Provided that in determining the gross produce in the case of any double crop *nilam*, account shall be taken as though only a single paddy crop, which shall be the principal crop, has been raised on the land if it had been converted from single crop into double crop *nilam* at the tenant's expense, and as though two paddy crops have been raised on the land in other cases. Exp. For purposes of this clause, 'normal produce' in respect of any land means the produce which would be raised if the rainfall and the seasons were of normal character.'

GROSS REVENUE. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'In relation to any

*jagir* means the total realisations in any year of account on account of excise revenue, forest revenue, and such other revenue as may be specified in rules made under this Regulation.'

GROVE-HOLDER. U.P. Act III, 1926. 'A person to whom land has been let or granted by a landlord or permanent tenure-holder for the purpose of planting a grove, or who has in accordance with local custom entitling him to do so or with the written permission of the landlord or the permanent tenure-holder, planted a grove, on land held by him as tenant (not being a permanent tenure-holder, a fixed-rate tenant or a sub-tenant) or as rent-free grantee, not being a grantee to whom the provision of Section 155 or Section 186 apply, of such landlord or permanent tenure-holder, as the case may be.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'So long as the grove retains its character, a *khatedar* tenant or holder of *khudkasht* who has a grove over the whole or a part of his holding and has got it recorded as such in the prescribed manner.'

GROVE LAND. U.P. Acts III, 1926, and XVII, 1939. 'Any specific piece of land in a *mahal* having trees planted thereon in such numbers that when fully grown they will preclude the land or any considerable portion thereof of being used primarily for any other purpose, and the trees on such land constitute a grove.'

GUCHI ADHI. Ass. Act XII, 1948. The system of tenancy cultivation: under which the *adhitar* takes half the share of the standing crop, generally paddy with stalk.

GUMASTHA. Ben. Reg. II, 1819. An officer employed by the *zamindars* to collect their rents.

GUNTHER OR SADABRAT GRANT. U.P. Act XVII, 1960. 'Includes grant or other similar assignment of land revenue in favour of a temple or deity or a religious or charitable institution

made by the government or any predecessor government and which was in operation on the date immediately preceding the date of notification under Section 4.'

GUTI ADHI. Ass. Act XII, 1948. The system of tenancy cultivation where the *adhiar* (tenant) gets generally half the share of the crop.

GUZARA. U.P. Act I, 1951. Maintenance allowance. '*Guzaradar*' is one who is entitled for or who receives a maintenance allowance.

Ajm. Act III, 1955. '(a) A fixed cash annuity, or (b) a specific area of land in an estate, granted by an intermediary for the maintenance of younger members of his family or other relatives and dependents or for the maintenance of any place of religious worship.'

GUZARAYAB. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. A person who 'under a lawful order passed before the commencement of this Regulation is entitled to a maintenance allowance from the income of a *jagirdar* or *hissedar* of a *jagir*.'

## H

HAQ-E-INTZAM. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. A sum paid to the *jagirdar* under the existing law as his remuneration for managing the *jagir*.

HAQ-E-MALIKANA. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'A sum fixed by the Government at a certain percentage to be contributed by the *jagirdar* from the revenues of the *jagir*.'

Raj. Act XX, 1958. 'The right, whether based on any law, or on any rule or order having the force of law, or any other practice, custom or usage or on any contract or otherwise, of the State Government or of an estate-

holder to demand and receive a specific percentage on, or a specific share or portion of the purchase price upon the sale of a house or building and includes *moharana*, *gajdharana*, *haq-i-sarkari* and any other similar levy, by whatever name locally known, but does not include any amount payable on account of the use or occupation of land for agricultural purposes by a tenant to his estate-holder as proprietor's dues over and above the assessed land revenue or any amount receivable by way of such purchase price or by way of rent for such house or building or the amount of stamp duty, registration fee and other ancillary charges.'

HEAD OF FAMILY. W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. The senior male member of a family who manages its affairs.

HEREDITARY PATELSHIP. Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. 'Every village office of a revenue or police *patel* held hereditarily under the existing *watan* law for the performance of duties connected with administration or collection of the public revenue of a village or with the village police or with the settlement of boundaries or other matters of civil administration of a village and includes such office even where the services originally appertaining to it have ceased to be demanded.'

HEREDITARY RATE. U.P. Act XIV, 1954. 'The rate sanctioned by Section 54 of the *Qanun Qabza Arazi, Rayasat Rampur*, 1937.'

HEREDITARY TENANT. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Every person belonging to one or another of the following classes shall be hereditary tenant: (a) every person who is, at the commencement of this Act, a tenant of land otherwise than as a permanent tenure-holder, a fixed-rate tenant, a tenant holding on special terms in Oudh, an exproprietary tenant, an occupancy tenant, or except as other-



wise provided in this Act, as sub-tenant or as a tenant of *sir*; (b) every person who, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, acquires hereditary rights.'

U.P. Act X, 1949. 'Includes a tenant of *sir* holding from a *sir* holder who, on the date immediately preceding the date of declaration under Section 6 is assessed in Uttar Pradesh to a land revenue exceeding Rs. 250, annually or where no land revenue is assessed, to a local rate exceeding the amount which would be assessed on a land revenue of Rs. 250 annually.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'One who is (a) at the commencement of this Act, a tenant of land not being an exproprietary tenant, an occupancy tenant or a sub-tenant, or (b) after the commencement of this Act, admitted as a tenant otherwise than as a sub-tenant or otherwise than as a tenant to whom *niji jot* is let in accordance with the provisions of Section 14, or (c) under the provisions of this Act, acquires hereditary rights.'

HISSEDAR. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'A person who is entitled to a share in the income of a *jagir* according to the existing law.' '*Hissedar* (Marathi) — a share holder, a sharer, a coparcener, one who pays his share of the revenue either to a *zamindar* or the State'. (W.)

U.P. Act XVII, 1960. 'Includes (a) *guzaratdars* of *Pargana Askot*, (b) holders of simple estates, (c) *Maharaja* of Tehri in respect of land held by him as *khudkasht* on the date of merger of Tehri-Garhwal, (d) *sakalana muafidars* in Tehri-Garhwal in respect of land held by them as *khudkasht* on the date of surrender of their proprietary and *muafidari* rights. (e) the *muafidars* of *Padiyargaon* in Tehri-Garhwal, (f) a *maurusidar* or a *halbandi muafidar* in Tehri-Garhwal or Uttar Kashi in respect of that part of his land which is held by a *khaikar*, (g) a *jagirdar* of a soldiers' settlement, (h) an allottee of land in the

Danagiri colonisation area in the Almora district who has purchased *hissedari* rights before the appointed date.'

HOLDER. Bom. Act LXX, 1953. 'Means (except in the expression 'inferior holder') a holder of a service *inam* and includes any person lawfully holding under or through him.'

Sau. Act XXXIV, 1953. '(i) In respect of any alienated land other than *gharkhed* land or land allotted to a *girasdar* for personal cultivation under the provisions of the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act 1951, such *girasdar*; and (ii) in respect of any other land, its occupant.'

Sau. Act I, 1954. 'In the case of unalienated land, means, the occupant, and when such land has been mortgaged, holder means the mortgagor, and in the case of alienated land, holder means a *girasdar*.'

M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'A tenure-holder or an occupancy tenant of land within the state.'

HOLDING. A.P. (A.A.) Act XVIII, 1956. 'A parcel of land held by a cultivating tenant.'

A.P. Act X, 1961. 'The entire land held by a person as owner, or as usufructuary mortgagee or in either or both such capacities.'

A.P. Act XI, 1957. 'A parcel or parcels of land held by a landholder in one or more villages in the same district or different districts to which this Act applies, and includes land cultivated by him personally or leased out to tenants. (Exp. When a land is held by two or more landholders jointly only that portion of it which belongs to the share of each landholder shall be deemed to be included in his holding.)'

Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'A parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant other than a tenure-holder and forming the subject of a separate engagement with the landlord.'

Ass. Act XIX, 1961. 'The land or

lands held in a village by an owner and treated as a unit of assessment.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1956 and Ori. Acts II, 1913 and XVI, 1960. 'A parcel or parcels of land held by a *raiyat* and forming the subject matter of a separate tenancy.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'A parcel or parcels of land or an undivided share thereof, held by a tenant or an occupant and forming the subject of a separate tenancy or occupancy holding as the case may be.'

Pepsu. Ord. XXIII, 2006 *Smt.* 'A share or portion of an estate held by one landlord or jointly by two or more such landlords.'

Raj. Ord. IX, 1949. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under one lease, sub-lease, engagement or grant, or, in the absence of such lease, sub-lease, engagement or grant, under one tenure.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under one lease, engagement or grant, or, in the absence of such lease, engagement or grant, under one tenure, and in Section 26 includes, a well on a holding.'

Raj. Act XXIV, 1954. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under any lease, engagement, grant or tenure.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A parcel or parcels of land, held under one lease, engagement or grant, or, in the absence of such lease, engagement or grant, under one tenure, and shall include, in the case of an *ijavadar* or *thekadar*, the *ijava* or *theka*. (Provided that for the purposes of Chapter III B, all parcels of land held anywhere throughout the state by a person under one or more than one lease engagement, grant or tenure, and whether cultivated personally or let or sub-let by him, shall be deemed to be his holding and where any such land is held by more than one person as co-tenants or co-sharers, the share of each of them shall be deemed to be his separate holding whether a division thereof has or has not actually taken place).'

J. & K. Act XII, 1940. 'A share or portion of an estate held by one land-owner or jointly by two or more land-owners.'

Tra. Act V, 1896. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under one *kanapat-tam* instrument and one set of conditions.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under a single engagement by a tenant from a landlord and shall include any portion of a holding which the landlord and the tenant may agree to treat as a separate holding.'

T.C. Act XIII, 1955. 'A block of land held by a person whether as owner, mortgagee, lessee or otherwise on any portion of which there is a *kudiyiruppu*.'

T.C. Act XXIV, 1955. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under a single engagement by a tenant as a *kanam* from a *jenmi* and shall include any portion of a holding as above defined which the *jenmi* and *kanam*-tenant have agreed to treat as a separate holding.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113, M.E. and Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under a single transaction by a tenant from a landlord and shall include any portion of a holding as above defined which the landlord and the tenant have agreed or are bound to treat as a separate holding.'

Mds. Act I, 1908. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under a single *patta* or engagement in a single village. (Provided that if the land-holder and *ryot* so agree in writing any portion of a holding as above defined shall be treated as a separate holding).'

C.P. Acts XI, 1898 and I, 1920. 'A parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions.'

M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A parcel or parcels of land forming part of a village which is held under one lease or grant.'

M.P. Act II, 1955. 'Means (a) a parcel of land separately assessed to land revenue; and (b) in reference to land held by a tenant a parcel of land held from a *tenure-holder* under one lease or set of conditions.'

M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'All lands held by a holder in any one or both of the capacities specified in clause (h) within the state.'

U.P. Act III, 1926. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under one tenure, or one lease, engagement or grant, includes the interests of the *thekadar*.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'A parcel or parcels of land held under one lease, engagement or grant, or in the absence of such lease, engagement or grant under one tenure and in the case of a *thekadar* includes the *theka* area.'

U.P. Act I, 1961. 'The land or lands held by a person as a *bhumidar*, *sirdar*, *asami* or *gaon samaj* or an *asami* mentioned in Section 11 of the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, or as a tenant under the United Provinces Tenancy Act 1939, other than a sub-tenant, or as a government lessee, or as a sub-lessee of a government lessee where the period of the sub-lease is coextensive with the period of lease.'

Ben. Act VIII, 1885 (as amended by Ben. Acts IV, 1928 and VI, 1938). 'A parcel or parcels of land or an undivided share thereof, held by a *raiyat* or an under-*raiyat* forming the subject of a separate tenancy (whether the *raiyat* or under-*raiyat* has held the land before or after the commencement of the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment Act, 1928).'

W.B. Act X, 1956. 'A land or lands held by a *raiyat* and treated as a unit for assessment of revenue.'

Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'Means (a) in respect of (i) *bhumidar* or *asami*; or (ii) tenant or sub-tenant under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, or (iii) lessee under the *Bhudan Yagna* Act, 1955, a parcel or parcels of land held

under one tenure, lease-agreement or grant, and (b) in respect of proprietors, a parcel or parcels of land held as *sir* or *khudkasht*.'

Bom. Act V, 1879. 'Signifies land over which the right of possession extends.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960, and Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'A parcel of land separately assessed to land revenue.'

HOLD LAND, TO. A.P.(T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. (as amended by Reg. No. LVIII; 1358 F.) 'To be lawfully in possession of land whether such possession is actual or not.'

Bom. Act V, 1879 and Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'To be legally invested with a right to the possession and enjoyment or disposal of such land, either immediate or at the termination of tenancies legally subsisting.'

Guj. Act XXVII, 1961. 'To be lawfully in actual possession of land as owner or tenant, as the case may be, provided that in the case of land mortgaged with possession (a) if it is not in the actual possession of the tenant, the mortgagor shall be deemed to hold it as owner; and (b) if it is in the actual possession of a person as a tenant thereof, such person shall be deemed to hold it as a tenant.'

Tra. Act V, 1896. 'A person is said to hold land whether he retains it in actual possession or whether he mortgages or sublets it; and a person shall be deemed to have held land if it has been held by himself or by predecessor-in-interest or title through whom he claims.'

HOME FARM. M.P. Act I, 1951. Means '(i) in Central Provinces: (a) land recorded as *sir* and *khudkasht* in the name of a proprietor in the annual papers for the year 1948-49, and (b) land acquired by a proprietor by surrender from tenants after the year 1948-49, till the date of vesting; (ii) in relation to merged territories, that part of the land under the personal cultivation of the proprietor on the date of vesting which was simi-

larly under cultivation in the agricultural year 1949-50, and which is entitled to retain on the termination of proprietary tenure under any instrument having the force of law and applicable to such tenure; (iii) in relation to Berar, all land included in holdings which is: (a) under the personal cultivation of the superior holder including land allowed to lie fallow in accordance with the usual agricultural practice, (b) held by a lessee from the superior holder, and (c) held by a tenant from the superior holder other than a specified tenant.'

HOMESTEAD. Ass. Acts XVIII, 1951 and XXI, 1954, and Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'A dwelling house (whether used by the owner or let out on rent) and the land on which it stands together with any court-yard, compound, attached garden, orchard and out-buildings, and includes any out-buildings used for purposes connected with agriculture or horticulture and any tank or well and place of worship appertaining to such dwelling house.'

M.B. Act XXVIII, 1951. 'A dwelling house together with any court-yard, compound, attached garden or *bari*, and includes any out-building used for agricultural purposes and any tank or well appertaining to the dwelling house.'

M.P. Act I, 1951. 'A dwelling house together with any court-yard, attached garden or *bari*, trees standing in such court-yard, and out-buildings and includes any out-buildings used for purposes connected with agriculture or horticulture and any tank or well appertaining to such dwelling house.'

Ori. Act I, 1952. 'A dwelling house used by the intermediary for the purposes of his own residence or for the purpose of letting out on rent, together with any court-yard, compound, garden, orchard and out-buildings attached thereto and includes any tank, library, and place of worship appertaining to such dwelling comprised in such estate and used pri-

marily as office or *kutchery* for the administration of the estate on and from the 1st day of January 1946.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'Any land recorded as such in the record of rights or actually used as a house-site by a person to whom it belongs.'

W.B. Act I, 1954 and Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'A dwelling house together with any court-yard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, family grave-yard, library, office, guest house, tanks, wells, privies, latrines, drains, and boundary walls annexed to or appertaining to such dwelling house.'

Del. Act XXIV, 1960. 'Land on which the homestead (whether used by the owner or let out on rent) stands together with any court-yard, compound and attached garden, not exceeding one acre in the aggregate.'

HOUSE OR BUILDING. Raj. Act XX, 1958. 'Includes the site of such house or building and gardens, grounds, vacant lands (whether enclosed or not) and out-houses if any, appertaining thereto.'

## I

IJARA. Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A farm or lease granted for the collection of rent.'

Bom. Act LXV, 1959. 'A lease granted by the ruling authority of a covenanting state before the integration of such state with, or, as the case may be, the merger thereof in, the former state of Saurashtra.' 'Price, profit: especially employed to denote a lease or farm of land held at a defined rent or revenue, whether from government direct, or from an intermediate payer of public revenue: A farm or a lease of the revenue of a village or district, also of customs, or collections of any description as a customary fee or allowance.' (W.)

IJARADAR. Bih. Act VIII, 1885, Mds. Act I, 1908 and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'A person holding a lease for collection of rents or revenue.'

IKRARNAMA. Ben. Reg. IX, 1825. 'A deed of assent or acknowledgement in general.' (W.)

ILLAQADAR, JAGIRDAR OR A MUAFIDAR, J. and K. Act V, 1938. 'Includes any person, other than a village servant, to whom the land revenue of any land has been assigned in whole or in part by the government.'

ILLOM. Mds. Act XXI, 1933. 'All members of *Namboodiri* joint family with community of property and includes a *mana*. (Exp. A female shall on her marriage cease to be a member of the *illom* in which she was born and becomes a member of *illom* of her husband).'

IMPARTIBLE ESTATE. Mds. Acts II, 1904 and XXVI, 1948. 'An estate descendible to a single heir and subject to the other incidents of impartible estates in Southern India.'

IMPERFECT PARTITION. Ass. Reg. I, 1886. 'The division of a revenue-paying estate into two or more portions jointly liable for the revenue assessed on the entire estate.'

U.P. Act III, 1901. 'The partition of a *mahal* or a part of a *mahal* into two or more portions each consisting of one or more shares, and the several portions remain jointly responsible for the revenue assessed on the whole *mahal*.'

IMPROVEMENT. (This term is defined in almost every state and the variations are very limited. Here only a few typical definitions and some variations as contained in some enactments are given). Ben. Act VIII, 1885. 'In reference to a *raiyat's* holding means any work which adds to the value of the holding which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which

if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it. It includes (i) construction of wells, tanks, water-channels, and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for the purpose of agriculture or for the use of man and cattle employed in agriculture; (ii) preparation of land for irrigation; (iii) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste land which is culturable; (iv) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes; (v) the renewal or alteration therein or additions thereto; and (vi) the erection of a suitable dwelling-house for the *raiyat* and his family together with all necessary out-offices.'

Tra. Act V, 1896. 'With reference to a holding any work including its product which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the conditions on which it is based, by which the value of the holding has been and continues to be increased and which if not executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it. It includes (i) construction of wells, and other works for storage or supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes; (ii) the construction of works for drainage and for protection against floods; (iii) planting of trees; (iv) the reclaiming, enclosing, levelling and terracing of agricultural land and other works of like nature; (v) the erection in *purayadams* or plantations of farm-building and dwelling-houses, cattle-sheds, or other structures, permanent walls or strong fences which are not of a temporary nature; and (vi) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or such alterations or additions thereto as are not of the nature of mere repair and as durably increase their value. But it

does not include such clearances, embankments, levellings, enclosures, temporary wells and water channels as are made by tenants in the ordinary course of cultivation and without any special expenditure or any other benefit accruing to land from ordinary operation of husbandry. A work executed by the *kudiyar* is not an 'improvement', if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of his *jummi's* property.'

C.P. Act XI, 1898. 'With reference to a holding, any work which adds to the letting-value of the holding, which is suitable to the holding and consistent with the purpose for which it was let, and which, if not executed on the holding, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it. (Exp. I. It includes the reclaiming, enclosing or clearing of lands for agricultural purposes, but it does not include such embankments, temporary wells and water channels as are made by the tenants in the ordinary course of agriculture; and no work executed by the tenant of a holding is an improvement if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of the estate of his landlord. II. A work which benefits several holdings may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement.)'

Mds. Acts I, 1900, and I, 1908. 'Any work or product of a work which adds to the value of the holding, is suitable to it and consistent with the purpose for which the holding was let, mortgaged or occupied. Until contrary is proved the following could be works of improvement: (i) The erection of dwelling-houses, buildings appurtenant thereto and farm-buildings; (ii) construction of tanks, wells, channels, dams and other works for the storage or supply of water for agricultural or domestic purposes; (iii) preparation of land for irrigation; (iv) conversion of one-crop into two-crop land; (v) drainage and reclamation from rivers or other waters or protection from

floods or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or of waste land which is cultivable; (vi) reclamation, clearance, enclosures or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes, (vii) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto; (viii) the planting or protection and maintenance of fruit-trees and other useful trees and plants.' (Note: Mds. Act I, 1908 also included 'erection of buildings on the holding or in its immediate vicinity, elsewhere than on the village site, required for the commercial or profitable use or occupation of the holding and the erection of dwelling-houses for the *ryot* and his family and servants. Bom. Act XCIX, 1958 added that improvement does not include '(i) temporary wells and such water-channels, embankments, levellings, enclosures or other works or petty alterations in, or repairs to, such works, as are commonly made by the cultivators of the locality in the ordinary course of agriculture; and (ii) any work which substantially diminishes the value of any land situated in the occupation of any other person, whether as owner or tenant.' Pun. Act XVI, 1887, and C.P. Act XI, 1898 stated: 'A work which benefits several tenancies may be deemed to be an improvement with respect to each of them. A work executed by a tenant is not an improvement if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of his landlord's property.' Other Acts in which this term is defined on similar lines are: U.P. Acts III, 1926, XVII, 1939 and I, 1951, Ass. Acts III, 1935 and I, 1957, J. & K. Act II, 1923, C.P. Act I, 1920, Bom. Acts XXIX, 1939, and LXVII, 1948, Ajm. Act XLII, 1950, A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950, Del. Act VIII, 1954, H.P. Act XV, 1954, Mys. Acts XIII, 1952 and X, 1962, Tri. Act XLIII, 1960, and Man. Act XXXIII, 1960.)

INAM. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'Land held under a gift or a grant made by the Nizam or by any *jagirdar*, holder of a *samsthan* or other competent grantor and contained or confirmed by virtue of *muntakhab* or other title deed with or without the condition of service and coupled with the remission of the whole or part of the land revenue thereon and entered as such in the village records and includes (i) *arazi makhta*, *arazi agraahar* and *seri inam* by virtue of long possession and entered in the village records. (Provided that in respect of former *jagir* areas the expression *inam* shall not include such lands as have not been recognised as *inams* by the government after the abolition of *jagirs*.)'

INAMDAR. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955 and Mys. Act I, 1955. 'A person holding in trust or owning for his own benefit an *inam* village or a minor *inam* or a share therein, and includes the successors in interest of an *inamdar*; and (i) where an *inamdar* is a minor or of unsound mind or an idiot, his guardian, committee or other legal curator; and (ii) where an *inamdar* is a joint Hindu family such joint Hindu family.'

Mys. Act XVIII, 1955. 'A religious or charitable institution owning an *inam*.'

M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A person whose assignment consists of a holding granted by the competent authority free of revenue, for the holder's maintenance, or as a reward for some past service, secular or religious or as remuneration for some continuing service, secular or religious, the performance of which is a condition of that grant.'

INAM ESTATE. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'An estate within the meaning of Section 3, clause (2, d), of the Estate Land Act, but does not include an *inam* village which became an estate by virtue of Madras Estate Land (Third Amendment) Act, 1936.'

INAM LAND. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'The land exempted wholly or in part from payment of land revenue and includes *maqta* and *agrahar* land.'

A.P. (A.A.) Act XVII, 1955. 'Any land the grant of which in *inam* has been made, confirmed or recognised by the government, and includes an *inam* land in a *ryotwari* area, but does not include an *inam* constituting an estate under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estate Land Act, 1908.'

Mds. Act XL, 1956. 'Any land the grant of which in *inam* has been made, confirmed or recognised by the government and includes any *inam* consisting of an estate under the Estate Land Act, but does not include (i) any estate to which the provisions of Madras Act XXVI of 1948 apply or may be applied; (ii) any *ryoti* land, that is to say, any cultivable land in an *inam* estate held by a person other than the landholder; (iii) any land granted by a landholder or service tenure either free of rent or on favourable rates of rent if granted before the passing of the Estate Land Act, or is granted free of rent after that date, so long as the service tenure subsists; (iv) beds and bunds of land and of supply, drainage, surplus or irrigation channels; (v) threshing floor, cattle stands, village sites and other lands which are set apart for the common use of the villagers; and (vi) waste lands and forests.'

INAM VILLAGE. A.P. (A.A.) Act XXXVII, 1956. 'A village designated as such in the revenue accounts of the government and includes a village so designated immediately before it was notified and taken over by the government under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estate (Abolition and Conversion into *Ryotwari*) Act 1948.'

INFERIOR HOLDER. Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'A holder liable to pay rent or land revenue to a superior holder.'

Bom. Act V, 1879. 'A holder liable to pay the rent or land revenue to a

superior holder, whether on account of such superior holder or government.'

Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'A person who is in possession of an alienated land not on payment of rent but on payment of assessment in cash or kind to the alienee and includes a person holding such land through or from such person.'

Bom. Act LVII, 1958. 'A person within the meaning of the relevant Land Tenure Abolition Law, be deemed to be an inferior holder, a permanent holder or as the case may be, a permanent tenant on the date of abolition of the relevant land tenure, if his name has been recorded in the record-of-rights or other public or revenue record as an inferior holder, permanent holder or permanent tenant in respect of any tenure-land, (a) on the date of abolition of the relevant tenures; or (b) in pursuance of orders issued during the course of any proceedings under the relevant land tenure abolition law, or, as the case may be, the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, (i) before the commencement of this Act, or (ii) after the commencement of this Act in cases in which enquiries were pending at the commencement of this Act; or (c) in pursuance of an order issued by the *mamlatdar* in respect of an entry under Section 6 of this Act.'

INFERIOR VILLAGE HEREDITARY OFFICE. Bom. Act I, 1959. 'Every village-office of lower degree than that of a revenue or police patel or village accountant, held hereditarily under the existing *watan* law for the performance of duties connected with the administration or collection of the public revenue of a village or with the village police, or with the settlement of boundaries or other matters of civil administration of a village and includes such office even where the services originally appertaining to it have ceased to be demanded.'

INFERIOR VILLAGE WATAN. Bom. Act I, 1959. 'The inferior village hereditary office together with the tenure of *watan* property, if any, and the rights, privileges and liabilities attached thereto.'

INTERIM COMPENSATION. U.P. Act I, 1951. 'An interim payment on the application of the intermediary concerned if the compensation sum was not determined before the expiry of nine months from the date of vesting.'

INTERMEDIARY. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'Any person who, not being a *jenmi*, has an interest in land, and is entitled by reason of such interest to possession thereof, but has transferred such possession to others.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Any person who, not being a landowner or mortgagee, has an interest in the land and is entitled, by reason of such interest, to possession thereof, but has transferred such possession to any other person otherwise than by way of mortgage.'

U.P. Act I, 1951. 'A proprietor, under-proprietor, sub-proprietor, *thekadar*, permanent lessee in Avadh, and permanent tenure-holder of such estates or part thereof.' (Note: U.P. Act XV, 1952, omitted the words 'of such estates or part thereof', but Act IX, 1957, retained these words and added 'and includes a sub-intermediary'.)

Ori. Act I, 1952. 'With reference to any estate means a proprietor, sub-proprietor, landlord, landholder, *maguzar*, *thekadar*, *gaontia*, tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder, and includes the holder of an *inam* estate, *jagir* and *muafi* tenures and all other holders of interest in land between the *raiyat* and the state and with reference to the merged territories means a *muafidar* including the ruler of an Indian State merged with the State of Orissa, a *zamindar*, *ilaquedar*, *khorphoshdar*, a *jagirdar* within the mean-



ing of *wajib-ul-arz* or any *sanad*, deed or other instrument, and a *gaontia* or a *thekadar* of a village, in respect of which by or under the provisions contained in the *wajib-ul-arz* applicable to such village the *muafidar*, *gaontia* or the *thekadar* as the case may be, has a hereditary right to recover rent or revenue from persons holding land in such villages.'

W.B. Act I, 1954. 'A proprietor, tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder, or any other intermediary above a *raiyat* or a non-agricultural tenant and includes a service tenure-holder and, in relation to mines and minerals, includes a lessee and a sub-lessee.'

Bih. Act XX, 1954. 'In relation to any estate or tenure, means a proprietor, tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder and trustee.'

Ajm. Act III, 1955. 'A holder of an estate and includes: (a) an *istimrardar*, (b) a non-*sanadi istimrardar*, (c) a minor *istimrardar*, (d) a *jagirdar*, (e) *bhoomia*, (f) a *muafidar*, (g) a *guzaradar* holding any land in an estate granted to him as *guzara*, (h) a usufructuary mortgagee of an estate.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'A person who holds in an estate the right, title or interest of a *talukdar* and includes (i) a person who holds land either revenue-free or at a concessional rate, and (ii) a tenure-holder.'

INTERMEDIARY INTEREST. Ori. Act I, 1952 (as amended by Ori. Act XV, 1956). 'An estate or any right or interest thereon held or owned by or vested in an intermediary and any reference to "estate" in this Act shall be construed as including a reference to "intermediary interest" also.'

IRRIGATION WORK. Bih. Act XXII, 1955. 'Any means or work constructed, altered or maintained artificially for the purpose of securing the supply, removal or storage of water for irrigation purposes and includes (i) any part of any such means

or work; (ii) any water course, channel or reservoir for the supply, removal or storage of water for irrigation purposes; (iii) any work, embankment, structure, or supply or escape channel connected with any such water-course channel or reservoir; (iv) a well or tank which is or may be used for irrigation purposes, but does not include any such means or work which has been brought under the control of the State Government under the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.'

ISTAMRAR. Del. Act VIII, 1954. U.P. Act I, 1951, and Ajm. Act XIII, 1950. A perpetual lease. The term refers to terms of lease of *sir* land, in U.P. "A farm or lease granted in perpetuity by government or a *zamindar* at a stipulated rent and exempted from *abwabs*". (W.)

ISTAMRARDAR. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A person who holds on a favoured and fixed assessment, one or more villages or parts thereof.'

ISTAMRARI ESTATE. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'An estate in respect of which an *istamrari sanad* has been granted by the Chief Commissioner before the commencement of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation 1877.' "a 'permanent' estate (not liable to be recalled) applied to certain tenures in Bengal, and to certain land-grants to chiefs in Ajmer, south-east Punjab etc." (B.P.)

## J

JAGALIA. M.P. Act I, 1951. Village watchman—also called *mahar*.

JAGIR. Pun. Act V, 1941. Includes: '(i) any assignment of land revenue made or deemed to have been made under this Act; (ii) any assignment of land revenue made by competent authority, before the passing of this

Act; (iii) any grant of money made or continued by or on behalf of the crown which purports to be or is expressed to be payable out of the land revenue; and (iv) any estate in land created or affirmed by or on behalf of the crown which carries with it the right of collecting land revenue or receiving any portion of the land revenue.'

A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. Includes a *paigah*, *samsthan*, part of a *jagir*, village *mukhta*, village *agrahar*, *umli*, and *mukasa*, whether granted by a ruler or a *jagirdar*, and, as respects the period of commencing on the date appointed for a *jagir* under Section 5, means the estate heretofore constituting a *jagir*.'

Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'The grant by or recognition as a grant by, the ruling authority for the time being before the merger of a village, a group of villages or a portion of a village, whether such grant is of the soil or an assignment of land-revenue or both and includes villages, groups or portions of villages (a) held in the merged territories or merged areas as tenure commonly known as *jiwai jagir*, *bhomia jagir*, *patawat jagir*, *jamaiya jagir*, *chakariat jagir*, *bhagina* or co-shared *jagir*, *khalsa zamindari*, *mulgiras jagir*, *makta*, *suranjam* or political *inam* or on tenure known by any similar name; (b) held by a ruler of a former Indian state merged in the pre-reorganisation state of Bombay as *jagir* in his own state before the merger and recognised after the merger as of his ownership, use and enjoyment as his private property under the merger agreement; (c) held by *talukdar* of an estate and recognised as of his ownership, use and enjoyment under the merger agreement.'

JAGIRDAR. Pun. Act XVI, 1887. 'Includes any person other than a village servant, to whom the land revenue of any land has been assigned in whole or in part by the government.'

A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'A person who immediately before the date appointed under Section 5 was the holder of a *jagir*, and includes the *amir* of a *paigah* and the *vali* of a *samsthan*.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A person to whom the revenue of any land has been assigned under a *sanad* issued by the chief commissioner before the commencement of the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation 1877.'

M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A person who holds land free of revenue, or on a favoured assessment, as assignment consisting of one or more whole villages from a competent authority.'

V.P. Act XI, 1952. 'Any person recognised as a *jagirdar* under any law, rules, regulations or orders governing *jagirdars* in force in any part of the state, and includes an *illakedar* a *pawaidar*, a *sub-pawaidar* (in direct relation with the government or otherwise), and *ijaredar*, an *ubaridar*, a *zamindar*, a *muafidar* and a grantee of *jagir* land from a *jagirdar*.'

JAGIR LAND. V.P. Act XI, 1952. 'Any land in which or in relation to which any *jagirdar* has rights as such in respect of land-revenue or any other kind of revenue.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'Any land in which or in relation to which a *jagirdar* has rights in respect of land revenue or any other kind of revenue and includes any land on any of the tenures specified in the First Schedule to the Act.'

JAHERTHAN. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. Area set apart as burning or burial ground.

JALKAR. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. Payment for the use of water course, tanks, rivers, streams, etc. ('Also used laxly for a fishery or right of fishing'. (W.) ).

JAMA. Ben. Reg. I, 1793. 'The total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or a *zamindar*, including

all cesses, as well as land-tax: latterly it is more specially applied to the revenue assessed on the land alone". (W.)

JAMABANDI. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. A register containing name of persons holding land in the village, area held by each person and the rent-dues or revenue assessed by the settlement officer. (Note: *Jamabandi*, in Punjab was a complete record of all rights and interests showing every holding of whatever kind).

JAMIAT JAGIR. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. XXV, 1359 F. A *jagir* assigned to the nobility or gentry in lieu of keeping a certain number of troops, whose expenses were to be defrayed from the proceeds thereof.

JANDARS. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. *jandars* or *gharats* are local names for water-mill.

JARIDA. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. The official Gazette.

JENMI (JANMI). Tra. Act V, 1896. 'A person in whom the proprietary right over *jennom* lands is vested, and includes in the case of *devaswom* owning *jennom* lands the managing trustee or trustees of the institution for the time being.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A person who is entitled to the absolute proprietorship of land and includes a trustee in respect thereof.'

T.C. Act XXIV, 1955. 'A person immediately under whom a *kanam*-tenant holds.'

JENMIKARAM. T.C. Act XXIV, 1955. 'In respect of a holding or any land comprised in a holding means the amount payable in respect of that holding or land under the provisions of this Act by the *kanam*-tenant to the *jenni* every year in lieu of all claims of the *jenni* in respect of the holding or land and shall be the sum total of the *michavaram* and fractional fee. Exp. Payment or the liability to pay

the *jennikaram* is equivalent to paying or the liability to pay the *michavaram*, renewal fee and *puravaka dues*.'

JENMOM LAND. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'Land (other than *pandaravagai*, *sreepandaravagai*, *kandukriahi* or *sirkar devaswom* land recognised as such in the *sirkar* accounts) which is either entirely exempt from government tax, or, if assessed to public revenue, is subject to *rajbhogam* only, and the occupancy right in which is created for a money consideration (*kanam*) and is also subject to payment of *michavaram* or customary dues, and the periodical renewal right on payment of renewal fees.'

JIWAI DAR. Sau. Act XXVI, 1951. Holder of the maintenance grant generally given as a reward for meritorious services or as help to widows, or dependents or as a dowry to daughters.

JIWAI JAGIR. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'A village held by the holder thereof for the purpose of his maintenance by virtue of a grant, whether known as *jiwai* or by any other name, made by a ruler of a former Indian State in the merged territories or by a *talukdar* of merged areas.'

JIWAI LAND. Bom. Acts XLIII, 1953 and XXXIX, 1954. Land held by a cadet of an *ankadedar's* family for the purpose of maintenance.

JODI. A.P. (A.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'The amount fixed by and payable to, the Government by the *inamdar* out of the land revenue assessed on *inam* land.'

Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'An easy or quit-rent.'

JOINT FAMILY. Bom. Act XCIX, 1958 and Mys. Act X, 1962. 'In the case of persons governed by Hindu law, an undivided Hindu family, and in the case of other persons, a group

or unit the members of which are by custom joint in estate or residence.'

Ass. Act I, 1957. 'A family of which the members are descendants from a common ancestor and have a common mess, and shall include wife, or husband, as the case may be, but shall exclude married daughters and their children. Provided that a family consists of father, mother, sons and unmarried daughters holding lands jointly shall be presumed to be joint in spite of a separate mess.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Means a Hindu undivided family, a *marumakkathayam tarwad* or *tavazhi*, an *aliasanthana kutumba* or *kavaru* or a Namboodiri *illom*.

JOINT FARMING SOCIETY. Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'A joint farming society (registered or deemed to be registered as such under any law for the time being in force relating to the registration of co-operative societies) the members of which cultivate jointly the land held by the members or by the society.'

JOINT UNDIVIDED ESTATE. Ben. Act V, 1897. 'An estate of which two or more persons are proprietors.'

## K

KABCHARAI FEES. J. & K. Orr. No. 6 H, 1951. The local name for grazing fees.

KABIZ-E-KADIM. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'The holder of *inam* land other than *inamdar*, who has been in possession of such land at the time of the grant of *inam* or has been in continuous possession of such land for not less than twelve years before the date of vesting and who pays the *inamdar* only the land revenue.' (*kabiz*: a person in possession. *Kadim*: one holding by hereditary descent.)

KABULIYAT (KABULAIT OR QABULIYAT). Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802 Bih. Act VIII, 1885. A document exchanged by the *zamindar* when he was given the deed of permanent property. Literally it means an undertaking. The *kabuliyat* and the deed of permanent property granted to the *zamindar* taken together contained the conditions and articles of tenure by which lands shall be held. Wilson says: "a written agreement; especially one signifying assent, as the counterpart of a revenue lease, or the document in which a payer of revenue, whether to the government, the *zamindar*, or the farmer, expresses his consent to pay the amount assessed upon his land." (W.)

KADIM TENANT (QADIM). Mys. Acts IV, 1888 and Act I, 1955. 'A tenant holding alienated land, whether situated in an alienated village or not, and paying to the superior holder of such land by way of land-revenue, a rent in money or in kind assessed at rates of land revenue assessment obtaining at the time when such land was alienated by the government, or at rates subsequently fixed in accordance with the established rates of land revenue assessment for the village, or at rates fixed by competent revenue authority or by a survey settlement, shall have the right to continue to hold such land at the rent hitherto paid for it, or when such rent is altered in accordance with this Act at the rent so altered.' A *kadim* tenant shall have all rights which are conferred by this Act upon an occupant of unalienated land.

KAIAERUVARAMDAR. Mds. Act XXXVI, 1958. 'Any person engaged by a landowner to do ploughing and watering operations or ploughing operations alone and paid as remuneration for such work by a share in the crop on the land in respect of which such work is done or by payment of a fixed quantity of paddy or by both, such share and payment.'

KAICHITTU. Tra. Act V, 1896. A note of hand, a statement recorded.

KAIPAD SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION. Kel. Act I, 1964. 'The system of cultivation, by whatever name called, under which paddy is cultivated on saline land by raising small mounds of earth and planting seedlings thereon.'

KAMIAUTI AGREEMENT. Bih. and Ori. Act VIII, 1920. '(a) An agreement written or oral or partly written and partly oral, wherein the consideration for the performance of labour by any person is or includes one or more of the following: namely, (a) an advance made or to be made to any person, the interest of such advance, a debt due by any person, and interest on such debt; and (b) includes any transaction which in the opinion of the court, is substantially such an agreement; but (c) does not include (i) an agreement to work entered into by a skilled workman, (ii) an agreement to work outside the area to which this Act extends, or (iii) an agreement to supply a cart and cartman.'

KAMIL JAMA. C.P. Act II, 1917, and C.P. and B. Act XXVI, 1947. The land revenue (of any estate, *mahal* or land) which would be payable to government in whole or in part, if the same had not been released, compounded for or redeemed. "The complete or perfect *jama*, or total of an assessment. The complete standard assessment of the Deccan on the principle of Toorel Mull's original rent roll." (F.R.)

KAMIPASA LAND. Bom. Act XCVIII, 1958. Land held for service to the village community, but does not include land held for service as revenue or police *patel*.

KANAL. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 *Smt.* A local measure of land in Jammu and Kashmir. One acre is equal to eight *kanals*.

KANAM. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The consideration (in money or in kind) paid for the *kanapattam* and shall also include the value of improvements made by *kudiyans* and treated as consideration.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A transfer for consideration in money or in kind or in both by a landlord of an interest in specific immovable property to another called *kanamdar*, for the latter's enjoyment. The incidents of such transfer include: (a) 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 or to pay the transferee interest on the *kanartham*; and (c) the payment of *michavaram* by the transferee.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. Is a demise with the following incidents: (i) an initial lump sum consideration in money or in kind or both, given or deemed to be given by the tenant to the landlord which is mentioned as such in the demise and bears a specified interest; (ii) the payment of *michavaram*, if any, by the tenant to the landlord; (iii) the right of the tenant to occupy the property demised for 12 years or for any other longer period which is specified; and (iv) the liability to pay a renewal fee on renewal of the demise.'

T.C. Act XXIV, 1955. 'A demise with the following incidents: (i) an initial lump sum consideration in money or in kind or both given or deemed to be given by the *kanam*-tenant to the *jenni* which is mentioned as such in the demise and bears a specified interest; (ii) the payment of *michavaram*, if any, by the *kanam*-tenant to the *jenni*; (iii) the right of the tenant to occupy the property demised for 12 years or for any other longer period which is specified; and (iv) in respect of the demise created prior to the commencement of this Act the liability to pay a renewal fee on renewal of the demise. Exp. (i)

*Kanams* executed on or after the coming into force of the Cochin Tenancy Act II, 1090, shall not, by reason only of the omission to specify therein any of the particulars mentioned in clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) of section 27 of the said Act, be deemed to be a demise other than *kanam*. (ii) A transaction whenever entered into called *panayam* in the document evidencing it may create *kanam* within the meaning of this clause. (iii) (a) A transaction called *panayam* or *pattapanayam* or by any name which with other suffixes or prefixes contains the word *panayam* in the document evidencing it and possessing the incidents mentioned in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) of this clause be presumed to be a *kanam* within the meaning of this clause if it is a renewal of a previous document or if in respect of it a counter-part has been executed by the *panayam*-tenant or there is a provision for renewal or for the payment of *puravaka* dues: Provided that nothing in this explanation shall apply to a document expressly described as *kari-panayam*, *kaivasa panayam*, *kozhuve-rukkapanayam* or *nadappapanayam*. (b) A provision in any document of the kind referred to in clause (a) of this explanation providing for the surrender of the holding on demand to the *jenmi* shall not, by itself give rise to any presumption contrary to that provided in that clause.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'The transfer for consideration in money or in kind or in both, by a landlord of an interest in specific immovable property to another person for the latter's enjoyment, whether described in the document evidencing the transaction as *kanam* or *kanapatam* the incidents of which transfer include (a) a right in the transferee to hold the said property liable for the consideration paid by him or due to him; (b) the liability of the transferor to pay to the transferee interest on such considerations unless other-

wise agreed to by the parties; and (c) payment of *michavaram* or customary dues or renewal fees on the expiry of any specified period, and in areas in the state other than Malabar, it includes such transfer of interest in specific immovable property which is described in the document creating the transaction as *otti*, *karipalayam*, *panayam*, *nerpanayam*, or by any other name and which has the incidents specified in items (a) and (b) above and also the following incidents: (i) renewal on the expiry of any specified period; and (ii) payment of customary dues: Provided that *kanapattam* or any other demise governed by the Travancore *Jenmi* and *Kudiyam* Act of 1071 M.E. or *Kanom* Tenancy Act, 1955, shall not be deemed to be a *kanam*.'

**KANAM AMOUNT (KANARTHAM).** Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'The amount specified in sub-clause (i) of sub-section (d) of this Section in respect of a *kanam*.' An initial lump sum consideration in money or in kind or both given or deemed to be given by the tenant to the landlord which is mentioned as such in the demise and bears a specified interest.

**KANAM-KUZHIKANAM.** Mds. Act XIV, 1930 and Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'A transfer by a landlord to another, called the *kanam-kuzhikanamdar*, of garden lands or of 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) a right in the transferee to hold the said lands liable for the 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.'

- KANAPATTAM. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'A demise of *jenmom* land made or renewed by the *jenmi* by whatever name such demise is designated.'
- KANUNGO. Ben. Reg. XII, 1817 and Pun. Act XVII, 1887. "Literally, an expounder of the laws. Applied especially to village and district Revenue Officers, who, under the former governments recorded all circumstances within their sphere which concerned landed property and realisation of revenue, keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent and transfers of lands, assisting in the measurements and survey of lands, reporting death and successions of revenue-payers, and explaining, when required, local practices and public regulations." (W.)
- KAP. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. Means grass reserve.
- KARNAM. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. Village officials appointed by the landholders under Section 11 of Madras Regulation XXV, 1802, who looked after the accounts of the village or villages over which they are given jurisdiction.
- KARTA. Ben. Act III, 1904. The managing member of the family.
- KASAR BHOM. Raj. Act XXXV, 1961. 'The right, recognised by local custom or by some order of the State Government or of the ruler or government of a covenanting state, or by the judgement, decree or decision of a civil or revenue court or of a revenue officer including a settlement officer, of a person, other than an estate holder of his co-sharer or co-sharers, to receive, whether ex-gratia or in lieu of some pre-existing right or of some service to be rendered, payment of a specified fraction of rent recoverable from tenants; and *kasar khwar* means the person entitled to receive the whole or share of this total amount of *kasar bhom*.'
- KATTUBADI. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'A fixed or invariable and favourable or quit-rent which has been assessed on lands, granted to public servants.' "A kind of service (Police) grant of land under the *Polygars*." (B.P.)
- KHADAMDAR. Raj. Act VI, 1952. A class of tenants in Udaipur with full rights of inheritance and transfer.
- KHAG. U.P. Act XI, 1956. A subdivision of a *khat*.
- KHAIKAR. U.P. Act XVII, 1960. 'Includes *maurusidar* or a *nalbandi muafidar* in Tehri-Garhwal or Uttar Kashi in respect of that part of his land which is not held by a *khaikar*.' Is "a cultivator, one who wields the hoe (*khai*)". (B.P.). *Khaikari* land is land held by a *khaikar*.
- KHALA. Ori. Act XVI, 1952. "A threshing-floor, a place either in the field or in a shed where the grain is trodden out of the husk." (W.)
- KHALIAN. U.P. Act I, 1951. Land used for the stocking and threshing of crops.
- KHALSA LAND. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. 'Lands held immediately of government, and of which the state is the manager or holder.'
- Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Unalienated government land, as distinguished from that held by barons, chief, etc., with proprietary rights.'
- KHAMA DAMOD. Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953. 'A person who having married the daughter of a landowner having no male issue lives along with his wife in the house of his father-in-law and who according to the custom is treated by him as his son.'
- KHAMAR. Ben. Reg. VIII, 1793, and Bih. Act VIII, 1885. "A threshing-floor, the general threshing ground of a village, to which all the crops are brought to be cleaned, and from which they cannot be removed till the landlord's claim is settled, Applied also to

lands originally waste, but which, having been brought into cultivation, was retained by *zamindars* in their own hands or were let out at a grain rent." (W.)

KHARIDA. Ori. Act II, 1913. "In Cuttack, the designation of a kind of tenure created by the district officers who sold small parcels of land which were ostensibly waste and excluded from the rent roll, or reported as exempt from revenue..." (W.)

KHAS MAHALS. Bih. Act VIII, 1885. Districts held in the management of the government.

KHAS POSSESSION. Bih. Act XXX, 1950 and Ori. Act I, 1952. "With reference to the possession of a proprietor or tenure-holder of any land used for agricultural or horticultural purposes means the possession of such proprietor or tenure-holder by cultivating such land or carrying on horticultural operations thereon himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour or with hired stock."

KHASRA. U.P. Act V, 1954. "The field register and index to the field map of the land revenue survey." (B.P.). *Khasra* is a descriptive register showing details like the serial number, the owner, the cultivator and the crop, if any, in each field. There may be appendices showing lists of wells and other particulars of irrigation.

KHAS VILLAGE. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. "A village in which there is no *mulraiyyat*, nor for the time being any village headman, irrespective of whether there was or was not previously a *mulraiyyat* or village headman in the village."

KHAT. U.P. Act XI, 1956. "A group of villages treated at the current settlement as a single unit for assessment of land revenue and recorded as such in the settlement records."

KHATAUNI. U.P. Act X, 1949. "A village register for record of rights on land."

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. "A register of persons cultivating or occupying land as tenants or otherwise." "A ledger, an account-book, one in which are entered, under distinct and appropriate heads, the several items first entered in a day-book or field-book, although differently explained by different authorities, and occasionally modified as to its application, the term always denotes accounts of the nature of the ledger." (W.)

Raj. Act XV, 1956. "The register of persons cultivating or otherwise holding or occupying land, prescribed by clause (b) of Section 114, specifying the following particulars: (i) the nature and class of his tenure as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Rajasthan Act VI, 1952 and the Rajasthan Act III of 1955; (ii) the amount of premium, if any, paid by him for the acquisition of *khatedari* rights; (iii) particulars of all transfers; (iv) the *khasra* number of each field; (v) the annual rent payable; (vi) any other condition of tenure; (vii) in respect of non-*khatedari* tenants the number of years during which they held such land; and (viii) such other particulars as to be prescribed."

KHATEDAR. Raj. Act VI, 1952. A class of tenants in Rajasthan having heritable and full transferable rights in land.

KHATEDAR TENANT. Raj. Act XXIV, 1954. "A tenant having a right of occupancy in his holding under any law for the time being in force."

KHERATI. Sau. Act XXVI, 1951. "Grants made to temples, mosques or similar institutions for their maintenance or to individuals for the performance of occasional rites out of spiritual considerations."



KHEWAT. U.P. Act I, 1951. Village register for record of rights in land.

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A register of all proprietors in the village, including proprietors of specific areas and in estates mentioned in the second schedule, maintenance-holders and a register of *jagirdars* and *muafidars*.' The *khwat* is a record of the shares and revenue responsibility of each member of the proprietary body under the village settlement in Northern India.

KHORPOSHDAR. M.P. Act I, 1951. Holder of a tenure granted for the maintenance of the family. '*Khoroposh*' was a grant for the support of minor members of a chief's or *Raja's* family.

KHOT. Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'Includes (a) a mortgagee lawfully in possession of a *khotgi*; and (b) all co-sharers of a *khotgi*.' 'Originally a revenue-farmer; whether as a farmer land-owner or local land officer with an ancient hereditary title, or otherwise, now proprietor.' (B.P.)

KHOTI KHASGI LAND. Bom. Act VI, 1950. '(a) In the Ratnagiri district *khoti* land held by and in the possession of a *khot* other than *khoti nisbat* land and land held by a privileged occupant as defined in the *khoti* Act; (b) In the Kolaba district (i) land which is entered in the *khot's* own name as *khoti khasgi* or in that of a co-sharer in a *khotgi* in the records of the original survey; and (ii) land acquired since the original survey by the *khot* by purchase or other lawful transfer otherwise than in his capacity as a *khot*.'

KHOTI LAND. Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'Land in respect of which a *khot* had, as such, any right or interest, in the district of Ratnagiri according to the provisions of the *Khot* Act and in the district of Kolaba according to the custom of the tenure.'

KHOTI NISBAT LAND. Bom. Act VI, 1950. '(a) In the district of Ratnagiri, land which in a *khoti* village before the coming into force of this Act, has reverted to the *khot* under Section 10 of the *Khoti* Act and includes also land entered as *khoti nisbat* in the revenue records or in the records of the *khot* before the passing of the *Khoti* Act; and (b) in the district of Kolaba (i) land in a *khoti* village which may have come into the possession of the *khot* by lapse for failure of heirs of a tenant or by forfeiture on the tenant's failure to pay rent or by the resignation of the tenant, and (ii) land which may have been entered at the original survey in the *khoti nisbat padit khata*, and since brought into cultivation, otherwise than at the *khot's* own expenses.'

KHOTI TENURE. Bom. Act LXXI, 1953. 'In relation to the merged territories of Janjira the tenure known as (1) *farokta isafati khoti*, (2) *watani isafati khoti*, (3) *vasuli isafati khoti*, or (4) *tota isafati khoti* on which a *khoti* village is held by a *khot* by virtue of a *sanad* granted by the ruling authority of that state at any time before the merger and subject to the terms of such *sanad* in accordance with the provisions of the *Khoti* Settlement Act 1880, as applied to the State of Janjira. In relation to the merged territories of Bhor, *watani khoti* tenure on which a *khoti* village is held in accordance with the provisions of the *Khot* Settlement Act, 1880, as applied to the State of Bhor.'

KHOTI VILLAGE. Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'A village, or a portion or a share of a village, to the extent of which a *khot* has any right or interest in such village, or portion or share thereof.'

KHOT'S DUES. Bom. Act VI, 1950. Includes '(a) the rent paid to a *khot* by a *quasidharekari* or a permanent tenant of *khoti* land in the district of Ratnagiri; and (b) the *khoti fayda* paid by any tenant of the *khoti nisbat*

in accordance with the terms of the *kabulayat* or in accordance with the orders passed under the *khot's* Leases Act, 1865, exclusive of the survey assessment due to the state government and the cess leviable under Section 93 of the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923, in respect of such land.'

Bom. Act LXXI, 1953. '(i) *Khot's* profit out of the rent paid to a *khot* by an occupancy tenant of *khoti* land in the merged territories of Janjira in accordance with the term of the *sanad* granted to the *khot*; and (ii) the *khoti fayda* paid to a *khot* by an occupancy tenant of *khoti nisbat* land in the merged territories of Bhor.'

KHUDKASHT. C.P. Act II, 1917. 'That part of the home-farm of a *mahal* which is cultivated by the proprietor as such and which is not *sir* land.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Land other than *sir* cultivated by a landlord, and under-proprietor or a permanent tenure-holder as such either himself or by servants or by hired labour.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'Land cultivated by a proprietor as such, either himself, or by servants or by hired labour.'

M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'Land cultivated by the *zamindar* himself or through employees or hired labourers and includes *sir* land.'

J. & K. Orr. No. 6 H, 1951. Land other than *sir*, which is under personal cultivation of the landlord, under-proprietor, etc.

V.P. Act XI, 1951. 'Any land cultivated personally by a *jagirdar*.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'Any land cultivated personally by a *jagirdar* and includes (i) any land recorded as *khudkaast*, *sir*, or *havala* in settlement records; and (ii) any land allotted to a *jagirdar* as *khudkaast* under this Act.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'Land in any part of the State cultivated personally by an estate-holder and shall include (i) land recorded as *khudkaast*, *sir*,

*havala*, *nijjot*, *gharkhed*, in settlement records at the commencement of this Act in accordance with law in force at the time when such record was made; and (ii) land allotted after such commencement as *khudkaast* under any law for the time being in force in any part of the State.'

Bho. Act VII, 1953. 'Land which a *jagirdar* cultivates either himself or by servants, or by hired labour and in which the rights of an occupant accrue to him.'

Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'Land (other than *sir*) cultivated by a proprietor either by himself or by servants or by hired labour (a) at the commencement of this Act, or (b) at any time during the period of five years immediately before the commencement of this Act, whether or not it was so cultivated at such commencement, provided that it has not, at any time after having been so cultivated, been let out to a tenant.'

KHULS. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 *Smt.* Irrigation channel or water course.

KOLE NILAM. Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Means land in the bed of any *kayal*, or lake, or any water-logged land in areas adjoining or lying within the vicinity of any *kayal*, lake or river, on which paddy is cultivated by raising bunds on one or more sides and draining the water away by mechanical or other means, and includes (i) *kole* or *punja kole nilam* in the district of Palghat and Trichur; and (ii) water-logged lands in the *taluks* of Hosdurg and Kasaragod commonly known as *avi* land on which paddy is cultivated by raising bunds on one or more sides and draining the water away by balancing.'

KORKAR. Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'Lands, by whatever name locally known, such as *bahbla*, *khandwat*, *jalsaan* or *ariat*, which has been artificially levelled or embanked for the cultivation of rice, and (a) which previously was jungle, waste or uncultivated, or

was cultivated up-land, or which though previously cultivated, has become unfit for the cultivation of transplanted rice, and (b) which has been prepared for cultivation by a cultivator (other than the landlord) or by predecessor-in-interest other than the landlord. (Exp. Landlord is a person immediately under whom a tenant holds and includes the government). 'A kind of tenant in Chotta Nagpur: *khori* (Hindi) is the stump: hence a tenant who reclaims the land and digs out the stump.' (B.P.)

KOWL (KOUL). Bom. Act XLVII, 1951. A lease, or an agreement under which an estate is held from the State Government.

KRISHI SAMITI. Ori. Act XVI, 1952. 'An organization for any defined area like a *thana* or *taluk*, consisting of not less than seven and not more than ten members representing proprietors, tenants and agricultural workers of the area.'

KUDIKIDAPPU. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. '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.'

KUDIKIDAPPUKARAN. Coc. Act VIII, 1118 M.E. 'A person who has been permitted to have the use and occupation of a portion of a property for the purposes of erecting a homestead with or without an obligation to pay rent for the use and occupation of the site so given.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A person who has no homestead or land, either as owner or as tenant in possession, to erect a homestead and (i) who has been permitted with or without an obligation to pay rent, by a person in lawful possession of any land to have the use and occupation of a portion of such land for the purpose of erecting a homestead, or

(ii) who has been permitted by a person in lawful possession of any land to occupy with or without an obligation to pay rent, a hut belonging to such person and situate in the said land, but otherwise has no interest in the land: Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be a *kudikidappukaran* if the aforesaid permission was granted after the 11th day of April 1957, by a mortgagee in possession or by a tenant from whom the land in which the *Kudikidappu* is situate, is liable to be resumed: Provided further that a person shall not be deemed to be a *kudikidappukaran* if the aforesaid permission was granted in respect of any hut not belonging to him and situated: (a) in a plantation; or (b) in any area of land which is appurtenant to a mill, factory, or workshop, and in connection with the employment of such person in the plantation, mill, factory or workshop, unless he was immediately before the commencement of this Act, entitled to the rights of a *kudikidappukaran* or the holder of a protected *ulkudi* or *kudikidappu* under any law.'

KUDIVARAM. Mds. Act I, 1908. According to the ancient Hindu law there were two beneficial interests in land, namely, (1) that of the sovereign or that of his representative, and (2) that of the cultivator holding the land. The sovereign's right to collect a share of the produce of the cultivated land is called *melvaram* and the share of the cultivator or *ryot* is called *kudivaram*.

KUDIYAN. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'A person who holds lands on *kanapattam* tenure.'

KUDIYIRUPPU. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'Is a 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 a *kudikidappu*.'

Coc. Act VIII, 1118 M.E. 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.'

T.C. Act XIII, 1955. 'The site given together with the house, hut or shed thereon which is used as a place of residence by the *kudikidappukaran* with the permission of the owner.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A holding or a part of a holding consisting of 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 easements attached thereto, but does not include a *kudikidappu*.'

Mds. Act XXXVIII, 1961. 'The site of any dwelling house or hut occupied, either as tenant or as licensee, by any agriculturist or agricultural labourer and includes such other area adjacent to the dwelling house or hut as may be necessary for the convenient enjoyment of such dwelling house or hut.' *Kudiyiruppu* is a dwelling-site granted at pleasure registered in the *ryot's* name bearing a light assessment, sometimes tax-free.

KULKARNI WATAN. Bom. Act LX, 1950. 'A *watan* appertaining to the office of a village accountant and includes a *watan* appertaining to the said office in respect of which a commutation settlement has been effected.'

KUZHIKANAM. Mds. Act XIV, 1930 and Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Is a transfer by a landlord to another person (called *kuzhikanamdar*) of garden lands or other lands or both, with fruit-bearing trees, if any, standing thereon at the time of the transfer for the enjoyment of these trees and for the purpose of planting such fruit-bearing trees thereon.'

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LABOUR AGREEMENT. A.P. (A.A.) Reg. III, 1940. 'An agreement, written or oral, or partly written and partly oral, wherein the consideration for the performance of labour by any person is or includes an advance exceeding the equivalent of one month's fair and equitable remuneration made or to be made to such person or at his request to someone else and the interest, if any, on such advance.'

Ori. Reg. I, 1948. '(a) An agreement written or oral, or partly written and partly oral wherein the consideration for the performance of labour by any person is or includes an advance exceeding the equivalent of one month's fair and equitable remuneration made or to be made to such person or at his request to someone else and the interest, if any, on such advance; and (b) an agreement by which a person in consideration of performance of labour by a minor receives money or its equivalent in kind from another person.'

LAG. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. '(a) A levy in cash imposed on a tenant (i) on the occasion of a ceremony in the family of the landlord or the tenant, or (ii) by way of tax on a well or plough or as fee for settlement of rent accounts; or (b) any other levy in cash over and above the rent payable by a tenant, but does not include a fee specified in the first schedule or an assessment leviable, or a local rate payable under any law for the time being in force in the State.'

LAKHIRAJ ESTATE. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'An estate exempt from assessment under any grant made by the previous rulers of the country and confirmed by or on behalf of the government.'

LAKHIRAJ LANDS. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. Lands exempt from the payment of public revenue.

LAKHIRAJ TENURE. Ben. Reg. XIII, 1826. 'Means tenures of land exempt from public assessment either for life or in perpetuity.'

LAMBARDAR. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881. 'A person appointed in the manner prescribed by this Act to represent the proprietary body of a *mahal* in its relations with the government.'

C.P. Act II, 1917. 'The proprietor of a *mahal* appointed to discharge the duties imposed on a *lambardar* by this Act.'

M.P. Act I, 1951. 'Village headman generally entrusted with the work of collection and payment of land revenue.'

U.P. Act III, 1901. 'A co-sharer of a *mahal* appointed under this Act to represent all or any of the co-sharers in that *mahal*.' *Lambardar* means the holder of a 'number' in the Collector's list of persons primarily responsible to bring in the land revenue of the village or a section of a village.

LAND. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1917 F. (as amended by Reg. LVIII, 1358 F.) 'Includes all kinds of benefits pertaining to land, or things attached to earth, or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth and also includes shares in, or charges on, the revenue or rent which are or may be levied on villages, or other defined areas.'

A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. 'Refers to agricultural land whether alienated or unalienated, and includes land used for purposes subservient to agriculture and all benefits arising out of such land and things thereon attached to earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.'

A.P. Act XI, 1957. 'Land which is used, or is capable of being used for agriculture or horticulture, and includes cultivable waste land and land used for grazing purposes.'

A.P. Act X, 1951. 'Land which is used or is capable of being used for purposes of agriculture, including horticulture, but does not include land

used exclusively for non-agricultural purposes.'

Ass. Reg. III, 1879. 'Land whether covered with water or not, which is, or in the absence of some express exemption would be assessable to land-revenue.'

Ass. Act I, 1957. 'Land which is or may be utilized for agricultural purposes or purposes subservient thereto and includes the sites of buildings appartenant to such land.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1954 (as amended by Bih. Act XV, 1959.) 'Land which is occupied or let for agricultural or horticultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or horticulture and includes waste lands and things attached to the earth, such as trees, bamboo-clumps, structures.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'Agricultural land, and includes horticultural land, *kharaur* land, land with bamboo clumps, pasture and cultivable waste land, homesteads, tanks, wells and water channels.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Any agricultural land, *bid* land or cultivable waste.'

Sau. Act I, 1954. 'Agricultural land whether alienated or unalienated.'

J. & K. Act II, 1923. 'Land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village, and is occupied or has been let for agriculture or for pasture, and includes the site of buildings and other structures and trees standing on such land as well as areas covered by or fields floating over water and sites in *jandars* and *gharats*. (Provided that nothing in this Act shall apply to any *jandar* or *gharat* attached to any canal under the management of the state department of public works, or any distributary thereof.)' (Note: While keeping the first part of the above definition, the J. & K. Act V, 1938 added: 'or for pasture and includes (a) sites of buildings and other structures on such land; (b) a share on the profit of an estate or holding; (c) any dues or any fixed percentage of the land revenue

payable by an inferior landowner to a superior landowner; (d) a right to receive rent; (e) any right to water enjoyed by the owner or occupier of land as such; and (f) any right of occupancy.'

J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 *Smt.* 'Land which is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture and includes: (i) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land; (ii) trees standing on such land; (iii) areas covered by or fields floating over water; (iv) sites of *jandara* and *gharats*; and (v) forest lands and wooded wastes, but excludes site of any building in a town or village *abadi* or any land appurtenant to such building or site.'

C.P. Acts XI, 1898, I, 1920 and C.P. & B. Act XVIII, 1948. 'Land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such lands.'

C.P. Act II, 1916. 'Land which is not occupied and the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for pasture and includes (a) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land; (b) a share in the profits of a *mahal* or *sir* land; (c) any sum payable under a sub-settlement by an inferior proprietor to a superior proprietor; (d) a right to receive rent; (e) any right to water enjoyed by the proprietor in the waste land or the forest produce of a *mahal*.'

M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'Land which is let or held for growing of crops, or as grove land or for pasturage. It includes land covered by water used for the purpose of growing *singhara* or other produce, but does not include land for the time being occupied by buildings or appurtenant thereto other than buildings which are improvements.'

Mds. Act XXV, 1955. 'Land used for

the purpose of agriculture or horticulture and includes any building or any waste, vacant or forest land, appurtenant thereto and any house-site belonging to the landlord and let to the cultivating tenant under the same agreement of tenancy.'

Bom. Act V, 1879 and Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'Includes benefits to arise of land and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and also shares in, or charges on, the revenue or rent of villages or other defined portions of territory.'

Bom. Act XXIX, 1939. 'Land which is used for agricultural purposes and includes sites of farm buildings appurtenant thereto.'

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948, (as amended by Bom. Acts XIII, 1956 and XV, 1957.) '(a) land which is used for agricultural purposes (or which is so used but is left fallow, and includes the sites of farm buildings) appurtenant to such land; and (b) for purposes of Sections 11, 16, 17, 17A, 17B, 18, 19, 20, 26, 28, 29, 29A, 30, 41, 63, 64, 64A, 84A, 84B, and 84C (i) the sites of dwelling houses occupied by agriculturists, agricultural labourers or artisans and land appurtenant to such dwelling houses; (ii) the sites of structures used by agriculturists for allied pursuits.'

Mys. Acts XIII, 1952 and XIV, 1957. 'Land which is used for agricultural purposes and includes (a) the sites of farm buildings appurtenant to land used for agricultural purposes, and (b) the sites of dwelling houses occupied by agriculturists, agricultural labourers or artisans and appurtenant to such dwelling houses.'

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Land which is used, or capable of being used for purposes of agriculture, and includes (a) the sites of farm buildings on, or appurtenant to, such land; and (b) land on which grass grows naturally.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'Means agricultural land which is used or capable of being used for agricultural purposes

or purposes subservient thereto and includes horticultural land, pasture land, garden land, forest land, plantation, *tope* but does not include house-site or land used exclusively for non-agricultural purposes.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'Land which is used or is capable of being used for agricultural purposes.'

Pun. Act XIII, 1900. 'Land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for pasture, and includes (a) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land; (b) a share in the profits of an estate or holding; (c) any dues or any fixed percentage of land revenue payable by any inferior landowner to a superior landowner; (d) a right to receive rent; (e) any right to water enjoyed by the owner or occupier of land; (f) any right of occupancy; and (g) all trees standing on such land.' (Note: Clause (f) was added by Punjab Act I of 1907 and (g) by Punjab Act VII of 1936).

Pun. Acts L, 1948, XXIV, 1954 and Pepsu. Act V, 2007 *Smt.* 'Land which is not occupied as the site of any buildings in a town or village and is occupied or let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes the sites of buildings and other structures on such land.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'Includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and also shares in, or charges on, the revenue or rent of villages or towns, sites of villages or towns or other defined portions of territory.'

Raj. Act XVI, 1954. 'Land which is occupied or let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for pasture.'

Raj. Act III, 1955, and Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'Land which is let or held for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient thereto or as grove

land or for pasturage, including land occupied by houses or enclosures situated on a holding, or land covered with water which may be used for the purpose of irrigation or growing *singhara* or other similar produce but excluding *abadi* land; it shall include benefits to arise out of land and things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.' (Note: But Ajm. Act XLII excluded 'land for the time being occupied by a building or appurtenant thereto, other than a building which is an improvement.')

Raj. Act VIII, 1959. 'Every class or category of land forming part of an estate and includes (a) benefits to arise out of such land; (b) things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to earth; (c) sites of villages or towns; (d) beds of tanks, ponds, embankments, rivers and water channels; and (e) surface of hills.'

U.P. Act II, 1903. 'Land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village, and is occupied or let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for pasture and includes (a) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land; (b) a share in the profits of a *mahal* or *sir*; (c) any dues or any fixed percentage of the land revenue payable by any inferior proprietor to a superior proprietor; (d) a right to receive rent; (e) any right to water enjoyed by the owner or occupier of land as such; (f) any well used by its owner for the purpose of irrigating land owned or occupied by him; and (g) in the portion of the Mirzapur District to which this Act applies, the right of a permanent tenure-holder, a fixed rate tenant or other person having an interest in land which is both hereditary and transferable to the same extent as a proprietary interest.'

U.P. Act III, 1926. 'Land which is let or held for agricultural purposes or as grove land or for pasturage. It

includes land covered by water used for the purpose of growing *singhara* or other similar produce, but does not include land for the time being occupied by dwelling houses or manufactories or appurtenant thereto.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Land which is let or held for growing of crops, or as grove-land or for pasturage. It includes lands covered by water used for the purpose of growing *singhara* or other produce, but does not include land for the time being occupied by buildings or appurtenant thereto other than buildings which are improvements.'

U.P. Act V, 1954. 'Land held or occupied for purposes connected with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry (including pisciculture and poultry farming) and includes (i) the site, being a part of the holding, of a house or other similar structure, belonging to the tenure-holder thereof; (ii) land for the time being vested in a *gaon samaj* or local authority under the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950.'

U.P. Act I, 1959. 'Land held or occupied for purposes connected with agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.' (Note: U.P. Act XVII, 1960 further added: '... animal husbandry, which includes pisciculture and poultry farming; but shall not include forest.')

Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'Except in Sections 23 and 24, means land held or occupied for purposes connected with agriculture, horticulture or animal husbandry, including pisciculture and poultry farming and includes (a) buildings appurtenant thereto; (b) village *abadis*; (c) grove lands; (d) lands for village pasture or land covered by water and used for growing *singharas* and other produce or land in the bed of a river and used for casual or occasional cultivation, but does not include land occupied by buildings in belts of areas adjacent to Delhi town and New Delhi town which

the Chief Commissioner may by a notification in the official Gazette declare as an acquisition thereto.'

H.P. Acts X, 1954 and XV, 1954. 'Land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or for pasture and includes (a) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land; (b) orchards; and (c) *ghasnies*.'

LAND CULTIVATED PERSONAL. LY. M.B. Act XXVII, 1951, V.P. Act XI, 1952, Raj. Act VI, 1952, and Ajm. Act III, 1956. 'Land cultivated on one's own account (a) by one's own labour; or (b) by the labour of any member of one's family; or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or in kind (but not by way of share in crops); or (d) by hired labour under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family. (In the case of a person who is a widow or a minor or is subject to any physical or mental disability or is a member of the armed forces of the Union, or who being a student of an educational institution recognized by the government is below the age of 25 years, land shall be deemed to be cultivated personally even in the absence of such personal supervision).' (Note: The Rajasthan Act VI of 1952 exempts the *bona fide* student).

LANDHOLDER. A.P. Act XI, 1957. 'The owner of the land and includes (i) in the case of land held under *ryotwari* tenure, the person holding such land; (ii) in the case of an *inam* land other than an estate, the holder of such land; (iii) in the case of an estate notified under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into *Ryotwari*) Act, 1948, the landholder or the *ryot* entitled to *ryotwari patta* under that Act in respect of lands



to which he is so entitled; (iv) in the case of any other estate, the *ryot* in respect of the land in which he has a permanent right of occupancy and the landholder in respect of his private land; and heirs, assignees, legal representatives of such owner, or persons deriving title from him.'

Ass. Reg. III, 1879. 'In the case of land assessed to land revenue, means any person responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed on such land, and in the case of land not so assessed, any person who, if such land were assessed to land revenue, would be responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed thereon.'

Ass. Reg. I, 1886. '(a) Any person who has before the commencement of this Regulation held immediately under the government for ten years continuously any land not included either in a permanently-settled estate or in a revenue-free estate and who has during that period paid to the government the revenue due thereon or held the same under an express exemption from revenue; and (b) except as provided in Section 15, any person who has, whether before or after the commencement of this Regulation, acquired any such land under a lease granted by or on behalf of the government, the term of which is not less than ten years.'

Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Any person deemed to have acquired the status of a landholder under Section 8 of the Assam Land Revenue Regulation.'

J. & K. Act XII, 1939. 'Does not include a tenant or an assignee of land revenue, but does include land-owner, *chakdar* and a person to whom a holding has been transferred or an estate or holding has been let in farm under this Act for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue, or of a sum recoverable as such arrear, and every other person not hereinbefore in this clause mentioned who is in possession of an estate or any share or portion thereof, or in the enjoyment of any part of the profits of an estate.'

M.P. Act XXIV, 1951. 'An occupant including a person becoming an occupant under Section 68 of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, *Mahals*, Alienated Lands) Act 1950.'

Bom. Act V, 1879, and Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'The person in whom a right to hold land is vested, whether solely on his own account, or wholly or partly in trust for another person, or for a class of persons, or for the public, it includes a mortgagee vested with the right of possession.'

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948. 'A *zamindar*, *jagirdar*, *saranjamdar*, *inamdar*, *talukdar*, *malik* or a *khot* or any person not hereinbefore specified who is a holder of land or who is interested in land, and whom the State Government has declared on account of the extent and value of the land or interests therein to be a landholder for the purposes of this Act.'

Bom. Act XCIX, 1958. 'A tenureholder whom the state government has declared on account of the extent and value of the land or his interest therein to be a landholder for the purposes of this Act.'

Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. A *zamindar*.

Mds. Act II, 1864. 'All persons holding under a *sanad-i-milkiyat-i-istimrar*, all other *zamindars*, *shrotriyamdars jagirdars*, *inamdars* and all persons farming the land revenue under the Government. All holders of land under *ryotwari* settlements, or in any way subject to the payment of revenue direct to the Government.'

Mds. Act I, 1908. 'A person owning an estate or part thereof and includes every person entitled to collect the rents of the whole or any portion of the estate by virtue of any transfer from the owner or his predecessor-in-title or of any order of a competent court or of any provision of law.' (Note: When this Act was adopted in Andhra Pradesh the clause was explained further as follows: "Where there is a dispute between two or more persons as to which of them is

the landholder for all or any of the purposes of this Act or between two or more joint landholders as to which of them is entitled to proceed and be dealt with as such landholder, the person who shall be deemed to be the landholder for such purposes shall be the person whom the Collector subject to any decree or order of a competent civil court, may recognise or nominate as such landholder in accordance with rules to be framed by the State Government in this behalf.)

Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'Includes (i) a joint Hindu family, where the right to collect the rents of the whole or any portion of the estate vests in such a family, and (ii) a *darmila inamdar*.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'A holder or owner of interest in land between the *raiyat* and the state and a proprietor, sub-proprietor, *malguzar*, *thekadar*, *gaontia*, tenure-holder, under-tenure-holder and includes an *inamdar*, *jagir-dar*, *zamindar*, *ilaquadar*, *khorphoshdar*, *paraganadar*, *surbarakar* and *muafidar*.'

Raj. Ord. IX, 1949. 'The person to whom rent is, or, but for a contract express or implied, would be payable.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'The person to whom rent is, or, but for a contract express or implied, would be, payable and includes *shamlat* committee created or recognised under Section 180 of this Act.'

Raj. Act XXIV, 1954. 'A person to whom rent is, or but for a contract, express or implied, would be payable and includes a *jagir-dar*, *biswedar*, a *zamindar*, a rent-free grantee, a grantee at favourable rate of rent, a village servant, a tenant-in-chief who has lawfully sublet and in case of land held directly from Government, the State Government acting through the *Tahsildar*.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'The person in any part of the State by whatever name designated, to whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be payable and shall include (i) an estate holder; (ii) a grantee

at a favourable rate of rent; (iii) in the case of a sub-lease, the tenant-in-chief who has sublet or his mortgagee; (iv) for the purposes of Chapters IX and X, an *ijaradar* or *thekadar*; and (v) generally every person who is a superior holder, in relation to persons holding directly from or under him.'

U.P. Act III, 1926. 'The person to whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be payable. (Exp. When the word landholder is used with reference to a *thekadar* it means the person to whom the *thekadar's* rent is payable.)' (Note: U.P. Act XVII, 1939 added: '... but except in Chapter VII and Chapter XIII does not include an assignee of rent or a person who has lost the proprietary or other interest by virtue of which rent became payable to him.')

U.P. Act XXXI, 1957. '(i) An intermediary, where the land is in his personal cultivation or is held as *sir*, *khandkasht* or grove; and (ii) any other person who holds or occupies land otherwise than as (a) an *asami*, (b) a sub-tenant, (c) a tenant of *sir*, or (d) a *sirtan* and includes a manager or a principal officer, as the case may be. (Exp. In this case *asami* does not include an *asami* of *gaon samaj*).'

LANDLESS AGRICULTURIST. Mys. Act X, 1962. 'A person who, holding no land whether as owner or tenant, earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on land, and intends to take to the profession of agriculture.'

LANDLESS LABOURER. Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'A person whose main source of livelihood is agriculture or agricultural labour and who does not hold any land or holds land not exceeding such area as may be prescribed.'

LANDLESS PERSON. Bih. Act XXII, 1954 (as amended by Bih. Act XV, 1959). 'A person (i) whose main source of livelihood is agriculture or agricultural labour or who undertakes in writing to employ himself on lands

granted to him under this Act; and (ii) who does not hold any land or holds such areas of land not exceeding five acres as may be prescribed by the committee and includes a person who has donated in writing his entire lands, other than those enumerated in proviso to sub-section (i) of Section 10, to Sri. Acharya Vinoba Bhave or the Committee. (Exp. The Committee may prescribe in this behalf different areas for different parts of the State within the limit prescribed in sub-clause (ii).'

Guj. Act XXVII, 1961. 'A person who holds no land for agricultural purposes, whether as owner or tenant, but earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land and intends to take to the profession of agriculture.'

Mds. Act XV, 1958. 'A person who either is not an owner of land or an owner of land which does not exceed the limits prescribed in this behalf and whose annual income does not exceed three hundred rupees.'

Bom. Acts LXVII, 1948 (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956) and XCIX, 1958. 'A person who, holding no land for agricultural purposes, whether as owner or tenant, earns his livelihood principally by manual labour, and intends to take to the profession of agriculture and is capable of cultivating personally.'

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'A person who does not hold any land for purposes of agriculture and earns his livelihood principally by manual labour on agricultural land, and intends to take to agriculture.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1953. 'A person holding no land, or in relation to the extent of land, holding lands less than the area prescribed in this behalf.'

M.P. Act XV, 1951, and Raj. Act XVI, 1954. 'A person holding no land or land less than the area which may be prescribed in this behalf.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'An agriculturist by profession who cultivated or can

reasonably be expected to cultivate land personally, but who does not hold any land, whether in his own name or in the name of any member of his joint family or holds a fragment.'

W.B. Act XVIII, 1962. 'Includes a person owning land not exceeding such limit as may be prescribed.'

W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. 'Includes a person owning land not exceeding such a limit as may be determined by the *gram parishad* of the *gramdan* village.'

LANDLORD. A.P. (A.A.) Act XVIII, 1956. 'The owner of a holding or part thereof who is entitled to evict the cultivating tenant from such holding or part, and includes the heirs, assignees, legal representatives, and such owner or person deriving rights through him.'

Ass. Act XII, 1948. 'A person directly under whom the *adhiar* holds the land on condition of delivering a share or quantity of its produce thereof.'

Ass. Acts XVIII, 1951 and I, 1957 and Bih. Act VIII, 1885. 'A person immediately under whom a tenant holds but does not include the government.'

Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'A person other than the village headman or *multraiyat* entitled to receive rent and includes a proprietor, a tenure-holder, *ghatwal* and the government.'

J. & K. Act II, 1923. 'A person under whom a tenant holds land, and to whom the tenant is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'A person under whom tenant holds.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A person under whom a tenant holds and to whom he is liable to pay rent and includes a landowner.'

Mds. Act XXV, 1955. 'In relation to a holding or part thereof means the person entitled to evict the cultivating tenant from such holding or part thereof.'

Mys. Acts XIII, 1952, XIV, 1957 and XXXVII, 1961. 'A person who has leased land to a tenant and includes a person entitled to receive rent from a tenant under the provisions of this Act.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'A person who has leased land to a tenant and includes a person entitled to receive rent from a tenant. (Exp. An intermediary such as a permanent tenant or *mulgenidar*, *mirasi-tenant*, or *khata kaul* who having taken land on lease from the landowner has leased it to another person shall be deemed to be the landlord with reference to the person to whom the land is leased.)'

Ori. Act II, 1913. 'A person immediately under whom a tenant holds the land and includes the government.'

Ori. Act XVII, 1960. 'A person immediately under whom land is held by a *raiyat* or a tenant. (A *raiyat* or tenant shall be deemed to be a landlord in relation to the tenant or tenants immediately under him. Government shall be deemed to be the landlord in respect of the lands held directly under them either by a *raiyat* or a temporary lessee or a tenant.)'

Pun. Act VIII, 1951. 'A person under whom an occupancy tenant holds land and to whom the occupancy tenant is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land, and includes the predecessors and successors-in-interest of a landlord.'

Pepsu. Ord. XXIII, 2006 Smt. 'An owner of land in which a tenant has or establishes immediately after the notified date a right of occupancy under either Section 5 or Section 7 or Section 8 of the Tenancy Act in force in the Union and includes the joint Hindu family and a limited owner.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'The proprietor of a village, or of a share or specified plot therein, and includes (i) in the case of land in respect of which an *istimrari sanad* has been granted, and person by whom an estate, a village, or a portion of an estate or

village is held, whether under a separate engagement to pay revenue or otherwise; (ii) a *jagirdar*; and (iii) a trustee, a manager, a superintendent, a *mutavalli*, or a body of persons appointed to administer a religious endowment, a trust, or *waqf* property or *shariat* land of a village.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'The proprietor of a *mahal*, or of a share of specific plot therein. In Agra it includes a sub-proprietor, in Oudh, except as otherwise provided in this Act, it does not include an under-proprietor.'

LANDOWNER. Pun. Act XVII, 1887. 'Does not include a tenant or an assignee of land revenue, but does include a person to whom a holding has been transferred, or an estate or holding has been let in farm, under this Act for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear, and every other person here-in-before in this clause mentioned who is in possession of an estate or any share or portion thereof, or in the enjoyment of any part of the profits of an estate.' (Note: Punjab Act X, 1953 added: 'and include an allottee and 'lessee' as defined in Punjab Act XXXVI, 1949. In respect of land mortgaged with possession the mortgagee shall be deemed to be landowner.')

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'The owner of the land comprised in a holding and includes (i) a trustee in respect thereof; (ii) a landholder holding the *pan-daravaka* lands on *pattam*, *otti jenmom*, *kudi jenmom*, *danam* or any other tenure; (iii) a landholder holding *sreepadam* lands on *sreepadam pattam* or other favourable tenures; (iv) a *kudiyan* as defined in the Travancore Jenmi-Kudiyan Act, 1071 (M.E.), and a *kanom* tenant as defined in the Kanom Tenancy Act 1955, but does not include a *jenmi* as defined in the said Act; and (v) a tenant holding directly under the *Pattazhi Devaswom*.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1952 as amended in

1956. 'In relation to a *pannaiyal* means the owner of a land or other person deriving any right from him in respect thereof, who has engaged the *pannaiyal* for cultivating the said land.'

Mds. Act XXXVI, 1958. 'In relation to a *kaieruvaramdar* or *matuvaramdar* means the owner of a land who has engaged the *kaieruvaramdar* or the *matuvaramdar* and includes any person deriving any right from such owner in respect of the land.'

Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. '(i) Any person holding land in severalty or jointly or in common under a *ryotwari* settlement in any way subject to the payment of revenue direct to the government; or (ii) a landholder as defined in the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908, or a *ryot* as defined in that Act; or (iii) an *inamdar* not being a landholder defined as aforesaid, and includes (a) full owner or limited owner or (b) a lessee of any leasehold village or his heirs, assignees, legal representatives or persons deriving rights through him.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'In relation to any land, means a person who acquires rights of ownership in respect of such land under sub-section (1) of Section 99, and includes the successors-in-interest of such person.'

LAND-REVENUE. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'The land-revenue assessed by the Government under the Land Revenue Act 1317 F. and rules thereunder, and where no land-revenue has been assessed the amount of land-revenue that could be reasonably assessed if the land had been liable to payment of revenue.'

LAND-REVENUE COURT. Ass. Act III, 1935. 'The court of the Deputy Commissioner, Settlement Officer, or such other officer as the local Government may invest with the powers of a revenue court for the purposes of this Act.'

LANKA LAND. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'Island in the bed of a river.'

LAW RELATING TO IJARA AND KOWLI LAND. A.P. Act XXXVI, 1961. 'Refers to the deserted village (*ijara*) *dastur-ul-amal* of 1292, *Hijri*, and the *dastur-ul-amals* of *uftada* and *banjar* land of 1284 *Hijri*, 1288 *Hijri*, 1291 *Hijri* and 1305 *Fasli*, and the circular orders supplementing them.'

LEASE. Ori. Act I, 1952. 'With reference to mines and minerals, shall include a sub-lease, a prospecting lease, and an agreement to lease.'

U.P. Act I, 1959. 'A *theka* or *patta* in respect of a Government estate made by or on behalf of the State Government.'

LEASE MONEY. M.P. Act XXIV, 1951. 'Anything that is payable to a landholder in money or kind by a lessee for the right to use land.'

LESSEE. M.P. Act XXIV, 1951. 'Includes a *bataidar*.'

U.P. Act I, 1959. Means a *thekadar* or *pattedar* under a lessee by whatever name called and includes his heirs and assigns.'

LICENSEE. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Any person who is in occupation of any *nilam* belonging to another and who, under any local custom or usage or under an agreement, cultivates that *nilam* with paddy for a fixed remuneration and with the risk of cultivation, but does not include a person who so cultivates the *nilam* of another merely as an agent or servant.' (Note: Kel. Act I, 1964, dropped the word "fixed" from the definition).

LIFETIME JIWAI JAGIR. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'A *jiwai jagir* which is recognized by the State Government in this behalf as being continuable for the lifetime of the holder.'

LIMITED PROPRIETOR. Mds. Act IV, 1911. 'A person enabled to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a proprietor under this Act, such person being not covered by the definition of proprietor as contained

in the Madras Proprietary Estates Village-Service Act 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act 1897.'

LOAN. Pun. Act XIII, 1900. 'An advance whether secured or unsecured of money or in kind at interests (as defined in Section 2(6) of the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act 1930) and shall include any transaction which (the court or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be) finds to be in substance a loan, but it shall not include (i) an advance in kind made by a landlord to his tenant for the purposes of husbandry; provided the market value of the return in kind does not exceed the market value of the advance as estimated at the time of the advance; (ii) a deposit of money or other property in a Government Post Office, Bank, or any other Bank or with a company or with a co-operative society or with any employer as security from his employees; (iii) a loan to, or by, or a deposit with any society or association registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under any other enactment; (iv) a loan advanced by or to the Central or any provincial government or by or to any local body under the authority of the Provincial Government.'

LOCAL AREA. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. For the determination of the extent of family holding for different types of soils the State was divided into a number of local areas each with a degree of uniformity in soil and other conditions warranting a uniform extent of family holding.

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'In relation to a district specified in column 1 of the first Schedule, means the area specified against it in column 3 of that Schedule; and each such local area shall bear the name specified against it in column 2 thereof.' In this schedule the ceiling areas for different

types of land in different local areas are shown.

## M

MAFI GORAITI. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'Land held by the landlord's peon, of which the rent has been exempted.'

MAHAJAN. Bih. Act IV, 1948. A person whose business is lending money.

MAHAL. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881 (as amended by C.P. Act II, 1889). 'Any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land revenue direct to the government, and includes also any local area declared, under the provisions of this Act, to be a *mahal*, but does not include a survey number.'

C.P. Act II, 1917. 'Means (a) any area, not being a *malik-maqbuza* plot or a survey number, which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, whether such land-revenue be payable or has been released, compounded or redeemed in whole or in part; (b) any other area which the state government may, by general or special order, declare to be a *mahal*.'

M.P. Act I, 1951. 'In relation to merged territories, means any area other than land in possession of a *raiyat* which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, whether such land-revenue be payable or has been released, compounded for or redeemed in whole or in part.'

Bom. Act XVIII, 1950. 'In relation to merged territories, means any area other than land in possession of a *raiyat* which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, whether such land revenue be payable or has been compounded for or redeemed in whole or in part.'

U.P. Act III, 1901. '(i) Any local area held under a separate engagement for the payment of land revenue: Provided that (a) if such area con-

- sists of a single village portion of a village, a separate record-of-rights has been framed for such village or portion, and (b) if such area consists of two or more villages or portions of villages, a separate record-of-rights has been framed either for the entire area or for each of the village or portions of villages included therein, (ii) any revenue-free area for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, (iii) for such purposes as the state government may determine, any grant of land made heretofore or hereafter under the Waste Land Rules, and (iv) any other local area which the state government may by general or special order declare to be a *mahal*.' "... in the language of the Regulations a *mahal* is called an estate and is defined, any parcel or parcels of land which may be separately assessed with the public revenue." (W.)
- MAHAR. M.P. Act I, 1951. A village watchman (also called *jagalia*).
- MAHTOAL. Ben. Act II, 1869. 'A tenure in land held by the village *Mahto* or collector of rents. *Mahto* is the official or King's headman and accountant under the *Dravidian* village system, found in Chotta Nagpur.
- MAINTENANCE HOLDER. Ori. Act I, 1952. 'One who is in receipt of a monetary allowance in lieu of maintenance, which is a charge on the estate or part thereof.'
- MAJHAHAS. Ben. Act II, 1869. 'Land reserved for the use of the respective proprietors of the villages and at their absolute disposal.'
- MAJMU VILLAGE. Sau. Act XXV, 1951. Village held in common.
- MAL ADALAT. Ben. Reg. II, 1793. "Revenue court in which all questions between the government and landholders, and between them and their tenants, or officers charged with the collections and over which collector presided, were determined." (W.)
- MAL-CUTCHERRY. Bih. Act VI, 1908. Revenue office.
- MALEK. Bom. Act LXI, 1949. 'The holder of a *maleki* village and includes his co-sharers.' (*Malek* has a right in the share of the village revenue).
- MALEKI TENURE. Bom. Act LXI, 1949. A type of land-tenure in the District of *Kaira* under which the *malek* is entitled to certain rights in the village revenue.
- MALGUZAR. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881. 'A person who, under the provisions of this Act, has accepted, or is deemed to have accepted, the assessment of a *mahal*, and includes his representatives and assigns, and also any person with whom a settlement has been made before this Act comes into force, and his representatives or assigns.' (One who pays the *mal* or revenue).
- MALGUZARI LAND. Ben. Reg. VIII, 1793. As distinguished from private land belonging to the *zamindar*, stands for the area over which assessment is paid by him to the government.
- MALIKANA. Ben. Reg. VII, 1822; Ori. Act XVI, 1952 and Del. Act VIII, 1954. "An allowance assigned to the *zamindar*, or to a proprietary cultivator, who from some cause, as failure in paying revenue, or declining to accede to the rate at which his lands are assessed, is set aside from the management of his estate, and the collection and payment of the revenue to government, which offices are either transferred to another person, or taken under the management of the collector. In such cases a sum not less than five per cent and not exceeding ten per cent on the net amount realised by the government was finally assigned to the dispossessed land holder." (W.) In Punjab it also means a rent or fee paid in cash by a tenant to the *malik* or proprietor usually calculated at so many *annas* per rupee of government land-revenue.

MALIK-MAQBUZA. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881 (as amended by the C.P. Act XVI, 1889). 'Any person owning one or more plots of land separately assessed with revenue in a *mahal*, and who is not a *malguzar*, inferior proprietor, or member of the proprietary body of the *mahal*.'

C.P. Act II, 1917. 'Any person who owns one or more plots of land separately assessed to land-revenue in a *mahal*.'

M.P. Act I, 1951. 'A class of proprietors of plots including the former holders of *khudkasht* and those who acquire *malik-maqbuza* rights, by paying prescribed amounts to hereditary and transferable rights of exclusive possession subject to the payment of land revenue to the government.'

MAMLATDAR. Bom. Act LXVII, 1948. 'The chief officer entrusted with the local revenue administration of a *taluka*.'

MANAIKALLAIS. Mds. Act XIV, 1952. 'A customary payment which a *pannaiyal* was entitled to over and above his wages.' *Aruvadai pangu* and *manaikallais* were the only two customary payments recognised to be continued under Section 11 of the Act, over and above the wages.

MARUMAKKATHAYAM. Mds. Act XXII, 1933. Means the system of inheritance in which descent is traced in the female line but does not include the system of inheritance known as *aliasantana*. "Succession to inheritance by sister's sons, or in the female line, as observed by the *Nairs*, some of the *Brahman* and *Mapilla* families and some servile tribes in Malabar." (W.)

MATADAR FAMILY. Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. 'A family to which the office of the village *patel* or some share in the discharge of duties or in the exercise of powers appertaining to that office belongs hereditarily.' '*Mata*' means the aggregate of the rights, privileges and responsibilities vesting

in a *matadar* family' as such under the existing *watan* law. *Matadari* tenure means the tenure on which *matadari* estates and lands are held by the *matadar*.

MATHAUT. Bih. Act VIII, 1885. "It was an extra or occasional cess or tax, imposed in addition to revenue or rent, for some special purposes or under some incidental pretext either by the government or by the *zamindar*, before the Permanent Settlement." (W.)

MATTUVARAMDAR. Mds. Act XXXVI, 1958. 'Any person engaged by a landowner to supply bulls for ploughing operations and to do ploughing and other operations on a land for remuneration for such work by a share in the crop on that land in respect of such work done.'

MAURUSI. M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'Hereditary; held or holding by inheritance.' *Maurusidar* is one holding hereditarily or permanently.

MAUZA. Ben. Act V, 1897. 'Lands forming part of the parent estate and held in severalty.' "A parcel or parcels of lands having a separate name in the revenue records, and of known limits: a village, i.e. one or more clusters of habitations and all the lands belonging to their proprietary inhabitants." (W.)

MAXIMUM HOLDING. Sau. Act I, 1954. 'A holding the area of which does not exceed three times the economic holding as defined in the first schedule to the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act 1951, and where in any local area such maximum holding is revised under sub-section (2) or (3) of Section 15, maximum holding shall mean a holding the area of which does not exceed the area fixed in the revision under sub-sections (2) or (3) of Section 15.'

MAYURAM AGREEMENT. Mds. Act XIV, 1952. 'An agreement arrived at



on 28th October 1948, by which the wages payable to the *pannaiyals* were fixed.'

MAZRUA MALIK. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'Means waste land belonging to the landlord.'

MECHANISED FARM. U.P. Act I, 1961. 'A holding cultivated mainly by a tractor for a period of not less than three successive years prior to the date of enforcement of this Act.'

MEHWASI ESTATE. Guj. Reg. I, 1962. 'The villages specified in Schedule II and a *mehwasi* means a holder of the said estate and *mehwasi* land means lands comprised in the territory of the said estate.' *Mehwasi* villages were held by descendants of *Mehwasi Koli* or Rajput chiefs. Their tenure was in most villages like that of the *talukdari* villages elsewhere in Gujarat, that is to say that the assessment was subject to revision and the holders were considered as proprietors. *Mehwasdar* is the holder of a *mehwasi* village or *mehwasi* estate.

MEHWASI LEASE. Bom. Act LXIII, 1949. 'Means a lease or agreement under which a *mehwasi* village is held from the government.'

MEHWASI VILLAGE. Bom. Act LXIII, 1949. 'Village, the lands of which are held by the *mehwasdar* under *mehwasi* tenure under which the *mehwasdars* are entitled to certain rights in land revenue.'

MELCHARTH. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'The transfer by the landlord of part of his interest in any land held by his tenant by which the transferee is entitled to evict such tenant.' *Melcharth* is the document by which *melkanam* is created.

MELVARAM. Mds. Act I, 1908. 'Means the sovereign's right to collect a share of the produce of the cultivated land.'

MEMBER OF A FAMILY. Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Includes father, mother,

spouse, brother, son, grandson, or dependent sister or daughter, and in the case of a Hindu undivided family a member thereof and also a divorced and dependent daughter.'

MERGED AREAS. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'Means the areas which are included in the State of Bombay by the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1947, or the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) (Amendment) Order, 1948, as the case may be.' In the context of other Acts referred to areas merged with the concerned State at any stage of the Reorganisation of the States of the Union of India.

MERGER. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954, and Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'Means (a) in relation to a former Indian State, the cession by the Ruler of such State, of full and exclusive jurisdiction and powers for, and in relation to the governance of such State and the transfer of administration of such State to the State of Bombay under Section 290 A of the Government of India Act, 1935. (b) In relation to a *taluka* or estate in the merged areas, the transfer by the *talukdar* of all rights, authority and jurisdiction appertaining or in relation to the governance of such *taluka* or estate to the Government of Bombay and the absorption of such *taluka* or estate in the State of Bombay under Section 290 of the Government of India Act, 1935.'

MERGER AGREEMENT. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. An agreement by virtue of which a former Indian state or a *taluka* or an estate in the merged areas, is merged in the State of Bombay.

MICHAVARAM. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The residual rent which is payable or deliverable annually under a *kanapattam* by the *kudiyan* to the *jenmi*, whether in money or in kind and includes services due in lieu of rent.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'The amount agreed to by the *kanamdar* in a *kanam*-deed to be paid periodically in money or in kind or in both to or on behalf of the *jenmi*.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'The balance of money or produce or both accruing due periodically to the landlord after deducting from the *pattam* the interest due on the *kanam* amount and *puramkadam*, if any.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Whatever is agreed upon by a *kanamdar* to be paid periodically as residual rent, in money or in kind or in both to, or on behalf of, the landlord, but does not include customary dues.'

MINE. Bih. Act XXX, 1950, and Ori. Act I, 1952. 'Any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals has been or is being carried on, but does not include any work, machinery, tramways, or sidings appertaining to a mine.'

MINHA TENURE. Ben. Reg. XIII, 1825. 'Deduction or subtraction: As a revenue term it implies deduction from the assessed revenue of an estate or village, as on account of uncultivable tracts of wood or water, wilderness or waste or for compensation of the *kanungoos* (Bengal Regulation XIII of 1825) or for local charges...' (W.)

MINIMUM AREA. Ori. Act XVI, 1952. 'The area of land below which it is considered unprofitable to cultivate land as a separate unit.'

Ajm. Act III, 1955. 'An area of eight standard acres.'

MINOR INAM. Mys. Act I, 1955. 'An alienated holding other than an *inam* village, situated in an alienated village or in an unalienated village.'

MIRASIDAR (MIRASDAR). Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. *Mirasidar* or *Mirasdar* is the holder of *mirasi* rights, which imply permanent and heredit-

ary rights. "*Mirasi* added to the designation of any tenure, implies that it is permanent and hereditary." (B.P.)

MORTGAGOR. U.P. Act XV, 1953.

'(i) Includes, where the mortgage was executed in the capacity of *karta* or manager of a joint Hindu family or a representative capacity, all the coparceners or persons so represented; and (ii) means, where the right, title and interest of the mortgagor has passed by act of parties on operation of law in favour of another person or persons, such other person or persons.'

MOVABLE PROPERTY. Bih. Act VI, 1908. Includes standing crop.

MUAFI. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A definite portion of land held revenue-free under a *sanad* issued by the Chief Commissioner; a *muafidar* means the holder of such a *muafi*.' Lands so held were commonly known as *inam* lands in West and South India and as *muafi* lands in the North.

MUAFIDAR. M.P. Act I, 1951. 'Holder of a tenure in which the tenure holder is exempt from payment of land revenue, in whole or in part.'

J. & K. Orr. No. 6 H, 1951. 'The holder of *muafi*-tenure.' *Muafi*-tenure is a type of tenure, in which the tenure-holder is exempt from payment of land revenue in whole or in part.

MUCHILIKA. Mds. Act I, 1908 (as adopted for Andhra Pradesh). 'A written obligation or agreement. It is commonly applied to a counterpart covenant on the part of the proprietors or cultivators of land, agreeing to the rates of assessment imposed by the government.' (W.)

MUKADDAM. C.P. Acts XVIII, 1881 and II, 1817. 'The executive headman of a village, appointed in manner prescribed by this Act.'

MUKARRARI (MUQARRARI). Ben. Reg. II, 1819, J. & K. Orr. No. 6 H, 1951. 'A fixed cash grant made to in-

dividuals in lieu of service or in lieu of *jagirs* resumed at earlier time or made to institutions for their up-keep.' "As a revenue term it is applied to a tenure held at a fixed and permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor, or revenue when payable to the Government." (W.)

MUKARRARI JAMA. Ben. Reg. VII, 1822. "A fixed and permanent rate of assessment." (W.)

MUKASA (MOKASA). A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'A *jagir* where the holder is to remit a proportionate income of the *jagir* to the government.' "The portion of the land-revenue under the Marathas, devoted to some special purpose or person. *Mukasadar* is a grantee of the whole or a part of the local revenue on specified terms." (B.P.)

MUKHTA. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'A grant of village for which a fixed amount is paid by the grantee as *pan makhta*.' "A fixed rate or rent". (W.)

MUKHTAR. Ben. Act X, 1859. 'The authorised agent of the plaintiff or the defendant in a suit who is authorised to represent the party concerned at the court: an attorney.'

MULGAR. Mds. Act XIII, 1920. 'Means the owner of land held under *mulgeni* tenure, his heirs, representatives and assigns, and includes a *mulgenidar* who has granted a *mulgeni* lease to a sub-*mulgenidar* or sub-tenant, his heirs, representatives and assigns.'

MULGENI. Kel. Act IV, 1961. A tenancy in perpetuity at a fixed invariable rent created in favour of person called *mulgenidar*.

MULGENIDAR. Mds. Act XIII, 1920. 'A tenant of the land held under *mulgeni* tenure, his heirs, representatives, and assigns, and includes a mortgagee in possession from such tenant or from his heirs, representatives or assigns.'

MULGENI TENURE. Mds. Act XIII, 1920. 'A holding of land in perpetuity on a fixed rent, whether, in money or in kind, or both, and includes tenures of the description known as '*kayamgeni*', '*nigdigeni*', and sub-*mulgeni*, but not '*walawarg*.'

MULGIRASIA. Bom. Act XLV, 1953. 'Holder of a *mulgirasia* village or *mulgirasia* land and includes his co-sharer.

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. Any person who was recognised as such by the late Rajasthanik Court, the late Political Agency, or the late Western India States Agency or any heir or successor of such person provided that where the great-grandfather, grandfather or father of any *mulgirasia* is alive only the great-grandfather grandfather, or father, as the case may be, who is alive shall be deemed to be a *mulgirasia* for the purposes of this Act.'

MULRAIYAT. Bih. Act XIV, 1949. *Mul* literally root; means the original *raiyyat* or the original cultivator, original peasants.

MUNDARI KHUNT-KATTIDARI TENANCY. Bih. Act VI, 1908. The interests of a *mundari khunt-kattidar*. *Mundari khunt-kattidar* is a *munda* (chief) tenant whose ancestors had cleared the jungle and reclaimed the land.

MUNTAKHAB (MUNTAKHIB). A.P. (T.A.) Act X, 1952. 'Documents issued by competent authorities as a result of *inam* or succession enquiries held under the *dastoor-ul-amal inams* or other government orders on the subject and issued by way of continuance or confirmation of *atiyat* grants.' "A selection, a compendium, an abstract in general; also an abstract of the village accounts, showing in one view the field situated in different parts of the village owned and cultivated by the same individual." (W.)

MUSTAJIR. M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'The person who gets the lease of the

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village or part of the village at the time of settlement in case the *zamindar* refuses to accept the new *patta*.' "A farmer of rents, — any farmer of revenue, especially of an ownerless village." (B.P.)

MUTAWALLI. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Trustee of a Muslim *waqf*.' "A person appointed to the care and management of a religious building and endowment." (W.)

Bih. Act VIII, 1948. 'Any person by whatever designation known appointed to administer any *waqf* either verbally or by or under any deed or instrument or in accordance with the usage of such *waqf* or the district judge or any other competent authority, and includes any person appointed by a *mutawalli* and any member of a committee or any other person for administering any *waqf* property as such.'

## N

NALBAT. Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A payment in cash or in kind to the owner of a well by some person for using that well for irrigation.'

NAMBARDAR. H.P. Act XV, 1954. *Nambardar* or *Patwari* is a village officer.

NANKAR. Ben. Reg. VIII, 1793. "Applied to an assignment of a portion of the land or land revenue of an estate, made to the occupant or *zamindar* as an allowance for his subsistence, usually amounting to about five or sometimes ten per cent on the assessment payable to the state..." (W.) The term was also applied to money allowances or free lands to support the *zamindar* or *taluqdar*.

NARWA. Bom. Act XXXII, 1949. Means a share. "In Gujarat the mode of distributing equably the total land-

revenue assessment of a village among the co-sharers." (B.P.)

NARWADARI TENURE. Bom. Act XXXII, 1949. *Narwa* means "an undivided village held in coparcenary and managed by a few of the chief sharers; applied also to the assessment of revenue by agreement with the principal share holders." (W.) The system of landholding under this practice is called *narwadari* tenure.

NAZARANA (NAZAR). Guj. Reg. I, 1962. 'A sum of money or other consideration charged and received by a *vasava* or a *dumaldar* or as the case may be, *mehwasai* from any person for conferring on such person hereditary right in *sagbara* or *dumala* or as the case may be, *mehwasai* land.' "A fee, offering, tribute, a fine on transfer of land, and the sum paid down to secure a grant of the revenue-lease of a village." (B.P.)

NAZIM. Pepsu. Act I, 1972 *Smt.* (as amended by Pepsu. Ord. XVI, 2005 *Smt.*). 'Shall be deemed to be Revenue Officer within the meaning of Sections 19, 20 and 21, of this Act, and shall include any officer not below the rank of *Naib-Nazim* specially appointed by the Government of the state to perform the duties of a *Nazim* for the purposes of sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 4, Section 13 A, Section 13 B, and Section 13 C of this Act.' A district officer, properly, the Magistrate or criminal officer as opposed to *Diwan* who was responsible for civil and revenue administration.

NAZIR. Ben. Reg. II, 1819. 'An inspector, a supervisor: In ordinary use, the officer of the court who is charged with the serving of process, or who is sent to take dispositions, and make inquiry into any breach of law or the peace.'

NEG. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. Means '(a) a levy in kind imposed on a tenant as (i) *seri*, *sawai-batti* or any other kind of levy made on the divi-

sion of the produce of a holding, or (ii) *kasas* (dishes) of food or sweetmeats given on the occasion of marriage or any other ceremony equivalent thereto; or (b) any other levy in kind over and above the rent payable by a tenant.'

NET INCOME. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'In relation to a *paigah* the sum remaining from the gross revenue after making the payment to the government required under Section 8, and of any payments due on account of maintenance allowances payable to *guzaravajabs* from the income of the *paigah*, and in relation to a *jagir* other than a *paigah* the sum remaining from the balance after making the payments required under Section 10.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Income derived from any property after deducting therefrom the cultivation expenses or maintenance charges and taxes and cesses due to the government or any local authority.'

NET PRODUCE. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'In respect of any wet land, is the produce remaining after deducting the cultivation expenses from the gross produce.'

NJ CHAS. Ori. Act II, 1913. "Land cultivated by the proprietors themselves, their own cultivation." (W.)

NIJI JOT. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. '*Niji jot*, *niji* and *khamar* denote the proprietor's private lands or lands appropriated to the subsistence of the proprietors and their families as distinguished from those let out to the tenants.'

NILAM. Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E., and Kel. Act IV, 1961. Land used for cultivation of paddy.

NISTAR PATRAK. M.P. Act XX, 1959. 'A record embodying a scheme of management of all unoccupied land in a village and all matters incidental thereto. The matters provided for in

the *nistar patrak* are: (i) terms and conditions on which grazing of cattle in the village will be permitted; (ii) the terms and conditions on which and the extent to which a resident may obtain wood, timber, fuel, *moorum*, *kankar*, etc.; and (iii) instructions regulating generally the grazing of cattle.'

NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND. W.B. Act I, 1954. Land other than agricultural land or other than the land comprised in a forest.

NON-AGRICULTURAL TENANT. W.B. Act I, 1954. 'A tenant of non-agricultural land who holds under a proprietor, a tenure-holder, a service-tenure-holder, or an under-tenure-holder.'

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'All tenants other than permanent tenure-holders, fixed-rate-tenants, tenants holding on special terms in Oudh, exproprietary tenants, occupancy tenants and hereditary tenants are non-occupancy tenants.'

NON-PROPRIETARY JAGIR. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'A *jagir* which consists of a right of the *jagirdar* to appropriate as incident of the *jagir* land-revenue or rent due to government from persons holding land in a *jagir* village, but which does not consist of any right or interest in the soil.'

NON-PROTECTED TENANT. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'A tenant other than a permanent tenant or a "protected tenant".'

NORMAL GROSS PRODUCE. Mds. Act XXIV, 1956. 'In respect of any land means the produce which would be obtained, if the rainfall and other seasons were of a normal character from lands of the same class as the land in question, similarly situated and possessing similar advantages.'

Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. '(a) In res-

pect of land cultivated with any crop which does not give any yield within a period of one year from the time of cultivation, means the gross produce for one year, if the land was cultivated with paddy. (b) In respect of a land cultivated with any other crop means the produce which would be obtained for one year from a land of the same class as the land in question similarly situated and possessing similar advantages if the rainfall and seasons were normal.'

**NORMAL PRODUCE.** Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'In respect of wet land, is the produce which would be raised if the rainfall and the seasons were of a normal character, i.e. were neither unduly favourable nor unduly unfavourable, on the class of land to which it belongs and in the same situation and possessing the same advantages, as determined by the Rent Court in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'In respect of any land means the produce which would be raised if the rainfall and the seasons were of a normal character. (Provided that the normal produce of any *nilam* irrigated with water for the first time after the commencement of the tenancy in respect of that *nilam* from an irrigation work constructed, repaired or maintained wholly at the cost of the government or a local authority or a co-operative society or by the tenant shall be determined as if the *nilam* had not been so irrigated. Provided further that in the case of any *nilam* registered as double crop *nilam* in the registers of government account shall be taken as though only a single paddy crop which shall be the principal crop has been raised on the land if it had been converted from single crop into double crop *nilam* at the tenant's expense, and as though two paddy crops have been raised if they have been so converted at the landlord's expense.'

**NUMBER.** A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. 'A portion of land the area and other particulars of which are separately entered with a number in the village records and shall include a *pote number*, if any, in a number.'

## O

**OCCUPANCY.** Mys. Act IV, 1888, and Bom. Act V, 1879. 'Signifies the sum of the rights vested in an occupant as such.' The right of occupancy is an hereditary and transferable property.

**OCCUPANCY RIGHT.** Ben. Act VIII, 1885. Occupancy right entitled the *raiyat* to use the land in any manner which did not materially impair the value of the land or rendered it unfit for the purposes of the tenancy. An occupant *raiyat*, as he is called was to pay rent for his holding at fair and equitable rate.

Ori. Act II, 1913. 'The right to occupy the land, and the person with the right was entitled (1) to plant, (2) to enjoy the flowers, fruits and other products, (3) to fell, and (4) to utilise or dispose of the timber of any tree on such land and any such act shall not render him liable to ejection.'

A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. A right to hold land which is hereditary and transferable.

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'All rights which an occupant has under this Act or under the Code in respect of land held by him as an occupant.' (Note: The Code means Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879).

**OCCUPANCY TENANT.** C.P. Act XI, 1898. 'Every tenant who, on the first day of January 1884, had held the same land continuously for 12 years, otherwise than as an absolute occupancy tenant or a sub-tenant, and every person who is at the commence-

ment of this Act, or thereafter becomes, a tenant (not being an absolute occupancy-tenant or a sub-tenant) of land in the districts of Chand, Nimar and Sambalpur, shall be deemed to be an occupancy tenant of that land. (Provided that the land is not (a) *sir* land, or (b) held in lieu of wages, or (c) held, in any district other than Sambalpur, under a written lease in which it is expressly agreed that a right of occupancy in the land shall not be acquired or that the tenant shall quit the land at the termination of the lease.)'

C.P. Act I, 1920. 'Every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy tenant or a sub-tenant is an occupancy tenant. (Provided that the interests of an occupancy tenant in his holding shall on his death pass by inheritance or survivorship in accordance with his personal law. An occupancy tenant may transfer his holding subject to conditions laid down in Section 12 of this Act).'

M.P. Act II, 1955. 'Any person, who, before the coming into force of this Code, has been declared an occupancy tenant of a *malik-maqbuza* shall be called an occupancy tenant.'

Bom. Act LXXI, 1953. '(a) In relation to the merged territories of Janjira, a holder of *khoti* land who has permanent tenancy rights in such land and who has been known as *junej kul* in the record of rights. (b) In relation to the merged territories of Bhor, a holder of *khoti nisbat* land and who has been shown as *junej kul* in the village records.'

Pepsu. Ord. XXIII, 2006 *Smt.* 'Means a tenant who immediately before the notified date (i) has a right of occupancy of either Section 5 or Section 6 of the Punjab Tenancy Act 1887, or (ii) has established or establishes a right of occupancy in pursuance of either Section 7 or Section 8 of the said Act, in any land owned by the landlord.'

Pun. Act VIII, 1951. 'A tenant who immediately before the commencement

of this Act is recorded as an occupancy tenant in the revenue records and includes a tenant who, after such commencement obtains a right of occupancy in respect of the land held by him, whether by agreement with the landlord or through a court of competent jurisdiction, or otherwise, and includes also the predecessors and successors-in-interest of an occupancy tenant.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. '(a) A person who before the commencement of this Act, was admitted to the occupation of land and who has, before such commencement, sunk a well, reclaimed or otherwise developed such land, or (b) who was recorded in the year of settlement as tenant with a permanent right of tenancy and has continued in possession since.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Every tenant, who is not a fixed-rate tenant or an exproprietary tenant and who, at the commencement of this Act, has acquired a right of occupancy under the Agra Tenancy Act, 1926, or any previous enactment relating to Agra, or under the Oudh Rent Act 1886, shall be called an occupancy tenant.'

OCCUPANT. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 *F.* (as amended by Reg. LVIII, 1358 *F.*). 'A holder in actual possession of unalienated land other than an *asami shikmi*, provided that where the holder in actual possession is an *asami shikmi*, the superior holder shall be deemed to be the occupant.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'A person who is in lawful possession of any land held directly from the state and who has all the rights which an occupant has under this Act, or under the Code, in respect of land held by him as an occupant.' ('Code' means the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 as adopted and applied to the State of Saurashtra).

Bom. Act V, 1879 and Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'A holder of unalienated land or, where there are more holders than one, the holder having the highest

right in respect of any such land, or where such highest right vests equally in more holders than one, any one of such holders.'

**OCCUPIED LAND.** C.P. & B. Act XVIII, 1948. 'In relation to Central Provinces means land held (i) by a proprietor as *sir*, *khudkasht* or *malik-maqbuza*, or land held by him as fallow land, (ii) by an absolute occupancy or occupancy tenant, (iii) as a village service holding, or (iv) by a sub-tenant; and in relation to Berar means land held by (a) an occupant within the meaning of Section 54 of the Berar Land Revenue Code 1928 or any other person holding from him, (b) by an *inam* holder, a *jahagirdar*, *izardar*, superior holder or his tenant.'

M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'Land held immediately before the date of vesting of proprietary rights in expropriatory, *pukhta-maurusi*, *mamuli-maurusi*, or *gair-maurusi* tenure or land held by sub-tenants or tenants of a sub-tenant or land held as *khudkasht* or land comprised in a dwelling house together with any courtyard, attached garden, trees standing in such courtyard and out-buildings, and includes any out-buildings used for purposes connected with agriculture or horticulture and any tank appurtenant to such dwelling house.'

M.B. Act XXVIII, 1951. 'Means land held immediately before the commencement of this Act on any of the following tenures: (a) expropriatory, (b) *pukhta-maurusi*, (c) *mamuli-maurusi*, (d) *gair-maurusi*, and excludes land held as *khudkasht* and lands comprised in a homestead.'

M.P. Act I, 1951. '(i) In relation to the Central Provinces, land held immediately before the date of vesting in absolute-occupancy, occupancy or village service tenure, or land held as *malik-maqbuza* or land comprised in a home-farm; (ii) in relation to the merged territories, land held by a *riayat*, tenant or a village servant or land comprised in home-farm; (iii) in

relation to Berar, land held as home-farm-land and land held by a specified tenant.'

Mys. Act XVII, 1951. 'Means land held by (a) a proprietor as a holder or landholder or superior holder or occupant or registered occupant or *kadim* tenant, or (b) by a sub-tenant.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'Land which for the time being has been let out to and is in the occupation of a tenant and includes *khudkasht*.'

**OCCUPIER.** C.P. & B. Act XVIII, 1948. 'A person who is for the time being in possession of occupied land and is entitled to cultivate it.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1955. 'A person in actual possession of any land immediately before the commencement of this Act.'

U.P. Act X, 1949. 'Means an occupier recorded in the record of rights for 1356 *Fasli* of any land which on the date immediately preceding the date of declaration under Section 6 is not included in the holding of a permanent tenure-holder, permanent-tenure in Avadh, tenant, grove-holder, rent-free grantee, grantee at a favourable rate of rent or which is not in the personal cultivation of a *thekadar* or a mortgagee, or which is not *sir* or *khudkasht* of a landlord who on the said date is assessed in U.P. to a land revenue of Rs. 250 or less annually or where no land revenue is assessed to a lesser amount of local rate that would be payable on land revenue of Rs. 250 annually.'

U.P. Act IX, 1957. 'With reference to an agricultural area means the person in cultivating possession of any land in such area from or before the first day of July 1954, otherwise than as an intermediary, lessee, sub-lessee, tenant, grantee, grove-holder, sub-tenant or mortgagee in possession of such land.'

**OCCUPY LAND, TO.** A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. Means to possess or to take possession of land.



ODACHARTHU. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Refers to the practice prevalent in Malabar of entering into agreement for cutting bamboos.' *Odacharthdar* is one holding the land under such an agreement.

OPERATIONAL HOLDING. (G.) All land that is directed or managed by one or more persons, alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to title, size, or location.

ORDINARY TENANT. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'Means a tenant other than a *pukka* tenant, and shall not include a sub-tenant.

M.P. Act II, 1955. 'Any person who holds and who is not an occupancy tenant or a protected lessee under the Berar Regulation of Agricultural Leases Act, 1957. [Exp. (i) any person who pays lease-money in respect of any land in the form of crop-share shall be deemed to hold such land; (ii) any person who cultivates land in partnership with the tenure-holder shall not be deemed to hold such land; and (iii) any person to whom only the right to cut grass or to graze cattle or to grow *singhara* (*Trapa bispinosa*) or to propagate or collect lac is granted in any land shall not be deemed to hold such land for agricultural purposes.]'

OVERPLANTED. Mds. Act I, 1900. 'When trees are planted in excess of the given scale a land is overplanted. The scale being: cocoanut trees — 80 per acre, arecanut trees — 480 per acre, jack trees — 40 per acre. In case of a mixed garden each tree shall be allowed a proportionate fraction of an acre according to the above scale.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'A land may be deemed to be overplanted when trees are planted in excess of the following scale: cocoanut trees — 120 per acre, arecanut trees — 720 per acre, jack trees — 60 per acre.' (The provision regarding mixed garden was as in Madras Act I of 1900).

OWNER. A.P. (T.A.) Act XL, 1956. 'A person who has permanent and hereditary rights of possession of land and when unalienated land has been mortgaged, owner means the mortgagor.'

A.P. Act X, 1961. 'Includes (i) in relation to any land situated in an estate not taken over by the Government under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra area) Estate (Abolition and Conversion into *Ryotwari*) Act, 1948, the *ryot* in respect of the land in which he has a permanent right of occupancy and the landholder in respect of his private land; and (ii) in the case of an *inam* land not forming part of an estate, the person entitled to a *ryotwari patta* in respect of such of *Zamindaris* Act 1951, a tenant owner.'

Ass. Act I, 1957. 'Includes proprietor, landholder or settlement holder as defined in Section 3 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1886, but does not include government.'

Ass. Act XIX, 1961. 'Means a proprietor, landholder, or settlement holder as defined in Section 3 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation 1836 and includes, in the areas acquired by the State under the State Acquisition of *Zamindaris* Act 1951, a tenant holding land directly under the State Government.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1954. 'Any person who holds any land as a proprietor or tenant and has a lawful title thereto and transferable and hereditary interest therein. (Provided that in Santal Parganas and the Chota Nagpur Division, "owner" shall include a person holding any land as a *raiyat* though he may not have transferable interest thereon).'

Mds. Act XV, 1958. 'Includes any tenant having hereditary and unalienable interest in land.'

Bom. Act LXII, 1947. 'In the case of unalienated land the occupant and when such land has been mortgaged, owner means the mortgagor; in the

case of alienated land, owner means the superior holder.'

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'In relation to any land includes the person holding the land as occupant, superior holder, tenure holder, or landholder as defined in the relevant Code, or as a lessee of government, a mortgagee-in-possession, and a person holding land for his maintenance.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1953. 'Any person owning land whether in trust or for his own benefit and includes a person by whatsoever designation known in whom the administration of a religious or charitable institution and endowment is vested.'

Pun. Act I, 1948 and Pepsu. Act V, 2007 Smt. '(i) In the case of unalienated land, the lawful occupant thereof and if such land is mortgaged, the mortgagor; (ii) in the case of alienated land, the superior holder.'

W.B. Act II, 1950. 'In relation to any land cultivated by any person as a *bargadar* means the person whose land the *bargadar* so cultivates.'

W.B. Act XXVII, 1964. '(i) In relation to land held by a tenant with permanent or alienable interest in the land, the tenant; (ii) in relation to land held under a grant, lease or assignment from the State Government, the holder; and (iii) in relation to any other land the person to whom the land belongs.'

OWNERSHIP HOLDING. (G). Ownership of land consists in the right of permanent hereditary possession — with or without the right to transfer such title.

## P

PAIGAH. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'Lands granted to the *paigah* family in the Deccan on different occasions for maintenance of troops and their expenses.'

PALLIYAL LAND. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Land which is used ordinarily for raising seedlings of paddy and includes land so used and known as *pallimanayal*, *myal*, *potta*, *njal*, *njat-tadi* or *bana bettu*.'

PANAYAM. Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. A mortgage, a pawn, or a pledge. As regards land it means lands held under mortgage.

PANNAIYAL. Mds. Act XIV, 1952 (as amended by Mds. Act XXV, 1956). 'Any person engaged by the landowner (or by the cultivating tenant) to look after a farm and do all cultivation work on the land whenever necessary in the course of an entire agricultural year, but does not include one who is engaged either casually or only for a specific item of work.'

PARABUND-BARANI. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'Enclosed low-lying land, the cultivation of which depends on the rainfall and the silt deposited thereon by the inflow of water from the catchment area.'

PARAMBA. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Dry land on which perennial cultivation exists but shall not include a garden.' Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'Cultivable land other than land adopted for paddy cultivation.'

PARENT ESTATE. Ben. Act V, 1897. 'An estate for the partition of which proceedings are in progress under this Act, or of which the partition has been effected under this Act.'

PARGANA WATAN. Bom. Act LX, 1950. 'A *watan* appertaining to the office of a hereditary District Officer in respect of which a commutation settlement has been effected and includes the *deshpande watan* of the *Nimbayat mahal* in the Melgaon *taluka* of Nasik district and the *deshmukh watan* of the Berpada village in the Navapur Taluka of the West Khandesh District.'

PARTAL. U.P. Act V, 1954, and H.P. Act X, 1954. "Remeasurement, as a test of the accuracy of a previous measurement: revision of a former land measurement of survey: ..." (W.)

PARWANA. Ben. Reg. II, 1819. "An order or written precept or command, a letter from a man in power to a dependent, a paper of permission from a *zamindar* to a cultivator to take up lands, leaving the rent to be subsequently settled." (W.)

PASTURE LAND. Raj. Act III, 1955. 'Land used for the grazing of the cattle of a village or villages or recorded in settlement records as such at the commencement of this Act or thereafter reserved as such in accordance with rules framed by the State Government.'

PATEL. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881 (as amended by C.P. Act XVI, 1889). 'A person appointed in manner prescribed under this Act to represent a body of Government—*raiyats* in their dealings with the Government.' "The headman of the (*raiyatuwari*) village in Central, Western and part of South India." (B.P.)

PATEL WATAN. Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. 'A *watan* held under the existing *watan* law for the performance of duties appertaining to the hereditary *patelship*, whether any commutation settlement in respect of such *patel watan* has or has not been effected.'

Mah. Act XXXV, 1962. 'The office of *patel* of a village held hereditarily under the existing *watan* law, together with the tenure of *watan* property, if any, and the rights, privileges and liabilities attached thereto.'

PATI MAJMU. Bom. Act XXXII, 1949. 'Means a portion of common village land.'

PATNI. Ben. Act VIII, 1885. The term as defined in and regulated by the Bengal Regulation VIII of 1819, stands for a tenure created by *zamin-*

*dars* to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity by the lessee and heirs for ever and is liable for sale for arrears. "A permanent farm of the management and rent-collection of a part of a *zamindari*." (B.P.)

PATNI TALUK (PATNI TENURE). Ben. Reg. VIII, 1819. In exercise of the privileges conceded to the *zamin-dars* under direct engagements with Government, there has been created a tenure which has its origin in the estates of the *Raja* of Burdwan but since has been extended to other *zamindaris*. The character of this tenure is that of a *taluk* created by the *zamindar*, to be held at a rent fixed in perpetuity by the lessee and his heirs for ever; the tenant is called upon to furnish collateral security for the rent, and for his conduct generally, or he is excused from this obligation at the *zamindar's* discretion. By the terms of the engagement exchanged, it is stipulated that in case of an arrear occurring, the tenure may be brought to sale by the *zamindar*, and if the sale does not yield a sufficient amount to make good the balance of rent at the time due, the remaining property of the defaulter shall be further answerable for the demand. *Patni talukdar* is one who holds a *patni* tenure.

PATTA. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. "A deed of lease, a document given by the Collector to the *zamindar* or by some other receiver of revenue to the cultivator or under-tenant, specifying the condition on which the lands are held and the value or proportion of the produce to be paid to the authority or person from whom lands are held." (W.)

PATTA DAWAMI. U.P. Act I, 1951. A perpetual lease refers to terms of lease of *sir* land.

PATTAM. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The assessed rent of the holding prior to the declaration of interest due to the

*kudiyam* on the *kanam* in order to determine the *michavaram* due to the *jenni*.'

Coc. Act VIII, 1118 M.E. 'Includes *puravaka* dues, if any payable under the contract of tenancy and the enhanced revenue, cess, tax, or other special charges mentioned in Section 6 of the Act.' One who holds a lease is called *pattamkar* or *pattakaran*.

PATTEDAR. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. 'The person who is directly responsible to the government for payment of land revenue and whose name has been entered as such in government records, whether he be personally in possession of the holding or through his *shikmidars*.'

PATTEDAR TENANT. V.P. Act XI, 1952. 'Every person who is entered in the revenue records as an occupant of any *jagir*-land at the date of resumption shall be deemed to be *pattedar* tenant in respect of such land. This is not applicable to any *sir* or *khudkasht* land which is allotted to the *jagirdar*; or any grove land which the *jagirdar* is entitled to hold.'

PATI. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881 (as amended by C.P. Act XVI, 1889). 'The lands allotted to any sharer or body of co-sharers in a *mahal* by an imperfect partition under this Act.' It also means "Cesses levied by Marathis, both on villages and for district and general purposes (largely for private official extortion in addition to the Land-Revenue.)" (B.P.)

PATTIDAR. Ben. Reg. XII, 1817. 'The holder of a share in a coparcenary village or estate.' (W.)

PATWARI. Ben. Reg. XII, 1817. 'The village officer who surveys, keeps the accounts, and records, etc., called also '*karnam*' in South India, '*kulkarni*' and '*talati*' in Central and Western India.' (B.P.)

PAWAI. V.P. Act XI, 1952. 'Various kinds of land tenures including *mamla*

*guzara*, *paipakar*, *brit*, *inam*, etc., bestowing a set of rights in land revenue and involving a general liability to contribute to the cost of administration and defence and to give loyalty and obedience to the ruler.' *Pawaidar* is the holder of a *pawai*.

PAYMENT TO THE GOVERNMENT. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'The sum to be paid to the government on account of administration expenses and the percentage of the gross revenue specified in the appropriate entry in the second column of the statement in Section 8.'

PERENNIALY IRRIGATED LAND. M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'Land which receives water for more than one crop in an agricultural year from any source of irrigation belonging to government, in existence on the date of the commencement of this Act.'

PERFECT PARTITION. Ass. Reg. I, 1886. 'A division of a revenue paying estate into two or more such estates each separately liable for the revenue assessed thereon.'

U.P. Act III, 1901. 'Division of a *mahal* or a part of a *mahal* into two or more portions each consisting of one or more shares and the portions become separate *mahals*, each severally responsible for the revenue distributed thereon.'

PERMANENT ALIENATION. U.P. Act II, 1903 and C.P. Act II, 1916. 'Includes sales, exchanges, gifts and wills, but does not include any gift for a religious or charitable purpose whether made *inter vivos* or by will.'

J. & K. Act V, 1938. 'Includes sales, gift, bequest, grant of occupancy rights and exchange other than an exchange made for the purpose of consolidation of holdings.'

A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950 (as amended by Act XXIII, 1951). 'Includes any sale, exchange, or gift and any transfer of a right of occupancy or of the *patta* of a holding but does not include any disposition by will.'

PERMANENT HOLDER. C.P. Act VIII, 1928. 'The permanent holders of the respective types of lands are as follows: *sir* land—the proprietor; *khudkaast* land—the proprietor; communal land—the proprietor; unoccupied land—the proprietor; *malik-maqbuza* land—the *malik-maqbuza*; *malik sarkar* land—the government; land held in absolute occupancy tenure—the absolute occupancy tenant; land held in occupancy tenure—the occupancy tenant; land comprised in a village service holding—the village servant; land held in *raiyyat-malik* right—the *raiyyat malik*; land held in *raiyyatwari* right—the *raiyyat*; land held by local body—the local body. (Exp. If superior and inferior rights exist, the proprietor acting in the management of the *mahal* or *patti* shall be the permanent holder for the purposes of this Act, and a scheme of consolidation that is binding on him and any action taken by him under this Act shall be binding also on the superior or inferior proprietor, as the case may be.)'

Bom. Act XLVII, 1951. 'Means a *eutidar* a *shilotridar*, a peasant proprietor or a holder who was in possession of land in an estate before the grant of the *kaul* and whose rights have not been acquired by the estate holder or who permanently holds any land on payment of assessment to the estate holder.'

Bom. Act XLIV, 1953. 'The holder of *kauli* or *katuban* land to whom such land has been lawfully transferred as a purchaser, or who lawfully holds such lands as *dhara*-land or on payment of fixed rent or assessment.'

Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'A person who holds lands in a *jagir* village or who holds *jiwai* land in such a village from a cadet of *jagirdar's* family, not on payment of rent, but on payment of assessment, in cash or kind, to the *jagirdar* or to such cadet, as the case may be, and includes any person holding such land through or from such person.'

PERMANENT JAMA. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. Means permanent assessment.

PERMANENT LESSEE. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'A person in Oudh who holds under heritable non-transferable lease and who is entered in the register maintained under the provisions of clause (b) or clause (c) of Section 32 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act 1901.'

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Means the Permanent Settlement of Bengal and portions of Assam made in or about the year 1793 and up to and including the year 1869.'

PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Any estate in the districts of Cachar, Garo hills, and Goalpara included in the decennial settlement of the lower provinces of Bengal or permanently settled at any subsequent date under any law for the time being in force.'

PERMANENT TENANCY. Bih. Act IV, 1948. 'A tenancy which is heritable in the same manner as any other immovable property and which is transferable subject to the provisions of this Act.'

PERMANENT TENANT. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'A person who from a date prior to 10th June 1950, has been cultivating the *inam* land on a permanent lease from the *inamdar* whether under an instrument or an oral agreement.'

Guj. Reg. I, 1962. 'A person, who, not being an inferior holder, holds as a permanent tenant any *sagbara*, *dumala*, or *mehwasi* land from the *vasava*, a *dumaldar* or as the case may be, a *mehwasi* within the meaning of the term as defined by clause (10A) of Section 2, of Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, and includes a person who (a) on the appointed day, holds as tenant any *sagbara*, *dumala* or *mehwasi* land from

the *vasava*, *dumaldar* or *mehwasi*; and (b) (i) immediately before the appointed day has been a tenant of the *vasava*, *dumaldar*, or *mehwasi*, as the case may be, for a continuous period of 12 years, or (ii) has been such tenant of such land for a lesser continuous period but has inherited the tenancy, and the period of whose tenancy together with the period of the tenancy of his predecessors-in-tenancy through whom it has been inherited, aggregate to a continuous period of not less than 12 years.'

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948 (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956). 'A person (a) who immediately before the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act 1955 (i) holds land as *mulgenidar* or *mirasdar*; or (ii) by custom, agreement or the decree or order of a court, holds the land on lease permanently; or (b) the commencement or duration of whose tenancy cannot satisfactorily be proved by reason of antiquity and includes a tenant whose name or the name of whose predecessor-in-title has been entered in the record-of-rights or in any public record or in any other revenue record as a permanent tenant immediately before the commencement of the Amending Act of 1955.'

Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'In relation to a *wanta* or *giras* means the holder of a *wanta* or *giras* land or *jiwai* land who has a permanent tenancy in such land.'

Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'A holder of *khoti* land who has a permanent tenancy in such land.'

Bom. Act LVII, 1958. For the purpose of certain Land Tenure Abolition Laws—'a person (a) who on the date of commencement of the relevant Act was holding any tenure land, and (b) who and whose predecessor-in-title, if any, were immediately before that date or such continuous periods as aggregate to a total continuous period of twelve years or more, holding the same tenure-land or any other tenure-

land, as a tenant or inferior holder under the tenure-holder for the time being on payment of an amount exceeding the assessment of the land, shall unless it is proved by the tenure-holder that he would not have been a permanent tenant on the basis of continued possession of the land under clause (b), be deemed to be a permanent tenant of the land under clause (a) and all the provisions of that Act shall apply to him as they apply to a permanent tenant.'

Mys. Act XVIII, 1955. 'A person who is either under Section 79 of the Land Revenue Code, or otherwise is entitled to a tenancy in respect of any land used for agricultural purposes, the duration of which is co-extensive with the duration of the tenure of the *inamdar*, but shall not include a person rendering religious service or maintaining the institution as a *pujari*, *archak*, or the holder of a similar office and enjoying the benefits of any land comprising the *inam* of such institution, without paying rent as such in money or in kind to that institution in respect of such land.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'A tenant—(a) the commencement or duration of whose tenancy cannot satisfactorily be proved by reason of antiquity of such tenancy; or (b) whose name or the name of whose predecessor-in-title has been entered in the record of rights or in any public record or in any other revenue record as a permanent tenant; or (c) who by custom, agreement or the decree or order of a court holds the land on lease permanently; or (d) who holds land as *mulgenidar*, *mirasdar*, or *khata kaul*, and includes any person whose tenancy is under the provisions of any law presumed to be co-extensive with the duration of the tenure of the landlord.'

PERMANENT TENURE. Ben. Act VIII, 1885, Bih. Act VI, 1908, and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'A tenure which is hereditary and which is not held for a limited time.'

**PERMANENT TENURE HOLDER.** U.P. Acts III, 1926 and XVII, 1939. 'When any permanent and transferable interest in land in a district or a portion of a district which is permanently settled has been held, otherwise than under terminable lease, by any person intermediate between the landlord and the occupants, from the time of the Permanent Settlement, at the same rate of rent, such person shall have a right to hold such interest at that rate and he would be called a permanent tenure-holder.'

**PERMISSIBLE AREA.** Pun. Act X, 1952 (as amended by Pun. Act XI, 1951). 'Thirty standard acres of land and where such thirty standard acres on being converted into ordinary acres exceed sixty acres, such sixty acres: Provided that no area under an orchard at the commencement of this Act, shall be taken into account in computing the permissible area: Provided further that for a displaced person (a) who has been allotted land in excess of fifty standard acres, the permissible area shall be fifty standard acres or one hundred ordinary acres as the case may be; (b) who has been allotted land in excess of thirty standard acres but less than fifty standard acres the permissible area shall be equal to his allotted area; and (c) who has been allotted land less than thirty standard acres, the permissible area shall be thirty standard acres, including any other land or part thereof, if any, that one owned in addition.'

**PERMISSIBLE LIMIT.** Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953. 'Thirty standard acres of land and where such thirty standard acres on being converted into ordinary acres exceed sixty acres, such sixty acres.'

Pepsu. Act XIII, 1955. 'Thirty standard acres of land and where such thirty standard acres on being converted into ordinary acres exceed eighty acres, such eighty acres. (Pro-

vided that (a) who has been allotted land exceeding forty standard acres, the permissible limit shall be forty standard acres and where such forty acres on being converted into ordinary acres exceed one hundred acres, such one hundred acres, and (b) who has been allotted land exceeding thirty standard acres but not exceeding forty standard acres, the permissible limit shall be equal to the area of land allotted to him.)'

Ajm. Act III, 1955. 'An area of fifty standard acres.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'An area of land which a *raiayat* may resume from under-*raiayats* for personal cultivation.'

**PERSON.** A.P. Act X, 1961 and Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'Includes any trust, company, family, firm, society or association of individuals, whether incorporated or not.'

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Includes a family.'

Mys. Act X, 1962 and Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Includes company, family, association or other body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and any institution capable of holding property.' (Note: Kel. Act I, 1964 added joint family to these).

U.P. Act I, 1961. 'Shall include a family, a limited liability company and a society registered under any law.'

**PERSONAL CULTIVATION.** Ass. Act I, 1957 (as amended by Act XVII, 1957). 'Cultivation (i) by the person himself; or (ii) by any member of his family; or (iii) by servants or hired labourers on fixed remuneration payable in cash or kind but not in crop-share, under personal supervision of the person himself or any member of his family, provided it is accompanied by the bearing of risks of cultivation by the owner and by residence in the village in which the land is situated or in a nearby village (within a distance of five miles) during the greater part of the agricultural season: Provided

further that in the case of a person who is a widow or a minor, or is subject to any physical or mental disability or is a member of the Military, Naval or Air Force of the Union, or who is a student, below the age of twenty-five years, of any educational institution recognised by the State Government, the land shall be deemed to be under personal cultivation even in the absence of such personal supervision.'

Mds. Act XXV, 1955. 'A person is said to carry on personal cultivation on a land when he contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of that land.'

Ori. Acts V, 1955 and XVI, 1960. 'To cultivate on one's own account (a) by one's own labour, or (b) by the labour of any member of one's family, (c) by servants or hired labour on wages, payable in cash or kind, but not in crop-share, under one's personal supervision or the personal supervision of any member of one's family.'

W.B. Act X, 1956. 'Cultivation by a person on his own account (a) by his own labour, or (b) by the labour of any member of his family, or (c) by servants or labourers on wages payable in cash or in kind or both.'

PERSONAL INAM. Bom. Act XLII, 1953. Means — '(i) a grant of a village, portion of a village, land or a total or partial exemption from payment of land-revenue entered as personal *inam* in the alienation register kept under Section 53 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code; (ii) a grant of money or land-revenue including anything payable as a cash allowance on the part of the State Government in respect of any right, privilege, perquisite or office and entered as class I, II, III, IV or V in the records kept under the rule made under the Pensions Act 1871. (Exp. If any question arises whether any grant is a personal *inam* such question shall be referred to the

State Government, and the decision of the State Government shall be final and the entry, if any, in respect of such grant in the alienation register kept under Section 53 of the Code shall be deemed to have been amended accordingly.'

PERSON INTERESTED. Mys. Act II, 1944. 'Includes all persons claiming a proprietary interest in an alienated village or an interest in the price to be paid for its purchase by the Government under this Act.'

PERSON UNDER DISABILITY. Mah. Act XXVII, 1961; Ori. Act XVI, 1960; Del. Act XXIV, 1960; Man. Act XXXIII, 1960 and Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. '(a) a widow; or (b) a minor; or (c) a woman, who is unmarried or who if married is divorced or judicially separated from her husband, or whose husband is a person falling under (d) or (e); (d) serving member of the Armed Forces of the Union; (e) a person who by reason of some mental or physical disability is incapable of cultivating land either by personal labour or under supervision.'

M.P. Act XXIV, 1951. 'Means a lunatic or idiot or a person in the service of the Armed Forces of the Union or a widow or any public trust of a religious or charitable nature.'

PESHKASH. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. Land revenue payable to the government by a *zamindar*.

A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1958 F. 'Nazar' or present signifying a fixed amount, which the ruler collected every year as *haq-e-malikana* (royalty) from the territories either conquered by him or coming under his suzerainty. 'Peshkash = a fine or present to the ruling power on receiving appointment or assignment of revenue or on a renewal of a grant or the like.' (W.)

PETTY PROPRIETOR. U.P. Act XI, 1922. 'The proprietor of a specific plot of land in a *mahal*, who as such is not entitled to any interest in the joint



lands of the *mahal*, or take part in the administration of its affair.'

PHALKAR. M.P. Act I, 1950. Receipts from fruit-bearing trees.

PHYSICAL OR MENTAL DISABILITY. Guj. Act XXVII, 1961. 'Physical or mental disability by reason of which the person subject to such disability is incapable of cultivating land by personal labour or supervision.'

PLANTATION. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Any land used by a person principally for the cultivation of tea, coffee, rubber or cardamom, or such other kind of special crops as may be specified by the Government by notification in the Gazette and includes (i) land used by such person for any purpose ancillary to the cultivation of such crops or for the preparation of the same for market; (ii) lands contiguous to, or in the vicinity of, or within the boundaries of, the area cultivated with such crops, not exceeding twenty per cent of the area so cultivated and reserved by such person and fit for the expansion of such cultivation; (iii) agricultural lands interspersed within the boundaries of the area, cultivated by such person with such crops, not exceeding such extent as may be determined by the Land Board as necessary for the protection and efficient management of such cultivation.' (Note: Kel. Act I, 1964 added the following explanation: 'Lands used for the construction of office buildings, godowns, factories, quarters for workmen, hospitals, schools and playgrounds shall be deemed to be lands used for purposes of sub-clause (i).') Among the plantation crops this Act lists cinnamon also).

PLANTATION CROP. A.P. (T.A.) Act XVIII, 1956. 'Includes tea, coffee, rubber, casuarina and such other crops as may be notified by the government in the Andhra Pradesh Gazette, for the purposes of this Act.'

PLOT. Ass. Act XIX, 1961. 'A plot of land representing one survey number or *dag* in the record of rights, and where there is no such record, each separate piece of land included in a holding.'

PORADI. Mds. Act XIV, 1952. 'Means threshing charges.'

PORAMBOKE (PURAMBOK). Ori. Act I, 1952. Village common waste land. 'A place, out-portions of an estate or village lands liable to revenue as do not admit of cultivation and are therefore, exempted from assessment as sterile or waste land, rock, water, wilderness, site of dwellings and the like. Also common land near town.'

POSSESSION. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'In relation to land includes occupation of land by a *varamdar*, licensee, *odacharthudar* or a person claiming under an *odacharthudar* referred to in Section 4 or *kumri* or *punam* cultivator.'

POSSESSORY MORTGAGEE. Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'A mortgagee entitled to the possession of the whole or part of the mortgaged property and to receive the rents and profits accruing from such property or any part of such rents and profits and to appropriate the same in lieu of interest or in payment of the mortgage-money or partly in lieu of interest or partly in payment of the mortgage-money.'

POT NUMBER. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1917 F. 'The portion of a number separately assessed and entered in a register.'

PRAEDIAL CONDITIONS. Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'Conditions or services appurtenant to the occupation of land, other than the rent, and include *rakumats*, payable by tenants to landlords and every *mahtut*, *mangan* and *madad* and every other similar demand howsoever denominated, and whether regularly recurrent or intermittent.'

**PRE-SETTLEMENT OCCUPANCY TENANT.** U.P. Act VI, 1915. 'A tenant who has been recorded as an occupancy tenant in the record-of-rights, or has been held by a decision in judicial proceedings instituted before, or within three years after, the commencement of this Act to have had previous to the 16th November 1911, such rights as would have entitled him except for error or omission to be so recorded, and includes the successor in interest of such tenant.'

**PREVAILING RATE.** Ben. Act VIII, 1885. 'The prevailing rate for any class of land is to be taken, for any area, to be the highest of such rates at which lands of similar description are held.'

**PREVAILING RATE OF RENT.** Ori. Act II, 1913. 'In respect of any type of land is the highest rate of rent at which similar lands within any village or villages are held.'

**PRINCIPAL HOLDER.** Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'The person who held the estate immediately before the notified date; and (a) in the case of an estate held by a joint Hindu family immediately before that date means such joint family; (b) in the case of an impartible estate means the person entitled to the possession of such estate immediately before that date.'

**PRIVATE FOREST.** Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Means forests to which the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act 1949, applies, excluding (i) areas which are waste and are not enclaves within wooded areas; (ii) areas which are gardens or *nilams*; (iii) areas which are planted with tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cardamom or cinnamon; and (iv) other areas which are cultivated with pepper, arecanut, coconut, cashew or other fruit-bearing trees or are cultivated with any other agricultural crop.'

**PRIVATE LAND.** Mds. Act I, 1908 (as amended by Mds. Act XVIII, 1936). '(a) In the case of an estate within the meaning of sub-clauses (a), (b), (c) or (e) of clause (2), means the domain or home-farm land of the landholder by whatever designation known, such as, *kambattam*, *khas*, *sir* or *pannai*, and includes all land which is proved to have been cultivated as private land by the landholder by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, for a continuous period of twelve years immediately before the commencement of this Act; and (b) in the case of an estate within the meaning of subclause (d) of clause (2) means— (i) the domain or home-farm land of the landholder, by whatever designation known, such as, *kambattam*, *khas*, *sir* or *pannai*, or (ii) land which is proved to have been cultivated as private land by the landholder himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, for a continuous period of 12 years immediately before the first day of July 1908, provided that the landholder has retained the *kudivaram* ever since, and has not converted the land into *ryoti* land, or (iii) land which is proved to have been cultivated by the landholder himself, by his own servants or by hired labour, with his own or hired stock, for a continuous period of 12 years immediately before the first day of November 1933, provided that the landholder has retained the *kudivaram* ever since, and has not converted the land into *ryoti* land, or (iv) land the entire *kudivaram* in which was acquired by the landholder before the first day of November 1933 for valuable consideration from a person owning the *kudivaram* but not the *melvaram*: Provided that the landholder has retained the *kudivaram* ever since and has not converted the land into *ryoti* land, and provided further that, where the *kudivaram* was acquired at a sale for arrears of rent, the land shall not be deemed to be private land unless it is

proved to have been cultivated by the landholder himself, by his own servants or by hired labour with his own or hired stock, for a continuous period of twelve years since the acquisition of the land and before the commencement of the Madras Estate Land (third Amendment) Act, 1936.'

Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Means the land described as proprietor's private land under Section 123 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act, 1936, or lands in possession of a proprietor of acknowledged estates within such estates for the purpose of cultivating it by himself or by members of his family or servants or hired labourers. (Exp. For this purpose proprietor includes tenure-holders also.)'

PRIVILEGED PERSON. Bih. Act IV, 1948. 'A person (i) who is not a proprietor, tenure-holder under-tenure-holder or a *mahajan*, and (2) who, besides his homestead, holds no other land or holds any land not exceeding one acre.'

PRIVILEGED RAIYAT. Ori. Act XVI, 1960. '(a) Any person who holds land as a *raiayat* and is (i) a trust dedicated exclusively for public purpose, or (ii) a charitable or educational institution engaged *bona fide* in a work of public benefit, or (iii) a religious or any other institution not covered by item (i) but by which public are benefited and from which no pecuniary benefit accrues to any individual except by way of a reasonable remuneration for services rendered in conformity with such principles as may be prescribed; (b) a *raiayat* the total extent of whose lands held in any capacity whatsoever for personal cultivation does not exceed one basic holding.'

PRIVILEGED TENANT. Bih. Act IV, 1948. 'A privileged person who holds homestead under another person and is, or, but for a special contract would be liable to pay rent for such homestead to such person.'

PRODUCE RENT. Ori. Act II, 1913. 'The rent for any land payable in kind or on the estimated value of a portion of the crop.'

Raj. Act XV, 1951. 'Whatever is payable in kind on account of the use or occupation of agricultural land or on account of any right in such land.'

PROFITS OF AGRICULTURE. Bom. Act XXIX, 1939. 'Surplus remaining with the cultivator after the expenses of cultivation including wages of the cultivator working on the land are deducted from the gross produce.'

Bom. Act LXVII (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956). 'In respect of any land means the surplus remaining (with the holder) after the expenses of cultivation including wages of the cultivator working on the land are deducted from the gross produce. (Exp. If the members of the family of a holder work on the land for the purposes of cultivation thereof, the labour of such members shall be taken into account in estimating the expenses of cultivation referred to in this clause.)'

Bom. Act XCIX, 1958. 'In respect of any land means the balance remaining with the holder after deducting from the gross produce the cost of cultivation estimated by taking into account the following elements, *viz.*, (a) the depreciation of stock and buildings, (b) the money equivalent of the holder's and his family's labour and supervision, (c) all other expenses usually incurred in cultivation on the land, and (d) interest on the cost of buildings and stock on an expenditure for seed and manure and on cost of agricultural operations paid for this in cash.'

PROPERTY. U.P. Act I, 1951. 'Property other than estates.'

PROPRIETARY JAGIR. Bom. Act XXXIX, 1954. 'A *jagir* in respect of which the *jagirdar* under the terms of a grant or agreement or by custom or usage is entitled to any rights or interest in the soil.'

PROPRIETOR. Ass. Reg. I, 1886. 'The owner of any estate permanently settled or entered on the Deputy Commissioner's register of revenue-free estates.'

Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'A person holding in trust or owning for his own benefit any permanently settled estate or *lakhiraj* estate or any acknowledged estate, or a part of any such estate and includes the heirs and successors-in-interest of a proprietor, and where a proprietor is a minor or of unsound mind or an idiot, his guardian, committee or other legal curator.'

J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. 'A person owning the land and includes (i) an inferior landowner, (ii) a person who is recorded as *qabiz* in respect of the holding of *gair hasir* or *gair qabiz* in the revenue records, and the successor in respect of a proprietor.'

Mds. Act II, 1894 (as amended by Act III, 1914). 'Any person in whose name any estate is for the time being registered in the office of the Collector of the district wherein the estate is situated and, in respect of an estate specified above in clause (e) the holder thereof; where an estate is so registered in the names of two or more persons as joint owners thereof, the proprietor shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the person who is recognized by other joint-owners as the manager of the estate or who, in case of dispute, is recognized and registered by the Collector as senior joint owner. If one or more villages or portions thereof in any estate be grouped or amalgamated with one or more villages or portions thereof, in any other estate, the Collector shall declare which of the proprietors of the said villages shall for the purposes of this Act, be the proprietor of the new village.'

M.P. Act I, 1951. 'In relation to (i) the Central Provinces includes an inferior proprietor, a protected *thekadar* or other *thekadar* or a protected headman; (ii) the merged territories, means

a *muafidar* including an ex-ruler of an Indian State merged with Madhya Pradesh, a *zamindar*, *illaquedar*, *khorphosdar* or a *jagirdar* within the meaning of the *wajib-ul-arz*, or any *sanad*, deed or other instrument, and a *gaontia* or a *thekadar* of a village in respect of which by or under the provisions contained in the *wajib-ul-arz* applicable to such village the *muafidar*, the *gaontia*, or the *thekadar*, as the case may be, has a right to recover rent or revenue from persons holding land in such village; (iii) in Berar, means a superior holder.'

M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'In respect of a village, *mahal* or land settled on *zamindari* system, means a person owning whether in trust or for his own benefit such village, *mahal* or land, and includes: (i) a *malgusar*; (ii) as respects of a *chak* or block a *chakdar* or a *blockdar* whose lease was granted to him on a condition that he shall acquire the proprietary rights in respect of the same; and (iii) the heirs and successors-in-interest of a proprietor.'

Ori. Act II, 1918. 'A person owning whether in trust or for his own benefit an estate or a part of an estate; and includes a sub-proprietary interest.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1952. 'Includes every landlord, *zamindar*, sub-proprietor, tenure-holder, *khorphosdar*, *muthadar*, *gaontia*, *thekadar*, *patta* holder or any other landholder or *raiyyat* having tenants under him and their mortgagee or assignee in possession. (The government departments, a local body or a railway holding land shall be deemed to be a proprietor for the purposes of this Act in respect of (i) land acquired under the land acquisition Act 1894, for any government department, any local body or authority or a railway while such land remains the property of the government, local body or authority or railway; and (ii) land recorded or demarcated as belonging to government or to any local body or authority which is used for

any public work, while such land continues to be so used or required.'

Ben. Reg. XXVII, 1795. 'The person or persons holding under each separate lease or *patta* from government (whether he or they possess the entire proprietary right in such lands, or shall be only the principal amongst other *pattedars*, distinct or common), whose name or names standing inserted in such *pattas* and who having executed the counterpart *kabuliyats*, has or have thereby become immediately responsible to government as well for the payment of the revenue as for the performance of the other stipulations and conditions contained in the quadrennial and decennial deeds of settlement, without, however, affecting or prejudicing the rights, distinct or common, of any *pattedars* or sharers where any such shall exist, and which in case of dispute with the *pattedars* or holders of the *pattas* are to be determined by the Courts of *adalat* according to what shall be ascertained to be the respective rights of the parties, agreeable to the principles of justice, and the laws, customs and usages of the district as far as regards the parties in question.'

Ben. Act VII, 1868. 'Includes any tenant by whom any estate or tenure is held directly under the (crown).'

Ben. Act VIII, 1885 and Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'Person owning, whether in trust or for his own benefit, an estate or a part of an estate.'

Ben. Act V, 1897. 'Includes every person who is in possession of any estate under partition or any portion of such an estate, or of any interest in any such estate or in any part of such an estate, as owner thereof, whether or not such person is a recorded proprietor of the estate.'

Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'A person holding in trust or owning for his own benefit an estate or part of an estate, and includes the heirs and successors-in-interest of a proprietor and where a proprietor is a minor or of unsound

mind or an idiot, his guardian, committee or other legal curator.'

U.P. Act I, 1951 and Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'In respect of an estate proprietor is the person owning whether in trust or for his own benefit, the estate and includes the heirs and successors-in-interest of a proprietor.'

PROPRIETOR OF AN IMPARTIBLE ESTATE. Mds. Act II, 1904. 'The person entitled to the possession thereof as single heir under the special custom of the family or locality in which the estate is situated or if there be no such family or local custom, under the general custom regulating the succession to impartible estates in southern India.'

PROPRIETOR'S GROVE. Del. Act VIII, 1954. Grove-land held or occupied by a proprietor as such.

PROPRIETOR'S PRIVATE LAND. Ben. Act VIII, 1885. 'Refers to land which was proved to have been cultivated by the proprietor himself with his own stock or by his own servants or by hired labour for twelve continuous years immediately before the passing of this Act, and cultivated land which is recognised by village usage as proprietor's *khamar*, *ziraat*, *sir*, *nij*, *nij jot* or *khamat*.'

PROTECTED LESSEE. M.P. Act XXIV, 1951. 'Any person who holds from a landholder on a lease for a term of seven years or more, or whose term of lease is deemed to be seven years under the provision of subsection (1) or (2) of Section 3 shall be deemed to be a protected lessee.'

PROTECTED TENANT. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. 'One who (a) has held such land as a tenant continuously for a period not less than six years (i) between 1342 and 1352 *Faslis*, (ii) immediately before 1st January 1948, or (iii) between 6th October 1943 and the commencement of the Act; and (b) has cultivated such land.' (Note:

Under Section 37 protection was extended to tenants who held, at the commencement of this Act, any land in respect of which no person was deemed to be protected tenant under Section 34 after one year from such commencement or rejection of all other claims, unless the landholder obtained a declaration before such date to the effect that he was not a protected tenant.)

Bom. Act XXIX, 1939 (as amended by the amending Act, 1946). 'A tenant shall be deemed to be a protected tenant in respect of any land if (a) he has held the land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding either (i) the first day of January 1938, or (ii) the first day of January 1945; and (b) has cultivated such land personally during the aforesaid period. (Exp. (1) If the person who held such land on the first day of January 1938, or the first day of January 1945 as the case may be, came to hold the same by inheritance or succession from another person or if he has held such land as a tenant and is heir to such person the period during which other person held such land as a tenant shall be included in calculating the period of six years under this Section. (2) If any person who held such land on the first day of January 1938 or on the 1st day of January 1945 as the case may be held as tenant at any time within six years before the said date from the same landlord in the same village any other land which he cultivated personally, the period during which he held such land shall be included in calculating the period of six years under this Section. (3) When any land is held by two or more persons jointly as tenants, all such persons shall, if any one of them cultivated and continues to cultivate such land personally and if the other conditions specified in this Section are fulfilled, be deemed to be protected tenant.)' (Note: According to Bom.

Act LXVII, 1948, as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956, a person was to be deemed to be a protected tenant if such a person had been deemed to be a protected tenant under Section 3, 3A, and 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act 1939.)

J. & K. Act II, 1923 (as amended by Act XII, 1955). 'All tenants other than the occupancy tenants and such fixed-term tenants as hold *maliari* or vegetable-growing land shall be deemed to be protected tenants and recorded as such in respect of such land as is held by them in their cultivating occupation at the time of the commencement of Jammu and Kashmir Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1955: Provided that, the right of protected tenancy of a tenant shall cease when a landlord resumes land for personal cultivation under Section 49 of the Act: Provided further that, the right of protected tenancy of a tenant holding under a lease or a mortgage, shall also cease on the expiry of the lease or mortgage, as the case may be, if the lessor or the mortgagor was in self-cultivating occupation of such land immediately before such land was leased or mortgaged and such land including the other land in his personal cultivation did not exceed the size of the holding specified for a landlord in clause (a) of Section 45 of this Act.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'With reference to a holding means a cultivating tenant other than the tenant of a *kudiyirippu* from whom no part of the holding is liable to be resumed.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'A tenant of any land if he has held it continuously and cultivated it personally for a period of not less than twelve years prior to the appointed day and includes (i) in Bombay area, a person who was recognised to be a protected tenant under Section 4 (A) of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948, as in force in that area before the appointed day; and (ii) in the Hyderabad area, a person

who was deemed to be a protected tenant under the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1950, as in force in that area before the appointed day.'

PROTECTED ULKUDI. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'An *ulkudi* which has been in the continuous occupation of the holder or of any member of his *tarwad*, *tavazhi*, *ilom*, *kutumba*, *kavaru* or family for not less than one year. (Exp. Any interruption of the continuity of possession of an *ulkudi* that has taken place after 28th March 1953 and before the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1954 has come into force, shall be deemed not to have taken place).'

PROVERTHI. Tra. Act V, 1896. The sub-division of a *taluk*, for revenue administration.

PUBLIC PURPOSE. Ass. Act I, 1957. 'Includes a purpose connected with settlement of land with actual cultivator or a co-operative farming society.'

A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950 and H.P. Act XV, 1954. 'Includes settlement of landless cultivators, development of co-operative organizations and increasing the efficiency of management.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'Includes any purpose in relation to any common need, convenience or benefit of the village or villages.'

Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953. 'Includes (i) a purpose connected with the settlement on land of persons who are willing to cultivate such land personally under a scheme made in pursuance of Section 28; (ii) development of co-operative farms; and (iii) efficient management of land.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'Includes a purpose connected with allotment of land to cultivators, under *raiyyats* ejected as a result of resumption, landless agricultural workers or co-operative farming societies.'

PUBLIC REVENUE. Mds. Act II, 1864. 'Public revenue due on land shall be taken to include cesses or other dues payable to government on account of water supplies for irrigation.'

PUKHTA MAURUSI. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'Includes *istmurardar* tenants, *malikana haqu*-holder tenants, *hakiyat mutafarrakat*, *sara muayyana* and *sakitul milkiyat* tenants.'

PUKKA TENANT. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A tenant who has been or whose predecessor-in-interest has been lawfully recorded in respect of his holding as a '*ryot pattedar*', '*mamuli maurusi*', '*gair maurusi*', '*pattedar tenant*' or '*pukhta maurusi*', when this Act comes into force or who may in future be duly recognised as such by a competent authority.'

PUNAM OR KUMRI CULTIVATION. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Fugitive or intermittent cultivation of paddy on *tharisu* lands in Malabar.' *Punam* means jungle rice cultivation in *kumri* clearings. *Kumri* is the local term for shifting cultivation in forest areas.

PUNAM OR KUMRI CULTIVATOR. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'A person who has raised crops by *punam* or *kumri* cultivation in any year between 1953 and 1959 and, where there are successive cultivators in respect of the same land, the cultivator who raised crops last by such cultivation during the said period.'

PUNCHA. Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'A crop sown in November-December and reaped in April-May.' *Puncha nilam* is paddy fields sown with such a crop.

PURAMKADAM. Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. and T.C. Act XXIV, 1955. 'A further sum of consideration received by the landlord subsequently to the *kanam* amount from a *kanam*-tenant in respect of the holding.'

PURAVAKA DUES. Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'Whatever payable, by the

*kudiyam* to the *jenmi*, in money or in kind or both by the terms of a demise, other than *pattam* or *michavaram* and renewal fee.'

T.C. Act XXIV, 1955. 'Whatever is payable in money or in kind or both by the terms of a demise or other than *pattam* or *michavaram* and renewal fee.'

## Q

QABULIYAT. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. "A document signed by *zamindar* and *taluqdar* agreeing to certain terms for payment on their estates; commonly a counterpart to a lease, agreeing to terms, rent, etc." (B.P.)

QUASI-DHAREKARI. Bom. Act VI, 1950. 'A land holder of any of the denominations named in the first column of the schedule to the *Khoti* Act.' "Term invented and used in the *Khot* Act, 1880, for another kind of privileged tenant of a lower grade than the *dharekar*, i.e. *dharekars*, who had, in process of time, lost something of their privileges." (B.P.)

QUASI-PERMANENT TENANT. Mys. Act I, 1955. 'A person who has been in continuous possession of any land used for agricultural purposes in an *inam* by cultivating such land himself with his own stock on payment of rent to the *zamindar* for a period of not less than six years prior to the first day of July 1948.'

QUIT-RENT. A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955. 'The amount fixed to be paid by the *inamdar* out of the land revenue assessed on the *inam* land.'

## R

RAIYAT (RYOT). Ass. Act III, 1935. 'A tenant holding immediately under

a proprietor, landholder or settlement-holder.'

Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'A person who has acquired from a proprietor or a tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself or by members of his family or by servants or hired labourers.'

Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'A person not being a landlord, who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself or by members of his family or by hired servants, and includes the successors-in-interest of a person who has acquired such a right.'

Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'A person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family or by hired servants or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successors-in-interest of persons who have acquired such a right and includes (i) in the district of Santal *parganas* a village headman in respect of his private holding, if any, and (ii) in the areas to which the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 applies, a *mundari khunt kattidar* and *bhuinhar*.'

Ben. Act VIII, 1885, Bih. and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'Primarily a person who has acquired a right to hold land for the purpose of cultivating it by himself, or by members of his family, or (by servants or labourers) or with the aid of partners, and includes also the successor-in-interest of persons who acquired such rights. (Exp. Where a tenant of land has a right to bring it under cultivation, he shall be deemed to have acquired a right to hold it for purposes of cultivation, notwithstanding that he uses it for purposes of gathering the produce of it or, of grazing cattle on it. A person to be deemed to be a *raiyyat* should hold either immediately under a proprietor or immediately under a tenure-holder).

Ori. Act III, 1948. 'In the *raiyyat-wari* tracts of Ganjam any landholder who pays revenue directly to the government is termed a *raiyyat*.'



Ori. Act I, 1952. 'Any person holding land for the purpose of cultivation and who has acquired the right of occupancy according to the tenancy law or rules or in the absence of such laws or rules, the custom prevalent in that area.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'The following persons are deemed to be *raiya*t in respect of the lands held by them: (a) persons holding lands immediately before the commencement of this Act or at any time thereafter with rights of occupancy under or within the meaning of any law for the time being in force; (b) a *raiya*t in the district of Angul and Khondmals within the meaning of the Orissa Regulations IV and V of 1936, respectively; (c) a *raiya*t in a *raiya*t*wari* village in the Sambalpur or Bargarh sub-division of the district of Sambalpur within the meaning of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881; (d) a person who, under an *inamd*ar of an *inam* which is not an estate within the meaning of the Madras Estate Land Act, 1908, whether or not such *inam* has vested in the state, in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput or the subdivision of Balliguda, holds land in such *inam* with hereditary and transferable rights therein; (e) the holder of a *raiya*t*wari* *patta* under the *raiya*t*wari* settlement in the districts of Ganjam and Koraput and in Balliguda sub-division of Baudh district; (f) a person with whom land has been settled for agricultural purposes after the commencement of this Act under a lease from a landholder, or under a permanent lease from government; (g) persons entitled to acquire rights of occupancy under Orissa Act IV of 1950; (h) temporary lessees in personal cultivation on the commencement of this Act of lands in the vested estates held under government for agricultural purposes who are in personal cultivation of such lands on the said date held either mediately or immediately under such temporary lessees; and (i) persons who are im-

mediately before the commencement of this Act in personal cultivation of any land and recorded as sub-tenants or under *raiya*t*s* in respect of such land in the records-of-rights under any law in force in any part of the state.'

W.B. Act X, 1956. 'A person who holds land for purposes of agriculture.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'A landholder with (i) permanent, hereditary and transferable right in the land, (ii) and who is entitled by himself, his servants, under-*raiya*t*s*, agents or other representative to erect farm buildings, construct wells or tanks or make other improvements thereon for the better cultivation of the land, or its convenient or profitable use; he is also entitled to plant trees on his land, to enjoy the products thereof and to fell, utilize or dispose of the timber of any trees on his land.'

RAIYAT HOLDING AT FIXED RATES. Ben. Act VIII, 1885. '*Raiya*t*s* holding either at a rent fixed in perpetuity or at a rate of rent fixed in perpetuity.'

RAJASTHAN REVENUE LAWS. Raj. Act II, 1958. 'The Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, (Raj. Act III, 1955) and the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act 1956 (Raj. Act XV, 1956), as in force in the pre-reorganisation state of Rajasthan.'

RAM. Ass. Act XXI, 1954. 'A tract or tracts of land held by a chief under a *ramrilekha* or boundary paper issued by the competent authority.'

RATES AND CESSES. Pun. Act XVI, 1887. 'Rates and cesses which are primarily payable by landowners and include (i) the local rate, if any, payable under the Punjab District Boards Act 1883, and any fee leviable under Section 33 of that Act from landowners for the use of, or benefits derived from, such works as are referred to in Section 20 clauses (i) and (j) of that Act; (ii) any annual rate chargeable on owners of land under

Section 59 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act 1873; (iii) the *ziadari* and village officers cess; and (iv) sums payable on account of village expenses.'

J. & K. Act V, 1938. 'Rates and cesses which are primarily payable by land holder and include (a) any annual rate chargeable on holders of lands under Section 56 of the Jammu and Kashmir State Canal and Drainage Act 1963; (b) the village officer's cesses; (c) the education and road cesses; (d) sums payable on account of village expenses; and (e) sanitation cess.'

REASONABLE RENT. Mys. Act XIII, 1952. 'The rent determined under the provisions of Section 12, taking into account: (a) the rental values of lands used for similar purposes in the locality; (b) the prices of crops and commodities in the locality; (c) the improvement made in the land by the landlord or tenant; (d) the assessment payable in respect of the land, and (e) such other factors as may be prescribed.'

RECOGNISED AGENT. M.P. Act II, 1956. 'Subject to rules made under Section 38, a person authorised in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Code to make appearances and applications and to do other acts on his behalf in such proceedings.'

RECOGNISED OCCUPANT. Bom. Act V, 1879 and Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'A sole occupant or the eldest or principal of several joint occupants whose name is authorizedly entered in the government records as holding unalienated land whether in person or by his occupant, tenant, agent, servant or other legal representative.'

Bom. Act XLVIII, 1963. 'A person whose name is entered in the land register as the holder of a *sarkari* land.'

RECOGNISED SHARE OF A SURVEY NUMBER. Mys. Act IV, 1888.

'A sub-division of a survey number separately assessed and registered.'

RECORDED PROPRIETOR. Ben. Act V, 1897. 'A person whose name is registered on the Collector's general register of revenue-paying land as proprietor of an estate or of any share or interest therein.'

RECORD OF RIGHT. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881. 'Includes the supplementary administration paper prepared at or after the time of making a settlement before this Act comes into force (i.e. 4th Nov. 1881).'

REGISTERED CO-SHARER. Bih. & Ori. Act I, 1929 (as amended by Chota Nagpur Tenureholder Rent Account (Amendment) Act, 1939). 'Means a co-sharer in a tenure whose name has been registered in the office of the landlord under Section 11 of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908 or who is deemed to be registered under Section 12 of the said Act.'

REHABILITATION GRANT. U.P. Act I, 1951. 'A payment to be made under Section 73 of the Act, to every intermediary except a *thekadar*, whose estates were taken over, provided on the date immediately preceding the date of vesting the aggregate land revenue payable by the intermediary in respect of all his estates situate in the areas to which this Act was applicable did not exceed rupees one thousand.'

RELIGIOUS INAM. Mys. Act XVI, 1960. 'A grant of a village, portion of a village or land entered in the register of *inams*, quit-rent register, alienation register or any revenue account maintained by or under the authority of government as *devadaya inam*.'

RELIGIOUS PURPOSE. U.P. Act I, 1951 and W.B. Act I, 1954. 'Includes a purpose connected with religious worship, teaching or service or with the performance of religious rites.'

Bih. Act XX, 1954. 'A purpose which relates exclusively to religious

worship, teaching or service or to the performance of religious rites but does not include *wakf-al-aulad*.'

**RENEWAL FEES.** Tra. Act V, 1896. 'The fees payable on renewal of *Kanapattam*, under such denomination as *adukuvathu*, *avakasam*, *sakshi*, *opputhusi*, *olappanam*, *thirunal kazhoha*, and the like.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'The fees payable by a *kanam* tenant to his landlord for the renewal of the legal relationship under which the tenant has been holding any land.'

**RENT.** A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. (as amended by Act I, 1354 F.) 'The consideration in money or kind, or partly in money and partly in kind paid or payable by a *shikmidar* to his *pattedar* or by an *asami sikmi* to the holder of the land on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him as *shikmidar* or *asami shikmidar*, but shall not include the rendering of any personal service.'

Ass. Act I, 1957. 'Whatever is lawfully payable in money or in kind on account of use and occupation of land.'

Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'Whatever is lawfully payable in money by (a) a village headman or *mutraiyat* of a village in accordance with the record-of-rights; or (b) a *raiyat* on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him, to his landlord, either directly or through a village headman or *mutraiyat*, as the case may be, and includes all dues (other than personal services) which are recoverable under any law for the time being in force as if they were rent.'

J. & K. Act II, 1923. 'Whatever is payable to a landlord in money, kind or service by a tenant, on account of the use or occupation of land held by him or on account of the use of water for irrigation.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961 and Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Whatever is lawfully payable in money or in kind or in both by a person permitted to have the use and

occupation of any land to the person so permitting, and includes *michavaram* but does not include customary dues.'

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948. 'Any consideration, in money or in kind or both, paid or payable by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him but shall not include the rendering of any personal service or labour.'

Mds. Act I, 1908. 'Whatever is lawfully payable in money or in kind or in both to a landholder by a *raiyat* for the use or occupation of land for the purpose of agriculture and includes whatever is lawfully payable on account of water supplied by the landholder or taken without his permission for cultivation of land where the charge for water has not been consolidated with the charge for the use or occupation of the land. (For the purpose of Sections 5, 27, 28, 59 to 72, 77 to 131, 135, 136, 145 to 148, 165, 210, and 211 and the schedule, rent includes also (a) any local tax, cess, fee, or sum lawfully payable to a landholder by a *ryot* as such in addition to the rent due according to law or usage having the force of law and also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent; and (b) sums lawfully payable to a landholder by a *ryot* as such on account of pasturage fees and fishery rents.)'

Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'Whatever is paid or delivered in money or kind, or whatever service is rendered, by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land let to him.'

Mys. Acts XIV, 1957 and X, 1962. 'Any consideration, in money or kind or both, paid or payable by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him but shall not include the rendering of any personal service or labour.'

Bih. and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'Whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or

occupation of the land held by the tenant; and for the purposes of Sections 62 to 77 and 82 to 85, Chapter XIII, Chapter XVI and Schedule III, rent includes also money recoverable under any enactment for the time being in force as if it was rent.'

Ori. Acts V, 1955 and XVI, 1960, Ben. Act VIII, 1885 and W.B. Act I, 1954. 'Whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or in kind or in both by a tenant or by a *raiyyat* to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him.'

Ori. Act XXX, 1947. 'Rent as defined by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, or quit-rent, *jodi*, *kattubadi*, *poruppu* or the like payable to the landholder of an estate as defined by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, whether a decree or order of a civil or revenue court has been obtained therefor or not, and includes interest payable thereon but does not include costs incurred in respect of the recovery thereof through a civil or revenue court or the share of the land cess recoverable by the landholder under Section 88, of the Madras Local Boards Act 1920.'

Raj. Ord. IX, 1949 and Act III, 1955. 'Whatever is, in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, payable on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land and unless the contrary intention appears, includes *sayar*.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'Means anything which is payable in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, on account of the use or on account of any right in land and includes any income from the natural produce of land.'

U.P. Act III, 1926. 'Whatever is, in cash or in kind, to be paid or delivered by a tenant for land held by him and in Chapter IX includes *sayar*. When used with reference to *thekadar* rent means the amount payable by the *thekadar* to his lessor under the terms of the *theka*. (Exp. A share of the

timber or its value deliverable or payable to the landholder by local custom on a sale of trees by a grove-holder in rent.)'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Whatever is, in cash or kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, payable on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land and in Chapter VII, except when the contrary intention appears, includes *sayar*. (Exp. A share of the timber or its value deliverable or payable to the landholder on sale of trees by a grove-holder is rent.)'

U.P. Act XIV, 1954. Means *legan* and shall include *jama*, *malguzari* and *zare-theka* payable by a lessee, under the provisions of the scheme published in Rampur State Gazette, dated October 19th 1935.'

Ben. Act V, 1897. 'Whatever is lawfully payable or deliverable in money or kind by a tenant to his landlord on account of the use or occupation of land held by the tenants and 'rent payable in kind' means in money the amount which would be determined as rent if a commutation were made under Section 40, sub-section (4) of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960 and Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'Whatever is lawfully payable in money or in kind, or partly in money and partly in kind, whether as a fixed quantity of produce or as a share of the produce, on account of the use or occupation of land or on account of any right in land but shall not include land revenue.'

RENT COURT. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A court constituted by the order of the government for any area specified therein which shall be presided over by an officer not below the rank of *Tahsildar* for performing the functions entrusted to a Rent Court by the Act.'

RENT-FREE GRANTS. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Means a grant of a right to hold land rent-free by a landlord

with or without consideration not being a grant for the purpose of planting grove. Provided that in Agra, if made after the 7th day of September 1926, and in Oudh, if made after the commencement of this Act, such grant shall be made by registered instrument. [Exp. (i) When a sale of land takes place, a reservation in favour of the vendor of a portion of the land sold, to be held rent-free by the vendor is a rent-free grant; and (ii) a grant of land for the performance of a service, religious or secular, is a rent-free grant.]

**REPRESENTATIVE WATANDAR.** Mah. Act XXXV, 1962. 'A *watandar* registered or recognised under the existing *Watan* Law, as having a right to perform the duties of the hereditary office of the *patel* of a village.'

**RESERVED AREA.** Pun. Act X, 1952. 'Area lawfully reserved under the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act, 1950, as amended by President's Act V of 1951, or under this Act.'

Pun. Act X, 1953. 'If a small holder by virtue of an allotment after the commencement of this Act, under the administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, came to hold more than the permissible area he was to select, from the entire area held by him as landowner, a parcel or parcels of land not exceeding the permissible area.' This area is called the reserved area. A condition was that one was to include in such reserved area, to the extent of the permissible area whatever land he had under self-cultivation immediately before the commencement of this Act.

**RESERVED LAND.** Mys. Act XIX, 1950. 'In an alienated village to which the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the Mysore Land Revenue Code 1888, have been applied, all lands which have been reserved under Section 39 of the said Code, and in alienated village to which Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code have not

been applied, all land other than (a) land held by *kadim* tenants or permanent tenants, or land in the possession of tenants-at-will; and (b) land in possession of the holder of the alienated village and cultivated by himself or by his own servants or by hired labour, uninterrupted from the first day of July 1946.'

**RESIDENTIAL SITE.** A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1917 F. 'The land set apart for the purpose of constructing a house whether a house be constructed thereon or not and also includes the courtyard or ground enclosed by or appurtenant to a house.'

**RESUMABLE LAND.** Mys. Act X, 1962. 'In respect of any land leased by a landlord, means the extent of land which he is entitled to resume from his tenants under Section 14, and remaining part of the leased land, or where the landlord is not entitled to resume any extent of land leased to a tenant, the entire extent of land leased to a tenant shall be the 'non-resumable land': Provided that in respect of land held on lease on the appointed day (i) land leased to a permanent tenant by any person, and (ii) land leased to any tenant by a company, association or other body of individuals (not being a joint family) whether incorporated or not, or by a religious, charitable or other institution capable of holding property, shall be deemed to be "non-resumable" land: provided further that subject to the preceding proviso in the case of a landlord who is a small holder, a widow or an unmarried woman who files a statement under sub-section (7) of Section 14, the entire extent of land leased to a tenant shall not be deemed to be non-resumable land).'

**RESUMABLE TENURE.** Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'A tenure which is held subject to the condition that it shall lapse to the estate of the grantor and be resumable by him or his successor-in-title (a) on failure of male heirs of

the body of the original grantee in the male line, or (b) on the happening of any definite contingency other than that referred to in (a).'

Bih. & Ori. Act I, 1920 (amended by Bih. Act XIV, 1939). 'Means a tenure which is held subject to the condition that it shall lapse to the estate of the grantor and be resumable by him or his successor-in-title on failure of male heirs of the body of the original grantee in the male line.'

RET BUTADAR. Bom. Act XCVIII, 1958. 'A person (a) who holds a grant of land in an *inam* village whether on payment of land revenue or rent, or both on the condition that the land shall revert to the grantor or his successor-in-interest on the failure of heirs male of the body of such person, or on the happening of a definite event; or (b) who not being an *inamdar* or a holder of a sub-*inam* is in continuous possession of land in an *inam* village for a period exceeding twenty years immediately preceding the commencement of this Act.'

REVENUE. Ben. Act VII, 1868. 'Includes every sum annually payable to government by the proprietor of any estate or tenure in respect thereof, and every sum payable to government in respect of *takavi*, or any money advanced by the government to proprietors of land for making or repairing embankments, reservoirs or water courses, or other improvements on the land held by them.'

A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. The amount payable by the holder to the government at fixed period for use of or entry into the land.

REVENUE COURT. Mds. Act XIV, 1952. 'Means in relation to any area the revenue court constituted under this Act for such area, and where no revenue court has been so constituted, the court of the Revenue Divisional Officer having jurisdiction over the area.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'All or any of the following authorities when acting under this Act or any rule made thereunder, is a revenue court, namely, (a) the Chief Commissioner, (b) the Collector, (c) a Record Officer, an assistant Record Officer and a Rent-rate Officer, (d) a Sub-divisional Officer, (e) an Assistant Commissioner, (f) a *Tahsildar*, (a) a *Naib-tahsildar*, empowered by the Collector under clause (b) of Section 178, and (h) a person or a body of persons invested with powers to hear and dispose of cases under clause (a) or (b) of Section 180.'

REVENUE FIELD. Mds. Act I, 1908.

'A survey field, or any field or parcel of land, on which a definite rent is payable, or which in case of dispute may be declared by the Collector to be a revenue field.'

REVENUE RATE. Ass. Act I, 1935.

'In respect of every parcel of land in an estate settled temporarily at full rates means, the rate at which revenue is for the year actually payable to government upon that parcel of land.'

RICE LAND. Guj. Act XXVII, 1961.

'Land situated in a local area where the average rainfall is not less than 35 inches a year, such average being calculated on the basis of the rainfall in that area during the five years immediately preceding the year 1959, but does not include perennially or seasonally irrigated land used for the cultivation of rice.'

RIGHT OF NAUTORS. J. & K. Orr.

6 H, 1951. 'Right over land brought under cultivation for the first time, or waste or reclaimed land.'

RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION. U.P. Act

XI, 1922 and Pun. Act X, 1953. 'The right of a person on a transfer of immovable property to be substituted in place of the transferee by reason of such right.'

RUBAKARI. Ben. Reg. II, 1819. "The written record of a case, stating the particulars and the grounds of the decision drawn up and authenticated by the judge in a Company's Court, on passing sentence." (W.) (Company means East India Company). In Settlement Records, *rubakari-akhir* means the final proceedings, summing up the general facts of the settlement operations.

RYOT. Mds. Act I, 1908 (exp. added by Mds. Act VIII, 1934). 'A person who holds for the purpose of agriculture *ryoti* land in an estate on condition of paying to the landholder the rent which is legally due upon it. (Exp. A person who has occupied *ryoti* land for a continuous period of twelve years shall be deemed to be a *ryot* for all purposes of this Act.)'

RYOTI LAND. Mds. Act I, 1908 (as amended by Mds. Act VIII, 1934). 'Cultivable land in an estate other than private land but does not include (a) beds and bunds of tanks and supply, drainage, surplus or irrigation channels; (b) threshing-floor, cattle-stands, village sites and other lands situated in any estate which are set apart for the common use of the villagers; (c) lands granted on service tenure, either free of rent or on favourable rates of rent if granted before the passing of this Act or free of rent if granted after that date, so long as the service tenure subsists.'

Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. Lands held by a *ryot*.

RYOTWARI KHALSA VILLAGE. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A *ryotwari* village other than a village held by an assignee of proprietary rights.'

RYOTWARI VILLAGE. M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A village other than a village which has been settled on *zamindari* system or which the government may declare to be *ryotwari* village.'

A.P. (A.A.) Act XXXVII, 1956. 'A

village designated as such in the revenue accounts of the government.'

## S

SABIQ ZAMINDAR. M.B. Act XIII, 1951. Erstwhile *zamindar* or ex-proprietor.

SADAR MALGUZAR. Ben. Reg. VII, 1822. 'A person who pays his revenue to the public or principal treasury, without the intervention of a proprietor or farmer or subordinate native collector.'

SAFEDZAR. J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. A poplar plantation.

SAIRATI INTEREST. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. The right to collect *sayar*.

SALAMI. Ben. Act VIII, 1885. 'A premium or consideration money paid, for the grant of settlement of any land or tenure by lessee or lessor. *Salami* land is land held under such a tenure.' "A fee, earnest money, or present in advance, on grant of a 'tenure', farm, etc." (B.P.)

SAMSTHAN. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. 'A group of villages granted by the Government to *jagirdars* on payment of *peshkash*.' *Samsthans* were compact blocks of alienated land held by former chiefs, in Hyderabad State.

SANAD. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. "A title deed, a patent of appointment to a grant, title, dignity, or office." (B.P.)

SANAD-I-MILKIYAT-I-ISTIMRAR. Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. 'A deed of permanent property.' "Is the authority granted by the government declaring the *zamindar* as the Proprietor of the land comprised in his *zamindari*. This deed along with the *kabuliath* executed in return by the *zamindar* laid down the conditions and articles of tenure by which the land shall be

held." (W.). The term means title-deed or grant of perpetual ownership.

**SANTAL CIVIL RULES.** Bih. Act XIV, 1949. The directions issued by the provincial government for the observance in the administration of civil justice in the Santal *parganas* by officers appointed under the Santal *Pargana Act 1855*.

**SANTI VERO.** Sau. Act XXV, 1951. *Santi* is a land-measure in Saurashtra. One *Santi* is equal to forty acres, but it varies in different areas. *Vero* means a tax. *Santi vero* was a plough tax, being a cash levy on acreage of land in the possession of the cultivators.

**SARFEKHAS.** A.P. (T.A.) Reg. XLI, 1358 F. *Jagirs* assigned to His Highness the Nizam-ul-Mulk in lieu of cash payments from public treasury, including some personal *jagirs*.

**SARKARI LAND.** Bom. Act LXXI, 1953. 'In relation to the merged territories of Janjira (a) land shown in the record-of-rights as government land and entered in the name of the *khot* as *vahivatdar*; (b) land originally held as *khoti nisbat* land but subsequently resumed and granted to a co-sharer of a *khot* or *vahivat* by the former government of Janjira; and (c) land known as *samlatpad* or *sabandhapad* which has been assessed waste and in respect of which the *khot* pays assessment to government.'

**SAYAR.** U.P. Acts III, 1901, III, 1926, and XVII, 1939. 'Includes whatever is to be paid or delivered to a landholder by a lessee or licensee on account of the right of gathering produce, forest rights, fisheries, tanks not used for agricultural purposes, the use of water for irrigation, whether from natural or artificial sources, or the like.'

U.P. Act XIV, 1954. 'For the purpose of this Act *sayar* does not include income from weighing dues, *tahbazari*, *nakhasa*, *mahsul-jawaz*.

Mds. Reg. XXV, 1802. 'Includes

duties imposed on trade by sea and land.'

**SEASONALLY IRRIGATED LAND.** M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'The land which receives or had received water for not more than one crop in each of at least two agricultural years during five years immediately preceding the date of the commencement of this Act, from any source of irrigation belonging to government and in existence on such date.'

**SECOND TENANT FOR LIFE.** Ben. Act III, 1904. 'The person appointed by a settlement made under this Act to take a settled estate on the death of the first tenant for life, or who, on the surrender by the first tenant for life takes his interest under the settlement.'

**SECURED DEBT.** Ben. Act III, 1904. 'A debt demand or claim which is secured by way of mortgage, charge or lien on specified property and is primarily enforceable against such property.'

U.P. Act XV, 1953 and Raj. Act IX, 1957. 'A debt secured by mortgage of an estate or an estate and other immovable property.'

**SECURED DEBT OR SECURED CLAIMS.** M.P. Act I, 1951 and M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'A debt or claim subsisting on the date of vesting whether due or not due and secured by the mortgage of or a charge on the property rights diverted under Section 3, but shall not include land revenue or anything recoverable as land revenue or any money for the recovery of which a suit is barred by limitation.'

**SELF-CULTIVATION.** Pun. Act X, 1952 (as amended by Act LVII, 1953). 'Cultivation by the person concerned personally or through a member of his family or any other relation or under his supervision.'

**SEPARABLE KUDIYIRUPPU.** Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A *kudiyiruppu* which



is included with other property in a holding and which is not necessary for convenient enjoyment of any other part of the holding.'

SEPARATE ESTATE. Ben. Act V, 1897. 'Any distinct estate which is formed by the partition of a parent estate under this Act, or for the formation of which, by such partition, proceedings are in progress under this Act.'

SEPARATE KUDIYIRUPPU. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A *Kudiyiruppu* which is the sole property comprised in a holding.'

SEPATNIDARS. Ben. Reg. VIII, 1819. 'Lessees holding from *'darpatnidars'*, under the same terms and conditions as the leases held by *patnidars* from the *zamindars*.'

SERVICE INAM. Bom. Act LXX, 1953. '(i) A grant of a village or a portion of a village land or total or partial exemption from land revenue held for service useful to the community and entered in the alienation register kept under Section 53 of the Code as "class VI village servants useful to village communities"; (ii) a grant of money or land revenue including anything payable as a cash allowance on the part of the state government for service useful to the community.'

Bom. Act XCVIII, 1958. 'A tenure on which land other than *kamipasa* land is held for the purpose of performing service useful to the government or to the village community, and includes an *inam* held for such service although such service has ceased to be demanded but does not include an *inam* held for service as revenue or police *patel*.'

SERVICE INAM VILLAGE OR SERVICE INAM LAND. Bom. Act LXX, 1953. 'A village or a portion of a village or land, as the case may be, held in *inam* by a person for service useful to the community.'

SERVICE LAND. Guj. Reg. I, 1962. 'Land held by a person under a grant from the *vasava*, *dumaldar* or *meh-wasi*, subject to the condition of rendering service as village *patel* or any other kind of service useful to the village administration or village community.'

SERVING MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES. Mah. Act XXVII, 1961, and Mys. Act X, 1962. 'A person in the service of the Armed Forces of the Union provided that if a question arises whether any person is a serving member of the armed forces of the Union such question shall be decided by the State Government, and its decision shall be final.'

SETTLED. Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'When used with reference to a village or any other area, means the village or other area to which the rent rates determined during settlement operations have been made applicable, whether prospectively or retrospectively, and the whole of such village or other area shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act and the rules and orders made thereunder, to be so settled if such rates have been made so applicable to not less than three-fourths of such village or other area.'

SETTLED RAIYAT. Ben. Act VIII, 1885 and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'Every person who, for a period of twelve years, whether wholly or partly before or after the commencement of this Act, has continuously held as a *raiayat* land situated in any village, whether under a lease or otherwise, shall be deemed to have become, on the expiration of that period, a settled *raiayat* of that village.'

SETTLEMENT HOLDER. Ass. Reg. I, 1886 (as amended by Act XVIII, 1951.) 'A person, other than a proprietor, who has entered into an engagement with the government to pay land revenue, and includes a landholder (or a *raiayat*).'

**SETTLEMENT RATE OF RENT.** Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'The rate of rent mentioned as 'settlement rate' in the record-of-rights.'

**SETTLERS.** Ben. Act III, 1904. 'The person who makes a settlement under this Act.' He is also termed as the 'first tenant for life.'

**SHAMILAT LAND.** (SHAMILAT DIH). Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953 and J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 Smt. Stands for village common land. "Common land of the village; used (chiefly) of the open space around the village site, and the waste area included in the estate at settlement, but applied to any land held in common by the village body." (B.P.)

**SHEBAIT.** Ass. Act VIII, 1951. Trustee of a Hindu religious place.

**SHETGI WATAN.** Bom. Act II, 1957. 'The watan commonly known as *shetgi watan* or *shetki watan* consisting of (i) the first right of weight or measurement of all merchandise imported by the land route into the market of the town of Rajapur in Rajapur Taluka of the Ratnagiri district; and (ii) the right to collect *shetgi watan* emoluments in respect thereof, under any custom, usage, grant, *sanad*, *takid* or other title.' The holder of a *shetgi watan* is called *shetgi watanदार*.

**SHETGI WATAN EMOLUMENT.** Bom. Act II, 1957. 'The fee by way of *labha* or *salai* or by whatever name called, and whether leviable in kind or otherwise.' A customary fee for weighing.

**SHIKMI.** M.B. Act XXVIII, 1951. A tenant of a tenant, or a sub-tenant.

**SHIKMIDAR.** A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. 'The person who like a *patte-dar* possesses a title to the land or who from the beginning has been jointly in possession of the land with the *patte-dar* or who before the commencement of this Act, has acquired by virtue of any regulation in force,

or may acquire by virtue of that law, the right of a *shikmidar*.' *Shikmi* means one within another, e.g., a tenant of a tenant, a sub-partner; also used as a tenant.

**SHILOTRI MAUND.** Bom. Act XLVII, 1955. 'A fixed quantity of rice or paddy commonly known as *shilotri man* in the district of Kolaba leviable by a *shilotridar* as an incident of *shilotri* right from every *bigha* or acre of land embanked or reclaimed from the sea, commonly known as "*shilotri land*" or *khar* in the district of Kolaba.'

**SHILOTRI RIGHT.** Bom. Act XLVII, 1955. 'A customary right to levy *shilotri maund*. *Shilotridar* is one who is holding such rights.

**SIR.** U.P. Act III, 1926. '(a) Land recorded as *sir* of a landlord or of a permanent tenure-holder in the last record-of-rights framed before the first day of January 1902, and continuously so recorded since, or which but for error or omission would have been so continuously recorded; (b) land cultivated continuously for 12 years before the first day of January 1902, by the landlord or by the permanent-tenure-holder himself with his own stock, or by his servants or by hired labour; (c) land recognised by village custom as the special holding of a co-sharer, and treated as such in the distribution of profits or charges among the co-sharers; (d) land which at the commencement of this Act was being cultivated by the landlord or permanent tenure-holder himself with his own stock or by his servants, or by hired labour, and which was recorded as *khudkash* of the landlord or permanent tenure-holder in the agricultural year immediately preceding the agricultural year in which this Act came into force; (e) land which has been continuously cultivated by the landlord or permanent tenure-holder himself with his own stock, or by his servants, or by hired labour for a period of ten

years, commencing at any time after the commencement of this Act, and has on the application of the landlord or permanent tenure-holder, as the case may be, been declared and demarcated as the applicant's *sir* by the collector.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. '(a) Land which is immediately before the commencement of this Act was *sir* under the provisions of the Agra Tenancy Act 1926, or the Oudh Rent Act 1886. Provided that if at the commencement of this Act, if the *sir* holder is assessed in Uttar Pradesh, to a local rate of more than twenty-five rupees, land which was *sir* under the provisions of clause (d) or clause (e) of Section 4 of the Agra Tenancy Act 1926, or of clause (c) or clause (d) of sub-section 17 of Section 3 of Oudh Rent Act, 1886, shall on this Act coming into force cease to be *sir* unless it was (i) before the first day of July 1938, received otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Section 122 of the United Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1901; or (ii) before the commencement of this Act, received in accordance with the provisions of that Section, in exchange for land which was *sir* under the provisions of clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) of Section 4 of the Agra Tenancy Act, 1926, or of clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section 17 of Section 3 of the Oudh Rent Act; and (b) Land which was *khudkasht* and which is demarcated as *sir* under the provisions of this Act.'

SIRDARS. U.P. Act I, 1951. A class of landlords having no right of transfer. They have permanent hereditary interest in land and can use it for purposes connected with agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry. He is also entitled to acquire *Bhumidari* rights.

SIR-HOLDER. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'A landlord, an under-proprietor, or a permanent tenure-holder, who possesses a *sir*.'

SIR-LAND. C.P. Act II, 1917. '(a) Land finally recorded under Section 68 as *sir*-land in the record-of-rights of the current settlement; (b) land declared under Section 106, clause (c), to be *sir*-land; and (c) land in Sambalpur territory recorded as *bhogra* in the record-of-rights of the current settlement.'

SIR-RIGHT. U.P. Act III, 1926. 'The sum of all special rights conferred on *sir*-holders by this Act and by the United Provinces Land Revenue Act 1901, and includes the right to exclusive possession of the *sir* against co-sharers of the *sir*-holders in the proprietary right, subject to a liability to account for profits.'

SIWAI INCOME. M.P. Act I, 1951. Income of a *zamindar* from various miscellaneous sources such as *hats*, *bazars*, *grazings*, *village forests*, etc.

SMALL HOLDER. Guj. Act XXVII, 1961. 'An agriculturist cultivating less than one-eighth of the ceiling area, and who earns his livelihood principally by agriculture or by agricultural labour.'

Kcl. Act IV, 1961. 'A person who does not fall within either of the following categories, namely, (i) person having more than ten acres of double-crop *nilam* or its equivalent as landowner or intermediary, or partly as landowner and partly as intermediary, or having an extent of land in one or both of the above capacities which together with the extent of land in his possession as owner, or as tenant of land not subject to resumption under Section 10, will exceed ten acres of double-crop *nilam* or its equivalent; (ii) persons having in possession more than five acres of double-crop *nilam* or its equivalent as owner, or as tenant of land not subject to resumption under Section 10, or partly as owner and partly as such tenant.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A landlord who does not have interest in land exceeding eight standard acres or twenty-

four acres in extent, whichever is less, as owner, intermediary, or cultivating tenant or in two or more of the above capacities, so that the extent of non-resumable land in his possession as owner, or as cultivating tenant, or partly as owner and partly as cultivating tenant, does not exceed (i) four standard acres; or (ii) four acres in extent, whichever is greater. (Exp. For purposes of this clause a person who is in possession of, or had interest in, land exceeding the limits specified in this clause immediately before the 18th December, 1957, but the extent of land was reduced to the said limits or below by partition or transfer affected after the date mentioned above, shall not be deemed to be a small holder; nor shall such partition or transfer entitle the allottee or transferee to exercise the rights of a small-holder in respect of the land allotted or transferred to him.)

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948 (as amended by Bom. Act XIII, 1956). 'An agriculturist cultivating land, less in area than an economic holding, who earns his livelihood principally by agriculture or by agricultural labour.'

Bom. Act XCIX, 1958. 'An agriculturist cultivating land less in area than a family holding who earns his livelihood principally by agriculture or by agricultural labour.'

Mah. Act XXVII, 1961. 'An agriculturist cultivating less than one-ninth of the ceiling area, and who earns his livelihood principally by agriculture or by agricultural labour.'

Ori. Act XXX, 1947. 'A person who holds land not exceeding six acres of wet land or twelve acres of other land, (Exp. (i) 'person' includes an undivided Hindu family; (ii) for the purpose of this clause, in the case of a person who holds wet land as well as other land, one acre of wet land shall be deemed to be equal to two acres of other land and *vice versa*).'

Pepsu. Act XIII, 1955. 'A landowner

whose entire land in the state does not exceed the permissible limit.'

SMALL LANDOWNER. Pun. Act X, 1952 and X, 1953. 'A landowner whose entire land in the State of Punjab does not exceed the permissible area. (Exp. In computing the area held by any particular landowner, the entire land owned by him in the State of Punjab as entered in the record-of-rights, shall be taken into account and if he is a joint owner, only his share shall be taken into account).'

SON. Ben. Act III, 1904. 'Includes a son born after the execution of a settlement and in the case of any one whose personal law permits adoption, includes also a son (i) duly adopted, either before or after the execution of the settlement by the adoptive father himself; or (ii) duly adopted to her deceased husband within five years after the death, by a widow, acting under authority, in writing and registered, lawfully conferred on her by him in that behalf.'

SPECIFIED TENANT. Bom. Act XVIII, 1950. '(i) An ante-alienation tenant; (ii) a permanent tenant; and (iii) a tenant of antiquity.'

SREEPADAM LAND. Kel. Act IV, 1961. Refers to land owned by the *Sreepadam* palace. *Sreepadam* lands were freehold lands belonging to the Travancore Maharaja's family.

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Means the lands registered in the revenue records as "*sreepadam vaka*" and known as *sreepadam* lands, but does not include *sreepadam thanathu* lands.'

SREEPANDARAVAKA LAND. Kel. Act IV, 1961. Land owned by Sree Padmanabhaswamy temple of Tri-vandrum.

STABLE LAND. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'Land which, because of facilities of irrigation, quality of the soil or other advantages, is capable of being regularly cultivated, and is de-

marked as stable land by the rent rate officer, or any other authority appointed for the purpose, and subject to the foregoing provisions, includes (i) land in the bed of a tank or *nadi* which dries up in time of *rabi* sowing; and (ii) *mal*, *gormia* or *parabund barani*.'

STANDARD ACRE. Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'In any area of the state except the transferred territory means (a) 0.8 acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at any rate above Rs. 15 per acre; or (b) one acre of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 10 and above but not exceeding Rs. 15 per acre; or (c) 1.2 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 8 and above but below Rs. 10 per acre; or (d) 1.6 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 6 and above but below Rs. 8 per acre; or (e) 1.75 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 4 and above but below Rs. 6 per acre; or (f) 2 acres of wet land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 4 per acre; or (g) 2.5 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 2 and above per acre; or (h) 3 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1.25 and above but below Rs. 2 per acre; or (i) 4 acres of dry land assessed to land revenue at any rate below Rs. 1.25 per acre.'

M.P. Act XX, 1960. 'One acre of perennially irrigated land or two acres of seasonally irrigated land or three acres of dry land.'

Mys. Act X, 1962. 'One acre of the first class of land or an extent equivalent thereto consisting of any one or more classes of land specified in Part A of Schedule I, determined in accordance with the formula in Part B of Schedule.'

Ori. Act V, 1955. 'One acre of wet land or two acres of dry land.'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'One acre of perennially irrigated land or two acres of seasonally irrigated land or three

acres of rainfed land or four acres of dry land.'

Pun. Acts X, 1952, and X, 1953, and Pepsu. Act VIII, 1953 and Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'A measure of area convertible into ordinary acres of any class of land according to the prescribed scale with reference to the quantity of yield and quality of soil.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'The area of land which, with reference to its productive capacity, situation, soil classification and other prescribed particulars, is found in the prescribed manner to be likely to yield ten *maunds* of wheat yearly; and in case of land not capable of producing wheat the other likely produce thereof shall, for the purpose of calculating a standard acre, be determined according to the prescribed scale so as to be equivalent in terms of money value to ten *maunds* of wheat.'

Ajm. Act III, 1955. '(a) In case of *chahi*-one land one acre of such land; (b) in case of *chahi*-two land and *talabi*-one land, one and a half acres of such land; (c) in the case of *chahi*-three, *talabi*-two, *abi*-one, *gormia*-one, and *mal*-one land, two acres of such land; (d) in the case of *talabi*-three, *abi*-two, *gormia*-two and *mal*-two land, three acres of such land; (e) in the case of any other class of land, four acres of such land.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'Means one acre of *lunga* or *nal*, or three acres of *tilla* land.'

STANDARD AREA. A.P. (T.A.) Act XL, 1956; Bom. Act LXII, 1947; Pun. Act I, 1948; Raj. Act XXIV, 1954 and Pepsu. Act V, 2007 Smt. 'In respect of any class of land means the area which the government may from time to time determine under Section 5 as the minimum area necessary for profitable cultivation in any particular local area, and includes a standard area revised under the said section.'

STATUTORY TENANT. U.P. Act III, 1926. 'A person who (a) is at the commencement of this Act a tenant of

land other than *sir*, grove-land, pasture land or land covered by water and used for the purpose of growing *singhara* or other similar produce, not being a permanent tenure holder or a tenant with a right of occupancy or a tenant holding from a permanent tenure-holder; or (b) is after the commencement of this Act admitted as tenant without a right of occupancy to land, other than *sir*, grove-land, pasture-land or land covered by water and used for the purpose of growing *singhara* or other similar produce; or (c) is after the commencement of this Act admitted by a permanent tenure-holder to the cultivation of land in his holding other than grove-land, pasture-land or land covered by water used for the purpose of growing *singhara* or other similar produce; and he is entitled to life-tenancy of his holding.'

STRIDHANA LAND. Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'Any land held on the date of the commencement of this Act by any female member of a family in her own name.'

A.P. Act X, 1961. 'Land held by a Hindu female as her *stridhana* property under the Hindu Law.'

SUB-DIVISION. J. & K. Act XXII, 1940. 'A part of an estate recorded as a sub-division, *patti*, *taraf* or *pana* in a record-of-rights, prepared under Section 30 of the Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Act of 1936 *Smt.*, provided it forms a compact block.'

SUB-DIVISION OF A SURVEY NUMBER. M.P. Act II, 1955. 'A portion of a survey number in respect of which the area and the land revenue payable are separately entered in the land records under an indicative number subordinate to that of the survey number of which it is a portion, and includes a recognised division of a survey number recognised under Section 67.'

SUB-INAM. Bom. Act XCVIII, 1958. 'A tenure on which land is held as

*dharmada*, *kamipasa*, or *varduka* land or otherwise under a grant made by an *inamdar*, but does not include land held for service as revenue or police *patel* under a grant made by the *inamdar*.'

SUB-INTERMEDIARY. U.P. Act IX, 1957. 'Land holder of a sub-tenant other than (i) a sub-tenant of grove-land, (ii) a sub-tenant referred to in sub-section 4 of Section 47, of the U.P. Tenancy Act 1939; and (iii) a sub-tenant referred to in the proviso to sub-section (b) of Section 27 of the U.P. Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1947.'

SUB-LAMBARDAR. C.P. Act XVIII, 1881. 'A person appointed in a manner prescribed, to represent the inferior proprietary body of a *mahal* in its relations with the superior proprietors.'

SUB-PROPRIETOR. U.P. Act III, 1901 (as amended by U.P. Act XI, 1941). 'In Agra means a person having an inferior but hereditary and transferable proprietary interest in land, with whom a sub-settlement has been made under the provisions of this Act or of any other law for the time being in force.'

Ori. Act II, 1913. 'One who in the course of a settlement of land revenue, has executed an engagement for the payment of his land-revenue through a proprietor or another sub-proprietor; and includes also (i) persons holding land, the title to hold which for a payment fixed in perpetuity was declared valid by the Cuttack Land-revenue Regulation 1805; and (ii) successors-in-interest of any person aforesaid.'

SUB-TENANT. Tra. Act V, 1896. 'One who holds land under a *kudiyani*.'

C.P. Act XI, 1898. 'A tenant who is not an absolute occupancy tenant or an occupancy-tenant and who holds land from another tenant or from a *malik-maqbuza* or from the holder of a survey number, is a sub-tenant.'

M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'A person who holds land from a *pukka* tenant or an ordinary tenant or from the holder of a service holding or from a concessional holder.'

Bho. Act VII, 1953. 'A person who holds a parcel of *khudkasht* land from a *jagirdar* and is, or, but for a contract, would be, liable to pay rent for such land to that *jagirdar*.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A person who holds land from the tenant, or from a rent-free grantee, or from a grantee at a favourable rate of rent and by whom rent is payable.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A person in any part of the state, by whatever name designated, who holds land from the tenant thereof and by whom rent is, or, but for a special contract express or implied, would be, payable.'

U.P. Act III, 1926. 'A tenant who holds land from a tenant thereof other than a permanent tenure-holder, or from a rent-free grantee thereof, who is liable to have rent fixed under Section 187 of this Act.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'A person who holds land from the tenant thereof other than a permanent tenure-holder or from a grove-holder or from a rent-free grantee, or from a grantee at favourable rate of rent and by whom rent is, or, but for a contract express or implied, would be payable.'

SUPERDGIDAR. M.B. Act XIII, 1951. 'A person to whom is handed over the village or part of the village of a *zamindar* who becomes defaulter at any time after settlement or who absents himself from the village without making arrangements for his *zamindari*.'

SUPERIOR HOLDER. Bom. Act V, 1879 and Mys. Act IV, 1888, A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. 'A holder entitled to receive from other holders rent or land revenue on account of lands held by them, whether or not such holder pays land-revenue to the government on account of such lands.'

SURPLUS LANDS. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. 'Area held by the land-owner in excess of four and a half family holdings for the local area concerned, subject to other provisions in Section 53 C.'

SURRENDER DEED. Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A document executed by a cultivating *verumpattamdar* affecting his rights or status as tenant.'

SURVEY NUMBER. Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'A portion of land of which the area and other particulars are separately entered under an indicative number in the survey records of the village, town or city in which it is situated, and includes a recognised share of a survey number.'

C.P. Act XVIII, 1881. 'A local area held by, or intended to be settled with, a *raiyat* under a separate assessment of land-revenue in a village or estate which is property of the Government.'

M.P. Act II, 1955. 'A portion of land formed into, or recognised as a survey number at the last preceding revenue survey, or subsequently recognised as such, by the Deputy Commissioner, in respect of which the area and the land revenue payable are separately entered under an indicative number in the land records, and includes, in Central Provinces and Merged Territories, any portion of land entered in the land records under an indicative number known as *khalsa* number.'

## T

TAHSILDAR. Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. The chief administrative officer of a *tahsil* or *taluka*, which is an administrative sub-division of a district.

TALUKDAR, (TALUQDAR). Bom. Act LXII, 1949. A type of landlord 'holding a *taluka*, dependency or a specified area and having defined rights in land and/or land revenue thereof.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'A *talukdar* whose name stood on the tribute list maintained by the late Political Agency on the 11th August 1947, or who owned an estate on political tenure subject to administrative changes on the 14th August 1947, and includes any *bhagdar* and *peta bhagdar* or any heir or successor of such person provided that where the great-grandfather, grandfather, or father of any *talukdar* is alive, only the great-grandfather, grandfather or the father, as the case may be, who is alive shall be deemed to be *talukdar* for the purposes of this Act.'

TALUKDARI LAND. Bom. Act LXII, 1949. 'Land forming part of a *talukdar* estate, and includes land forming part of such estate and held by a couple of a *talukdar's* family for the purpose of maintenance.'

TALUKDARI MAHAL. U.P. Act III, 1901. An estate in Oudh to which the provisions of the Oudh Estate Act I of 1869 apply, and *talukdar* means the proprietor of such an estate.

TALUKDARI TENURE. Bom. Act LXII, 1949. A system of land tenure (analogous to *zamindari*) involving a hereditary class of landlords called *talukdars*.

TANK FISHERY. W.B. Act I, 1954. 'A reservoir, or place for the storage of water, whether formed naturally or by excavation or by construction of embankment, which is being used for pisciculture or for fishing, together with the sub-soil and the banks of such reservoir or place, except such portion of the banks as are included in a homestead or in a garden or orchard and includes any right of pisciculture or fishing in such reservoir or place.'

TAPPA. Bih. Act XIV, 1949 and M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. A part of a *pargana* in charge of a *naib-tahsildar*. "A small tract or division of a country, smaller than a *pargana* but comprising one or more villages." (W).

TAQAVI, (TAKAVI). U.P. Act I, 1959. "An advance or loan made to agriculturists to make improvements, buy seed, cattle, etc." (B.P.)

TARWAD, (TARAVAD). Coc. Act VIII, 1118 M.E. and Mds. Act XXII, 1933. 'The group of persons forming a joint family with community of property governed by *Marumakkathayam* Law of inheritance.' "The family group or 'house-communion' managed by elders." (B.P.)

TASDIC ALLOWANCE. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'Maintenance allowance payable to religious, educational or charitable institutions after the abolition of the *zamindaris*.' "... fixed amount of scale of expenditure for any special purpose..." (W.)

TAVAZHI. Coc. Act VIII, 1118 M.E. and Mds. Act XXII, 1933. 'Used in relation to a female means the group of persons consisting of that female, her children and all her descendants in the female line, and used in relation to a male, means, the *tavazhi* of the mother of that male.'

TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'Any estate not being a revenue-free or permanently-settled estate or an acknowledged estate.'

TEMPORARY LEASE. Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'In relation to an estate or tenure, means, a lease from year to year or for a term of years, commonly known as *theca* but does not include a lease of mines and minerals comprised in such estate or tenure.'

TENANCY. J. & K. Act II, 1923. 'A parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant of a land under one lease or engagement or one set of conditions, but may comprise land held by a tenant partly in right of occupancy and partly without such right.'

TENANT. A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950. To be a tenant one should be lawfully cultivating land belonging to



another and he should not be '(a) a member of the landholder's family; (b) a servant on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop-share, or hired labour working under the personal supervision of the landholder or of any member of his family; and (c) a mortgagee in possession. (Exp. One was a tenant if he was declared to be so by the *tahsildar*, which declaration was not set aside by a superior authority, and one was treated as tenant if he was declared not to be a tenant by the *tahsildar*, but that declaration was set aside by superior authorities).'

Ass. Act III, 1935, and Ass. Act XXI, 1954. 'A person who holds land under another person, and is, or, but for a special contract express or implied, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person: provided that a person who holds land immediately under the Government is not a tenant within the meaning of this definition.'

Ass. Act I, 1957, Bih. Acts. VIII, 1885 and VI, 1908. 'A person who holds land under another person and is, or, but for a special contract, would be liable to pay rent for that land to that other person and includes a person who cultivates the land of another person on condition of delivering a share of the produce.'

Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'An agriculturist who holds land on lease from *girasdar* or a person claiming through him, and includes a person who is deemed to be a tenant under the provisions of this Act.'

J. & K. Act II, 1923. 'Any person who holds land under the State or under another person, and is, or but for a special contract in that behalf, would be, liable to pay rent for that land, to the state or to that person, but does not include (a) an inferior landholder; or (b) a person to whom a holding has been transferred, or an estate or holding has been let on farm, for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as

such; or (c) a mortgage of the rights of a landholder.'

Mds. Act I, 1900. 'With its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes a person who as lessee, sub-lessee, mortgagee or sub-mortgagee or in good faith believing himself to be a lessee, sub-lessee, mortgagee or sub-mortgagee of land, is in possession thereof, or who, with the *bona fide* intention of attorning and paying the customary rent to the person entitled to cultivate or let waste-land, but without the permission of such person, brings such land under cultivation and is in occupation thereof as cultivator.'

Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'Any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other consideration, for his being allowed by another to enjoy the land of the latter, and includes an intermediary, a *kanamdar*, a *kanam-kuzhikanamdar*, a *kuzhikanamdar*, a *verumpattamdar* of any description and the holder of a *kuḍiyiruppu*.'

Coc. Act XV, 1113 M.E. 'The term includes a person who, as *kanam* tenant, lessee, sub-lessee, mortgagee or sub-mortgagee or in good faith believing himself to be a *kanam*-tenant, lessee or a sub-lessee, mortgagee or a sub-mortgagee of land, is in possession thereof or who with the *bona fide* intention attorning and paying a reasonable rent to the person entitled to cultivate or let waste land but without the permission of such a person brings such land under cultivation and is in occupation thereof as cultivator.'

Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other consideration, for his being allowed by another, to possess and to enjoy the land of the latter, and includes (a) an intermediary, (b) a *verumpattamdar* of any description, (c) a *kanamdar*, (d) a *kanam-kuzhikanamdar*, (e) a *kuzhikanamdar*, (f) a *punam* or *kumri* cultivator, (g) a licensee in Kuttanad Taluk, (h) a *varomdar*, (i) an *odacharthudar* or

any persons claiming under an *oda-charthudar* referred to in Section 4, (j) the holder of *kudiyiruppu*, (k) a *vechupakuthidar*, (l) the holder of *chalvani* lease, and (m) a *mulgenidar*, but shall not include a person holding land under a transaction known as *irakkipanayam*.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'Any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other considerations, for his being allowed by another to possess and to enjoy the land of the latter, and includes (a) an intermediary, (b) a *kanamdar*, (c) a *kanam-kuzhikanamdar*, (d) a *kuzhikanamdar*, (e) a *mulgenidar*, (f) a *verumpattamdar* of any description (including a customary *verumpattamdar*), (g) the holder of *chalgeni* lease, (h) the holder of a *kudiyiruppu*, (i) the holder of a *vaidageni* lease, and (j) a person who is deemed to be a tenant, under sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10.'

C.P. Act XVIII, 1881. 'A person who holds land of another person, and is, or, but for a special contract, would be liable to pay rent for that land to that other person; but it does not include a farmer, mortgagee or *thekadar* of proprietary rights. (Exp. (i) An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant; (ii) the holder of a survey number in a village let in farm by the government, or held by a *gaontia* in the Sambalpur District, is a tenant of the farmer or *gaontia* for the time being; (iii) A person who is not an absolute occupancy-tenant or an occupancy-tenant and who holds land from a *malik-maqbuza* or from the holder of a survey number is a sub-tenant of that land.)' (These explanations were substituted for the original viz., 'An inferior proprietor is not as such, a tenant' by the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1889.)

C.P. Act I, 1920. 'A person who holds land of another person, and is, or, but for a contract, would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but does not include (a) a far-

mer, mortgagee or a *thekadar* of proprietary rights; or (b) a person to whom only the right to cut grass or to graze cattle, or to grow *singhara* or to propagate or to collect lac is granted; or (c) a servant holding land as his remuneration and not liable to pay any rent. (Exp. An inferior proprietor is not, as such, a tenant).'

M.B. Act LXVI, 1950. 'Is one who holds land, for agricultural purposes, from the government or from an assignee of the proprietary rights and who is, or, but for a contract, would be, liable to pay rent for his holding, but does not include (i) a concessional holder, (ii) a holder of a service holding as defined under Section 99, and (iii) a person to whom only the right to cut grass or graze cattle or propagate to collect lac has been granted.'

M.P. Act XX, 1959. 'A person holding land from a *bhoomiswami* as an occupancy tenant under the provision in Chapter XIV of this Act.'

Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'Any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other consideration for his being allowed by another to enjoy the land of the latter under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes (i) any such person who continues in possession of the land after the determination of the tenancy agreement; (ii) the heirs, assignees, legal representatives of such person, or persons deriving rights through such persons; and (iii) a cultivating tenant.'

Bom. Act V, 1879 and Mys. Act IV, 1888. 'A person who holds by a right derived from a superior holder called his 'landlord' or from his landlord's predecessor in title.'

Bom. Act XXIX, 1939. 'A person lawfully cultivating any land belonging to another person shall be deemed to be a tenant if such land is not cultivated personally by the owner and if such person is not (a) a member of the owner's family, or (b) a servant on wages payable in cash or in kind'

but not in crop-share or a hired labourer cultivating the land under the personal supervision of the owner or any member of the owner's family unless the owner has within one year of the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1946, made an application to the *Mamlatdar* within whose jurisdiction the land is situated for a declaration that the person is not a tenant. When an application under the above has been made and the *Mamlatdar* refuses to make such a declaration and the *Mamlatdar's* decision is not set aside by the Collector in appeal under sub-section 3 of Section 13, or by the Provincial Government under Section 28, the person shall be deemed to be a tenant for the purposes of this Act.

Bom. Act LXVII, 1948 (as amended by Bom. Act XXXVIII, 1957). 'A person lawfully cultivating any land belonging to another person shall be deemed to be a tenant if such land is not cultivated personally by the owner and if such person is not (a) a member of the owner's family, or (b) a servant on wages payable in cash or kind but not in crop-share or a hired labourer cultivating the land under the personal supervision of the owner or any member of the owner's family, or (c) a mortgagee in possession. (Exp. (i) A person shall not be deemed to be a tenant under this Section if such person has been on an application made by the owner of the land as provided under Section 2-A of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, declared by a competent authority not to be a tenant. (ii) when any land is cultivated by a widow or a minor or a person who is subject to physical or mental disability or a serving member of the armed forces through a tenant then notwithstanding anything contained in Exp. I to clause (b) of Section 2, such tenant shall be deemed to be a tenant within the meaning of this Section). (Note: Explanations as added by Bom. Act XXXVIII, 1957).

Bom. Act LXV, 1959. '(a) In the case of an *ijara* land, is a person who on the 24th day of July 1959 was in possession of land out of the *ijara* land on payment of land revenue or rent in cash or kind to the *ijaradar* and who continues, or is deemed to continue, in possession of such land, on the appointed day and in the event of the death of such person after the 24th July 1959, includes his heirs; and (b) in the case of an *aghat* land a lessee holding such land from the *aghat* holder under a lease lawfully subsisting on the 24th day of July 1959, and who continues or is deemed to continue in possession of such land on the appointed day and in the event of the death of such lessee after the 24th day of July 1959, includes his heirs.'

Mys. Acts XIII, 1952 and XIV, 1957. 'An agriculturist who holds land on lease from a landlord and includes a person who is deemed to be a tenant under the provisions of this Act.'

Mys. Acts XXXVII, 1961 and X, 1962. 'An agriculturist who holds land on lease from a landlord and includes an agriculturist, who is or is deemed to be a tenant under any law for the time being in force. (Exp. A person who enters into a contract to cut grass or to gather fruits or other produce in any land shall not on that account only be deemed to be a tenant.)'

Bih. and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'A person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person.'

Ori. Act III, 1948. 'A person who under the system generally known as *bhag*, *sanja*, *kata* or the like, cultivates the land of another on condition of delivering to that person (1) either a share of the produce, or (2) an estimated value of a portion of the produce, or (3) a fixed quantity of produce, or (4) produce or its estimated value partly in any one of the ways described above. But the term excludes (a) a member of the person's

family, and (b) a servant or hired labourer cultivating the land under personal supervision of the landlord or any member of his family, on payment of wages, but not by way of share in the produce of the land.' (Note. Ori. Act V, 1955 added: '(c) a person holding land directly under government with permanent and hereditary rights of cultivation therein as payment of rent either wholly or partly in cash.')

Ori. Act XVI, 1952. 'Includes occupancy *raiyat*, non-occupancy *raiyat* or any other person in cultivating possession of land or actually cultivating land for himself or for others, including their mortgagee or assignee in possession, but does not include hired labourers. (Exp. A proprietor or a ruler of merged territories, when in cultivating possession shall be deemed to be a tenant for the purpose of this Act in respect of his home farm and private land.)'

Ori. Act XVI, 1960. 'A person who has no rights in the land of another but under the system generally known as *bhag*, *sanja*, or *kata* or such similar expression or under any other system, law, contract, custom or usage, personally cultivates such land on payment of rent in cash or in kind or in both or on condition of delivery to that person (a) either a share of the produce of such land, or (b) the estimated value of a portion of the crop raised on the land, or (c) a fixed quantity of produce irrespective of yield from the land, or (d) produce or its estimated value partly in any of the ways described above and partly in another.'

Pun. Act XVI, 1887. 'A person who holds land under another person, and is, or, but for a special contract, would be liable to pay rent for that land to that other person; but does not include (1) an inferior *lambardar* or (2) a mortgagee of the rights of *lambardar*, or (3) a person to whom a holding has been transferred or an estate or holding has been let in farm

under the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887, for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear, or (4) a person who takes from the crown a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of sub-letting it.'

Raj. Ord. IX, 1949. 'Is the person by whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be payable, and, except when the contrary intention appears, includes a sub-tenant, but does not include a trespasser.'

Ajm. Act XLII, 1950. 'A person who holds land of another person and is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person and except when a contrary intention appears includes a sub-tenant, but does not include (a) a person to whom a tenancy holding is transferred otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, (b) except as otherwise provided, a rent-free grantee, a grantee at a favourable rate of rent or a holder of village service grant, and (c) a person to whom only the right to cut grass or to graze cattle is granted, whether with or without consideration.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'A person by whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be, payable in respect of a *jagir* and save as otherwise expressly provided, includes a sub-tenant, but does not include a lessee for a fixed term of years.'

Raj. Act XXIV, 1954. 'A person by whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be, payable and includes a cotenant, a tenant of *khudkash*, a tenant-at-will, a groveholder, a sub-tenant or a mortgagee of tenancy right, but does not include a trespasser.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A person by whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be payable, and except when the contrary intention appears, shall include (a) in the Abu area a permanent tenant or a

protected tenant; (b) In the Ajmer Area, an exproprietary tenant or an occupancy tenant or a hereditary tenant or a non-occupancy tenant or a *bhooswami* or a *kashtkar*; (c) in the Sunel area, an exproprietary tenant or a *pukka* tenant or an ordinary tenant; (d) a co-tenant; (e) a grove-holder; (f) a village servant; (g) a tenant of *khudkash*; (h) a mortgagee of tenancy right; and (i) a sub-tenant; but shall not include a grantee at a favourable rate of rent or an *ijaradar* or a *thekadar* or a trespasser.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'A person by whom rent is, or, but for a contract, express or implied, would be, payable and, except when the contrary intention appears, includes a sub-tenant, but does not include a mortgagee of proprietary or under-proprietary rights, a grove-holder, a rent-free grantee, a grantee at a favourable rate of rent or, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, an under-proprietor, a permanent lessee or a *thekadar*.'

U.P. Act VI, 1953. 'Includes a *maurusi* tenant a *ghair maurusi* tenant as recognised in the *dastur-ul-amal* of Jaunsar Bawar or a tenant holding land in lieu of service.'

U.P. Act XXI, 1954. 'Includes a *sirtan* but does not include a *khaikar* or *maurusidar*.'

Ben. Act VIII, 1885 (as amended by Ben. Act IV, 1928). 'One who holds land under another person and is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that person: Provided that a person who under the system generally known as '*adhi*', '*barga*' or '*bhag*' cultivates the land of another person on condition of delivering a share of the produce to that person is not a tenant, unless (i) such person has been expressly admitted to be a tenant by the landlord in any document executed by him or executed in his favour and accepted by him, or (ii) he has been or is held by a civil court to be a tenant.' (Note: The proviso was in-

serted by Section 4(a) of the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1928).

H.P. Act XV, 1954. 'A person who holds land under another person and is, or, but for a contract, to the contrary, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person, but it does not include (a) an inferior landowner, or (b) a mortgagee of the rights of landowner, or (c) a person to whom a holding has been transferred or an estate has been let in farm under the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1887, as in force in Himachal Pradesh, immediately before the 26th January 1950, for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue or of a sum recoverable as such an arrear, or (d) a person who takes from the state government a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of sub-letting it.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960, 'A person who cultivates or holds the land of another person under an agreement, express or implied on condition of paying therefor rent in cash or in kind or delivering a share of the produce and includes a person who cultivates or holds land of another person on payment of *lousal* or under the system generally known as *bhag*, *adhi* or *barga*. The interests of a tenant in the land held by him shall be hereditary but save as otherwise provided in this Act, shall not be transferable.'

TENANTS HAVING RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY. Pun. Act XVI, 1887. 'A tenant (a) who at the commencement of this Act has for more than two generations in the male line of descent through a grandfather or grand-uncle and for a period of not less than twenty years, been occupying land paying no rent therefor beyond the amount of land revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon; or (b) who having owned land, and having ceased to be landowner thereof otherwise than by forfeiture to the government or than by any voluntary Act, has, since he ceased to be land-

owner, continuously occupied the land; or (c) who, in a village or estate in which he settled along with or was settled by, the founder thereof as a cultivator therein, occupied land on the 21st of October 1868, and has continuously occupied the land since that date; or (d) who being *jagirdar* of the estate or any part of the estate in which the land occupied by him is situate, has continuously occupied the land for not less than twenty years, or having been such *jagirdar*, occupied the land while he was *jagirdar*, and has continuously occupied for not less than twenty years.'

H.P. Act XV, 1954. 'A tenant (a) who at the commencement of this Act has for a period of not less than twelve years been occupying land paying no rent therefor beyond the amount of the land revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon; or (b) who having owned land and having ceased to be landowner thereof otherwise than by forfeiture to the government or than by any voluntary Act, has, since he ceased to be landowner, continuously occupied the land; or (c) who has broken up land for cultivation, has a right of occupancy in the land so occupied or in the land so broken up for cultivation.'

TENANT HOLDING ON SPECIAL TERMS IN OUDH. U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'Every tenant in Oudh holding under a special agreement or a judicial decision made or passed before the passing of the Oudh Rent Act 1886, shall be called a tenant holding on special terms.' They have all rights and liabilities as those conferred on occupancy tenants in Oudh, subject to the terms of the agreement or decree.

TENURE. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951 and Ben. Act VIII, 1885. The interest of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder.

Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'The interest of a tenure-holder and includes an under-

tenure, but does not include a *mundari khunt-kattidari* tenancy.'

Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'The interests of a tenure holder or an under-tenure-holder and includes a *ghatwali* tenure and a share in or of a tenure, but does not include a *mundari khunt-kattidari* tenancy or a *bhuinhari* tenure.'

Bih. Act XX, 1954. 'The interests of a tenure-holder or an under-tenure-holder and includes (i) a *ghatwali* tenure, (ii) a tenure created for the maintenance of any person and commonly known as *khorphosh*, *babuana*, etc., and (iii) a share in or of a tenure, but does not include a *mundari khunt-kattidari* tenancy within the meaning of the Chota Nagpur tenancy Act of 1908 or a *bhuinhari* tenure prepared and confirmed under the Chota Nagpur Tenure Act 1869.'

Ben. Act VII, 1868. 'Includes all interests in land, whether rent paying or *lakhiraj* (other than estates), and all fisheries, which, by the terms of the grants creating the same or by the custom of the country are transferable, whether such tenures are resumable or not, and whether the right of selling or bringing them to sale for an arrear of rent may or may not have been especially reserved by stipulation in any instrument.'

TENURE-HOLDER. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951. 'A person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or of bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it and includes 'permanent tenure holder' and *jotidar* within the meaning of Section 6 of the Goalpara Tenancy Act and also includes the successor-in-interest of a person who has acquired such a right and a person who holds such right in trust, and where a tenure-holder is a minor or of unsound mind or an idiot, his guardian, committee or other legal curator.'

Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'A person who has acquired from a proprietor or

from any other tenure-holder, a right to hold or for the purpose of collecting rent or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it and includes also the successors-in-interest of persons who have acquired such right and a person who holds such right in trust, and, where a tenure holder is a minor or of unsound mind or an idiot, his guardian, committee or other legal curator.'

Bih. Act XX, 1954. 'A person who has acquired from a proprietor or from any other tenure holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rent or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it and includes (i) the successor-in-interest of persons who have acquired such right, (ii) a person who holds such right in trust, (iii) a holder of a tenure created for the maintenance of any person, (iv) a *ghatwal* and the successors-in-interest, and (v) where a tenure holder is a minor or of unsound mind or an idiot, his guardian, committee or other legal curator.'

M.P. Act II, 1955. 'A person holding land from the State Government as a *bhumiswami* or a *bhumidhar*.'

M.P. Act XX, 1959. 'A person who holds land from the State Government and who is, or, deemed to be a *bhooswami* under the provisions of this Code.'

Bom. Act LVII, 1958. '(i) A *talukdar*, (ii) a *kaul* holder, (iii) an *inamdar*, (iv) a holder, (v) a *jagirdar*, or, as the case may be, a cadet of his family, (vi) an alienee, or (vii) holder of a political *inam*, within the meaning of the relevant Land Tenure Abolition Laws.'

Ori. Act II, 1913. 'Primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder, a right to hold and for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and successors-in-interest of such persons. When the area held by a tenant exceeds thirty-three acres, the tenant shall be presumed to be a

tenure holder until the contrary is shown.'

U.P. Act V, 1954. 'A *bhumidar*, or a *sirdar* of the land concerned and unless the context otherwise requires, shall also include *adhivasi* or *asami*.'

U.P. Act I, 1961. 'An individual or a person who is the holder of a holding.'

Ben. Act VIII, 1885. 'Primarily a person who has acquired from a proprietor or from another tenure-holder a right to hold land for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing it under cultivation by establishing tenants on it, and includes successors-in-interest of persons who acquired such a right. Where the area held by a tenant exceeds one hundred *bighas* of land he was considered as a tenure holder until the contrary was shown.'

Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'A person who holds land directly under and is liable to pay land revenue for that land to the state, and sub-tenure holder is a person who holds land from a tenure-holder or *gaon sabha*, and is liable to pay rent therefor to the tenure holder or *gaon sabha*.'

H.P. Act X, 1954. 'A landowner or a tenant of the land concerned.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'A person who has acquired from an intermediary the right to hold lands for the purpose of collecting rents or bringing them under cultivation by establishing tenants thereon.'

TENURE-LAND. Bom.- Act LVII, 1958. '(i) *talukdari* land (ii) *kauli* or *kattuban* land, (iii) *inam* land, (iv) *jagir* land, (v) service *inam* land, (vi) alienated land or (vii) land held as political *inam* within the meaning of the relevant Tenure Abolition Law.'

THARISU. Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'Cultivable land which is not *nilam*, garden, *paramba*, or *palliyal* land.' Assessed waste; also lands left fallow.

THEKA (THIKA). Raj. Act III, 1955. A contract or a farm.

**THEKADAR (THIKADAR).** U.P. Act III, 1926. 'A farmer or other lessee of proprietary rights in land, and in particular of the right to receive rents or profits.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1939. 'A farmer or other lessee of the rights in land of a proprietor, and under-proprietor or a permanent lessee or mortgagee in possession and in particular of the right to receive rents or profits, but does not include an under-proprietor or a permanent lessee.'

U.P. Act XVII, 1960. 'Lessee of the rights in *khaikari* land of a *hissedar*.'

Bih. Act VII, 1908 and M.P. Act I, 1951. 'One who holds a lease contract.' 'A farmer, lease-holder, a middleman, one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated amount to the proprietor. One who farms a licence for the sale of spirituous liquors, or the like.' (W.)

**THIKA-TENANT.** W.B. Act II, 1949.

'Any person who holds, whether under a written lease or otherwise, land under another person, and, is, or, but for a special contract, would be liable to pay rent, at a monthly or at any other periodical rate, for that land to that another person, and has created or acquired by purchase or gift any structure on such land for a residential, manufacturing or business purpose and includes the successors-in-interest of such person, but does not include a person (a) who holds such land under that another person in perpetuity; or (b) who holds such land under that another person under a registered lease, in which the duration of the lease is expressly stated to be for a period of not less than twelve years; or (c) who holds such land under that another person and uses or occupies such land as a *khattal*.'

**THIRD TENANT FOR LIFE.** Ben. Act III, 1904. 'The person appointed by a settlement made under this Act to take a settled estate on the death of the second tenant for life, or who, on the surrender by the second tenant

for life, takes his interest under the settlement.'

**THRESHING FLOOR.** H.P. Act XV, 1954. 'Any place where any agricultural produce including potatoes and ginger crop is separated or gathered by any mechanical or other means.'

**TILLER.** J. & K. Act XVII, 2007 *Smt.* 'A person who tills land with his own hands, and with reference to land held by a proprietor has, on the date of the commencement of this Act, been in cultivating possession of such land and includes a tenant who after 1st *baisakh*, 2004 *Smt.*, has been ejected otherwise than in due course of law or has ceased to cultivate land owing to reasons beyond his control, but does not include (i) a trespasser, (ii) a servant who is paid in cash or in kind for his services, (iii) a person who is not the actual beneficiary, and (iv) a hired labourer.'

**TILLER'S DAY.** Bom. Act XIII, 1956. 'The date (April 1st 1957) from which, subject to other provisions, every tenant shall be deemed to have purchased from his landlord, free of all encumbrances, the land held by him as tenant.'

**TOPE.** Mds. Act LVIII, 1961. 'Any land containing groups of fruit or nut-bearing trees including palmyra trees, constituting the main crop in such land, whether of spontaneous or artificial growth and includes orchards, but does not include trees on such bunds as are not within or adjunct to such crops of trees.'

**TRESPASSER.** Raj. Ord. IX, 1949 and Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A person who takes or retains possession of land without authority or who prevents another person from occupying land duly let out to him.'

Man. Act XXXIII, 1960. 'Any person who occupies or continues to occupy any land belonging to government without lawful authority.'



TRIBUTE. Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'In relation to a *jagir* includes *rekh*, *rakam*, *chatund*, *chakri* or other charges of a similar nature.'

TRUST. Ass. Act XVIII, 1951 and Bih. Act XXX, 1950. 'Includes any express or constructive trust created or existing for a public purpose of a charitable or religious nature and a Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist or any other religious or charitable endowment.'

TRUSTEE. Ori. Act V, 1963. 'In relation to a trust estate means a person in whom, either alone or in association with other persons, such estate is vested or any person who for the time being, either alone or in association with some other persons, administers such estate and includes (i) in the case of a *math*, the head of the *math*; (ii) in the case of *wakf*, a *mutawalli* of such a *wakf*; (iii) in the case of a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, its governing body; and (iv) in the case of any other trust the person legally competent to act in respect thereof.'

TRUST ESTATE. Ori. Act V, 1963. An estate the whole of the net income whereof under any trust or other legal obligation has been dedicated exclusively to charitable or religious purposes of a public nature without any reservation of pecuniary benefit to any individual. (Exp. The salary, remuneration or any allowance payable to a *mutawalli* in the case of *wakf* or to a trustee in any other case including a *sabayat* of a Hindu Religious Trust, not exceeding 15 per cent of the income dedicated exclusively to charitable or religious purposes shall not be deemed to be a reservation of a pecuniary benefit to any individual within the meaning of this clause).

TUNGVA PLANTATION. U.P. Act I, 1951. 'The system of afforestation under which the plantation of forest trees, in accordance with a scientific

system, is done in the initial stages simultaneously with the cultivation of agricultural crop which ceases when the young trees begin to form a canopy and make further cultivation of agricultural crops impossible.'

## U

UBARIDAR. V.P. Act XI, 1952. 'A *jagirdar* liable to pay enhanced income (or *ubari*) as revenue to the state.'

UDHAD TENURE. Bom. Act XXXV, 1959. 'The tenure on which *udhad* land is held, being partially exempt from payment of land revenue.' The term '*udhar*' or '*udhad*', signified the lump; and implied that the petty estate was assessed to a lump sum without any field-to-field reckoning.

UGADIA TENURE. Bom. Act XXXV, 1959. 'A tenure prevailing in certain parts of Broach district in which land is held on payment to the state government of a fixed and immutable assessment, such assessment being not liable to be enhanced in accordance with the provisions of the Code, except on a breach of conditions annexed to the tenure.'

ULKUDI. Mds. Act XIV, 1930 (as adapted to Adaptation of Laws Order 1957). 'A hut in any portion of a land 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.' 'A resident hereditary tenant of the '*mirasi*' villages.' (B.P.) Opposed to this there was '*porakudi*' meaning a non-hereditary or casual tenant.

UMLI. A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. A kind of grant similar to *mukhta* in which the government is entitled to a two-thirds share and the grantee to a one-third, the former being paid like *pan mukhta*.

**UNAUTHORISED HOLDER.** Bom. Acts I, 1959 and XXXV, 1962, and Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. 'A person in possession of a *watan* land without any right or under a lease, mortgage, sale, gift or any other kind of alienation thereof which is null and void under the existing *watan* law.'

**UNDER-PROPRIETOR.** U.P. Act III, 1901. 'In Oudh, a person possessing hereditary and transferable right in land who is, or but for a judicial decision or contract would be, liable to pay rent therefor.'

Ajm. Act III, 1955. 'A person (a) who holds land from any *istimarardar*, *jagirdar* or a *bhoomia* in the *istimari* estate, *jagir*, or *bhoom*, as the case may be, and (b) who is recognised as a proprietor of such land and is recorded as an under-proprietor (*malik adna*) in the record of rights.'

**UNDER-RAIYAT.** Bih. Act XXII, 1956. 'A tenant holding, whether immediately or mediately, under a *raiyyat*.'

Tri. Act XLIII, 1960. 'A person who cultivates or holds the land of a *raiyyat* under an agreement, express or implied, on condition of paying therefor rent in cash or in kind or delivering a share of the produce and includes a person who cultivates or holds land of a *raiyyat* under the system generally known as '*bhag*', '*adhi*' or '*barga*'. The interests of an under-*raiyyat* in any land held by him as such shall be hereditary but, save as otherwise provided in this Act, shall not be transferable.'

**UNDER-TENURE ESTATE.** Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. 'Means (i) An estate within the meaning of Section 3, clause (2) (a), of the Estate Land Act, after excluding therefrom every portion which is itself an estate under Section 3, clause 2 (b) or 2 (e) of that Act; or (ii) an estate within the meaning of Section 3, clause 2 (b) or 2 (c) of the Estate Land Act, after excluding therefrom every portion

which is itself an estate under Section 3, clause 2 (c) of that Act.'

**UNECONOMIC HOLDING.** Ajm. Act III, 1955. 'A holding less than eight standard acres.'

Del. Act VIII, 1954. 'A holding less than eight standard acres, which according to local conditions is not sufficient to maintain a family unit consisting of a person, his minor children, his wife or her husband, as the case may be, and if the person himself is a minor his father and mother.'

**UNRECORDED CO-TENANT.** U.P. Act X, 1949. 'Any person claiming to be entitled as co-tenant of a holding along with the recorded tenants thereof but whose name is not recorded in the record of rights thereto.'

**UNSECURED DEBT.** Ben. Act III, 1904. 'A debt, demand or claim (other than secured debt) for any sum exceeding five hundred rupees, which is enforceable against the person or general property of a debtor.'

**USUFRUCTUARY MORTGAGE.** Pun. Act XIII, 1900, C.P. Act II, 1916, and J. & K. Act V, 1938. 'A mortgage by which the mortgagor delivers possession of the mortgaged land to the mortgagee and authorises him to retain such possession until payment of the mortgage-money, and to receive the rents and profits of the land and to appropriate them in lieu of interest or in payment of the mortgage-money or partly in lieu of interest and partly in payment of mortgage-money.'

**UTBANDI.** Ben. Act VIII, 1885. '(i) Generally means assessment according to cultivation or a settlement of revenue with reference to the quality of the land, the description of produce and customary rate of assessment; (ii) A customary system of holding land for cultivation under which rent is annually determined by local inspection having regard to the area cultivated and the crop grown.' The system prevails in areas where, on ac-

count of the inferior quality of the soil, crop is not grown every year. "A settlement of revenue with reference to the quality of the land, the description of produce and customary rate of assessment". (W.)

## V

**VACANT HOLDING.** Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'An abandoned holding or a holding on which the *raiyat* has died without heirs.'

**VAJE.** Sau. Act XXV, 1951. A system of payment of rent by division of crops practised in Saurashtra.

**VAJELI LAND.** Bom. Act LXI, 1949. Lands from which a *malek* is entitled to receive *vaje*.

**VARDUKA LAND.** Bom. Act XCVIII, 1958. 'Land held by a person belonging to the communities and in the villages specified in the schedule, on payment of a fixed sum as land revenue, assessed either on the *inam* village as a whole or on any holding comprising the *inam* and on condition that such land shall revert to the grantor or his successor-in-interest on the failure of the heirs male of the body of such person or on the happening of a definite event.'

**VAROM (VARAM).** Kel. Act IV, 1961. 'An arrangement between the *varomdar* and the owner or other person in lawful possession of any *nilam* for the cultivation of paddy and sharing of the paddy produce and includes the arrangements known as '*pathivarom*', '*panku varom*' or '*panku pattam*.' "A share in the crops: The grain produce considered as the subject of division between the State, the cultivators, etc." (B.P.)

**VASAVA.** Guj. Reg. I, 1962. 'The holder of the *sagbara* estate and includes his co-sharer, if any.'

**VAZIFDAR.** Bom. Act LXII, 1950. *Vazifa* means special allowance. '*Vazifdar* is one who holds a *vazifa*, and means in this Act Sayad Baramiya, Chief *Vazifdar* of the village Watwa in Daskroi *taluka* in the district of Ahmedabad or any of the Sayad descendants of Sayad Kudba Alum recognised as *Vazifdar* under the *Vazifdari* agreement.'

**VAZIFDARI AGREEMENT.** Bom. Act LXII, 1950. Means an agreement made and concluded on the 15th day of July 1898 between the Secretary of State for India on the one part and Sayad Burra Mee, Chief *Vazifdar* of the village of Watwa in the Daskroi *taluka* of the Ahmedabad district and the whole body of Sayad *Vazifdars* (collectively and individually) having shares in the said village of Watwa for himself and themselves and his and their heirs and assigns on the other part through P. J. Mead Esquire, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad.'

**VECHUPAKUTHY (VECHUPATHI).** Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A transaction whereunder a landowner permits another person to be in joint possession with him of any land with the following stipulations (i) the *Vechupakuthidar* shall improve the land by planting within a specified period; (ii) at the end of the period so specified (a) the land shall be partitioned between the landowner and the *vechupakuthidar* in specified proportion, (b) upon such a partition all the rights of either party over the portion of the land set apart for the other shall stand transferred to and vest in the other; and (iii) during the period between the date of the transaction aforesaid and the partition of the land the *Vechupakuthidar* shall pay to the landowner such rent as may be specified.'

**VERAYATI LAND.** Sau. Act XXV, 1951. 'Land, revenue of which is shared by the state and the *grasdars* in as much as *vero* (tax) is recovered by

the state and *vaje* (crop-share) by the *girasdars* exclusively or jointly with the state.'

**VERUMPATTAMDAR.** Mds. Act XIV, 1930. 'A tenant other than *kanamdar*, *kanam-kuzhikanamdar* or *kuzhikanamdar* of a holding.'

Coc. Act VIII, 1118 M.E. 'A lessee or sub-lessee who has contracted to hold with or without *munpattam* either as a tenant-at-will or for a term, and includes a *tharikuthukaran* of the Chittor *taluka*, but does not include the holder of a *kanam*, *nerkanam*, *otti*, *adima anubhogam* and other cognate tenures, or a person who cultivates land under *varom* or *pankupattam* agreement, or a *kudikidappukaran*, or a *nadu pattamdar*.'

Kel. Act I, 1964. 'A lessee or a sub-lessee of immovable property whether called *verumpattamdar* or *venpattamdar*, who has expressly or impliedly contracted to hold the same under a lease with or without security for rent and includes a *tharikuthukaran* in Palghat district, but does not include *kanamdar*, *kanam-kuzhikanamdar* or *kuzhikanamdar*.'

**VILLAGE.** Bih. and Ori. Act II, 1913. 'Means the area defined, surveyed and recorded as a distinct and separate village in (a) the general land-revenue survey which has been made of the province of Bengal; or (b) any survey made by the Government which may be adopted by the notification in the official Gazette as defining villages for the purposes of this clause in any specified area; and, where a survey has not been made by, or under the authority of the Government, 'village' means such area as the Collector may with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, by general or special order, declare to constitute a village.'

**VILLAGE CESS.** C.P. Act XVIII, 1881 (as amended by C.P. Act XVI, 1889). 'Any cess which a person resident or holding in a village pays, or renders to the proprietor as such

of the village, or to their transferees or, assignees as such or to the *patel* and includes services rendered or things furnished as well as money paid.'

Pun. Act XVI, 1887 and H.P. Act XV, 1954. 'Includes any cess, contribution or due, which is customarily leviable within an estate and is neither a payment for the use of private property or for personal service, nor imposed by or under any enactment.'

**VILLAGE CHORA.** Sau. Act III, 1952. The village temple with a *varandah* for the meetings of the villagers.

**VILLAGE COMMUNITY.** Bih. Act XIV, 1949. 'The body of all the *jama bandi raiyats* of a village, their co-sharers, children and heirs.'

**VILLAGE HEADMAN.** Bih. Act VI, 1908. 'The headman of a village, or a group of villages, whether known as *manki*, or *pradhan* or *manjhi*, or otherwise, or by any equivocal designation, such as *thekadar* or *ijardar*.'

Bih. Act IV, 1949. 'The person appointed or recognised whether before or after the commencement of this Act by the Deputy Commissioner or other duly authorised officer to hold the office of a village headman, whether known as *pradhan*, *mustagir*, *manjhi*, or otherwise, but does not include a *multraiyat*.'

**VILLAGE OFFICERS' CESS.** Pun. Act XVII, 1887 (as amended by Pun. Act IV, 1907). 'A cess imposed on all or any estate at such rates as not exceeding half *anna* for every *rupee* of the annual value, as it may think fit, for remunerating headman and chief headman in those territories and for defraying other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties.'

**VILLAGE RATE.** M.B. Act XXVIII, 1951 and V.P. Act XI, 1952. 'The rate for particular class of soil in the current settlement and in an area which

has not been brought under settlement, the rate fixed by the collector after taking into consideration the prevailing rates for similar class of soil in the surrounding village or villages.'

**VILLAGE SERVICE GRANT.** Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A grant in any part of the state, by whatsoever name designated, and either rent-free or at a favourable rate of rent or on other terms made in lieu of or as remuneration for some specific service to be performed to the village community or in the village administration and the holder of such a grant shall be called a village-servant.'

**VILLAGE SERVICE TENANTS.** C.P. Act XI, 1898. 'A tenant of holding who is recorded in the papers of the current settlement of the area in which the holding is comprised as holding his land rent-free or on favourable terms on condition of rendering village-service.'

**VILLAGE SITE.** M.P. Act I, 1951. '(i) In relation to the Central Provinces, the *abadi* in an estate or *mahal*; (ii) in relation to the merged territories, the *abadi* in an estate or *mahal*; and (iii) in relation to Berar, an area reserved at the time of settlement for the residence of the inhabitants or for purposes ancillary thereto.'

## W

**WAJIB-UL-ARZ.** M.P. Act II, 1955. 'A record of customs in the village in regard to (a) the right to irrigation or right of way or other easements; and (b) the right of fishing: in any land or water not belonging to or controlled or managed by the state government or local authority.'

U.P. Act XI, 1922. 'Includes any record of village rights or custom prepared, under any law or rule for the time being in force, at or in connec-

tion with a settlement, revision of records or partition. "A statement of village customs, rules of management, etc." (B.P.)

**WAQF.** Bih. Act VIII, 1948. 'A permanent dedication of any property, movable or immovable, for any purpose recognised by Muslim law as religious, pious or charitable and includes a *waqf-al-aulad* and a *waqf* by user such as *masjid*, *dargah*, *khankah*, *maqbara*, grave yard, grave, *takia*, *rasteza*, *yatimkhana*, *madrasa*, *robat*, *sarai*, *safakhana* and *mausoleum*.'

**WATAN.** Bom. Act III, 1874. The *watan* property, if any, and the hereditary offices and the rights and privileges attached to them together constitute the *watan*.

Bom. Act LX, 1950. 'A grant or assignment of land made for providing remuneration for the performance of the duty appertaining to a hereditary office.'

Bom. Act XXII, 1955. 'An alienation held as *watan* appertaining to the office of a village accountant commonly known as *kulkarni* or known by any other similar name or a *watan* appertaining to the office of a district (*pargana*) officer commonly known as *sardeshmukh*, *deshmukh*, *deshpande*, or *desai*, or known by any other similar name, whether any commutation settlement in respect of such *watan* has or has not been effected.'

Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. '*Watan* property, if any, together with the hereditary office and the rights and privileges attached to it.' "Name given under the Muhammadan Kingdoms to the landholdings (and privileges collectively) of hereditary *pargana* and village officers in West, Central and South India." (B.P.)

**WATANDAR.** Bom. Act III, 1874. 'A person having an hereditary interest in a *watan*. It includes a person holding *watan* property acquired by him before the introduction of the British Government into the locality of the

*watan*, or legally acquired subsequent to such introduction, and a person holding such property from him by inheritance. It includes a person adopted by the owner of a *watan* or part of a *watan*, subject to conditions specified in this Act.'

WATAN LAND. Bom. Act LX, 1950. 'The land forming part of the property of a *pargana* or *kulkarni watan*, or land held, acquired or assigned for providing remuneration for the performance of the duty appertaining to a hereditary office.'

WATAN PROPERTY. Bom. Act I, 1959 and Guj. Act XLVIII, 1961. 'Movable or immovable property held, acquired or assigned under the existing *watan* law to levy customary fees or perquisites in money or in kind whether at fixed times or otherwise and also includes cash payments in addition to the original *watan* property made voluntarily by the state government and subject periodically to modification or withdrawal.'

WET LAND. Ori. Act V, 1955. 'Land for which any cess, rate or tax for purposes of irrigation has been assessed under any law for the time being in force or any contract, custom or usage having the force of law, irrespective of whether such cess, rate or tax has merged in the rent payable for the land or not. (Exp. In relation to the district of Ganjam "wet land" shall mean land recorded as such in accordance with any law for the time being in force, or with any practice or usage having the force of law.)'

## Z

ZAMINDAR. M.B. Act XXVIII, 1951. 'A person on whom a village or part of a village is settled by a *jagirdar* on *zamindari* system and includes his heirs and successors-in-interest.'

Raj. Act VI, 1952. 'A person on whom a village or a part of a village is settled by a *jagirdar* on the *zamindari* or *biswedari* system and includes the heirs and successors of such person.'

Raj. Act III, 1955. 'A person on whom a village or a part of a village is settled on *zamindari* system and who is recorded as such in the record of rights and shall include a proprietor as defined in clause (a) of Section 2 of the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act, *Samvat* 2008, if any, in the Sunel area.' 'Land-holder, land keeper. An officer who, under the Muhammadan Government, was charged with the superintendence of the lands of a district, financially considered, the protection of the cultivators, and the realisation of the Government's share of its produce, either in money or in kind; out of which he was allowed a commission, amounting to about ten per cent, and occasionally, a special grant of the Government's share of the produce of the land of a certain number of villages for his subsistence.' (F.R.)

ZAMINDARI ESTATE. Mds. Act XXVI, 1948. '(i) An estate within the meaning of Section 3, clause (2) (a) of the Estates Land Act, after excluding therefrom every portion which is itself an estate under Section 3, Clause 2 (b) or 2 (e) of that Act, or (ii) an estate within the meaning of Section 3, clause 2 (b), or 2 (c) of the Estates Land Act, after excluding therefrom every portion which is itself an estate under Section 3, clause 2 (e) of that Act.'

ZAMINDARI VILLAGE. A.P. (A.A.) Act XXXVII, 1956. 'A village designated as such in the revenue accounts of the Government and includes a village so designated immediately before it was notified and taken over by the Government under the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.'

ZARĒ CHAHARUM. U.P. Act XXX, 1951. 'Means the right by whatever name known, or contract, of the landlord to receive a share or portion of the purchase price upon the sale of a house or building. (Exp. (i) 'sale' includes foreclosure or sale in execution of a decree, (ii) landlord means the *zamindar* or proprietor of the land occupied by house or other building).'

ZIALDAR. Pun. Act XVII, 1887. A local official "... it sometimes hap-

pens that local landholders of influence in *parganas* or *tappas* may be recognised as *zaldars* or otherwise as local petty magistrate. *Zaldar* is an honorary office intended to secure the goodwill and service in suppressing crime, etc. of certain influential persons." (B.P.)

ZIRAAT. Bih. Act VIII, 1885. "Arable land, land fit for cultivation not requiring artificial irrigation". (W.)

## GLOSSARY

ABI (Raj.) "In Ajmer — land cultivated in the bed of a tank when the water has run off; In Punjab — land watered by channels from rivers, etc., or otherwise than by well or canal." (B.P.) The term *abiana* is derived from *abi* and means water rate or cess on irrigation.

ADHIJAMA KHOTIDAR. (Mah.) A *khot*-holder paying half of the assessment on his lands.

ADIMA ANUBHOGAM. (Kel.) A grant of land by *rajas* or petty chiefs generally to their domestics for cultivation, for personal services past or future. The *adima* (slave) grant for past services was not resumable and the grantees had absolute powers of disposal of the same.

ADUKUVATHU. (Kel.) An old succession duty levied on every change in the incumbancy of *viruthi* lands, also renewal fees. "Any right retained by the original proprietor from the purchaser or mortgagee." (W.)

ALIYASANTHANA. (Kel.) Means the system of inheritance in which descent is traced in the female line, but does not include the system of inheritance known as *marumakkathayam*. Succession or descent by the female line. The system was in vogue in Kerala.

ALLAKKADA. (Kel.) One of the several customary payments the cultivator had to make to the landlord. Often such contributions were associated with events in the landlord's house, with festivals and ceremonies. Other contributions of this type were: *onakazhcha* (offering during the festival of *onam*), *thirunal chumadu*, *perunal chumadu*, *varakoppu*, *ooslava koppu*, etc. (being presentation of agricultural products to the landlord on special days and occasions).

AMIR. (A.P.) A noble man, a Mohamadan of rank; holder of a *paigah jagir*.

ANNA. (G.) One-sixteenth part of a rupee; a common coin that was in circulation prior to the introduction of the decimal coinage.

ARADIANTHARAM. (Kel.) A Hindu religious ceremony following the demise of a person.

ARAZI AGRAHAR. (A.P.) A detached piece of land held as *agrahar*, i.e., held by Brahmins rent-free or at a favourable rent. *Arzi* means petition. It can be presumed that the grant was made on the requests by the Brahmins.

ARAZI MAKHTA. (A.P.) *Makhta* in Telugu means a contract, an agreement for work. It also means a rate, a fixed rate of rent, etc. *Arazi makhta* was a detached piece of land which was held under *makhta* tenure or under a contract for a given rate of rent.

ARCHAK. (Mys.) A village officiating priest in a Hindu temple.

ARIAT. (Bih.) Land artificially made fit for cultivation of rice by levelling and embankment.

AVAKASAM. (Kel.) Right, title, privilege, inheritance.

## B

BAISAKH. (Ben.) The first month of the Luni-Solar year of the Hindus corresponding with April-May.

BANABETTU. (Mys.) Lands attached to rice fields, as appurtenance, to supply grass, wood, and branches to yield ash manure and also used for



raising seedlings of rice. Land dependent on rainfall, in comparison to rice field water supply of which is supplemented by other sources.

**BA-NAMI.** (G.) (Often wrongly written as Benami). Means transactions, in the sale of land, etc., designed to conceal the real owner, wherein one person's name appears in deed, but secretly in trust for another.

**BANDOBASTHI PARWANA.** (Ben.) *Bandobasth* means agreement or arrangement and *parwana* means an order: a written precept or command. A "patent or deed of settlement. A Warrant given by the Government to the person with whom a revenue settlement has been agreed upon, empowering him to make collections from the cultivators or landholders." (W.)

**BANJAR.** (Pun.) Means waste or fallow lands. *Banjar kadim* means old fallows. New fallows or recent fallows are known as *banjar jodid*.

**BATWARA.** (Ben.) Partition of an estate.

**BAZAR.** (M.P.) A permanent street of shops.

**BERIS.** (Pun.) The recorded land revenue assessment, the total demand against a village.

**BETEL.** (Raj.) Means the piperbetel the leaf of which is used for chewing along with arecanut and lime.

**BHAGDAR.** (Guj.) Shareholder of an estate.

**BHAGINA JAGIR.** (Guj.) A *jagir* shared by more than one person or a co-shared *jagir*.

**BHET KHETA (BET KHETA).** (M.P.) "(Chota Nagpur) — allotment of free-land for the cultivators who worked the *Raja's* lot or farm". (B.P.)

**BHOGRA.** (M.P.) "(Central Provinces, Sambalpur) the special hold-

ing (*Sir* of other parts) of the headman". (B.P.)

**BHOGYA.** (Ass.) Enjoyment, possession.

**BHOOM.** (Raj.) One of the land tenures in Ajmer and former Rajputana. *Bhoomia* is the holder of such a tenure. Wilson defines *Bhoomia* as "a landlord, a proprietor of the soil. Descendant of the founder of a village. The head of a village or *patel*. Among the Bhils, a guide." (W.)

**BID-LAND.** (Guj.) Waste land.

**BRIT.** (M.P.) A grant of land or other means of support to anyone.

## C

**CAUTECHOU.** (Bih.) A species of *Acacia* from which *catechu* is extracted.

**CATECHU.** (Bih.) An astringent extract from the wood of several species of *Acacia*.

**CHAH.** (Raj.) *Chak* = well; *chahi* means lands irrigated by wells.

**CHAK.** (Raj.) "A portion of land divided off; as the detached fields of a village, or a patch of rent-free land or any separate estate or farm". (W.) Part or parts of a village grouped together having an area of 1000 bighas or about 500 acres or over. In old revenue accounts applied to land taken away from residents of one village and given to a stranger to cultivate. In Deccan the term was used to designate a field within a field, when it was necessary to subdivide a field without changing the number or series of larger portion of land into which a village was divided.

**CHAKDAR.** (J. & K.) One holding a *chak*.

**CHAKRI.** (Raj.) An oil man. Also a kind of tenure in Banda district in Uttar Pradesh.

CHALGENI. (Mys.) *Chalgeni* means tenant-at-will as opposed to *mulgeni* or permanent tenant. A lease involving a *chalgeni* is called *chalgeni* lease.

CHANDNA. (Ori.) A variety of petty taxes under the Mughal government; tenure derived from such payments. *Chandnadar* in Orissa is a person paying ground rent, and holding his house and garden by that payment.

CHAPRAS. (Ben.) Means a badge, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office.

CHUKANI. (Ben.) A system of holding land from the *jotdars*, the holders being called *chukanidars*. The *chukanidars* used to sub-lease such lands to *dar-chukanidars*.

CUTCHERRY. (Ben.) A public office, properly *kachhahri*. The office of a landlord or *zamindar*.

## D

DAG. (Ass.) In Assam it means a survey number. '*Dag chitta*' is one of Land Records. Wilson refers to the term and defines it as "a mark made by hot iron, a brand, etc."

DANAM. (Kel.) Gift; a tenure created by a gift of land or services rendered or to be rendered.

DAR. (G.) "Keeper, holder. This word is often put after another in a compound state, as an attributive of office or employment connected with the preceding term; as *zamindar* ... By adding 'i' to *dar* is formed the office, employment or jurisdiction as in *zamindari*." (F.R.)

DARGAH. (Bih.) "A royal court. In India it is more usually applied to a Mohammadan shrine or tomb of some reputed person, and the object of worship and pilgrimage." (W.)

DARMILA INAMDAR. (Mds.) The holder of a grant made for charitable purposes.

DAR-PATNIDAR. (Ben.) Means a *patnidar* of a *patnidar*, or a sub-*patnidar*. *Patnidar* is one who holds land under a *zamindar* under certain conditions.

DASABANDHAM. (Mds.) Grants of land free of revenue to support irrigation works.

DAST. (Mah.) In *khoti* villages applied to the former Government assessment which was nominally in grain, but really paid in cash equivalent.

DASTUR-UL-AMAL. (A.P.) "Rule, regulation; Rules of practice, prescriptive mode of carrying on public business. The orders and rules of government. A body of regulations agreed upon by any number of persons for their future guidance. A body of instructions and tables for the use of native revenue officers, under the Mohammadan government." (W.) *Dastur* referred to a group of districts or a division of territory, in the Mughal times, which was intermediate between the '*sirkar*' and the '*pargana*'.

DESAL. (Mah.) The chief of a *desh* or a district.

DESHMUKH. (Mah.) "Headman of a district. Collector of a district or portion of a country; an officer corresponding with *zamindar*, but more ancient." (F.R.)

DESHPANDE. (Mah.) The accountant of a district in the Hindu kingdom. He was called *Qanungo* under the Mohammadan administration.

DEVADAYA INAM. (Mys.) *Inams* or grants of land made for the maintenance of temples and religious institutions.

DEVASTHAN, (DEWASTHAN). (Mah.) With reference to alienated

land, is land granted for the support of a temple.

DEVASWOM. (Kel.) Temple; also property belonging to a temple.

DHAREKAR. (Mah.) A privileged tenant under a *khot* or proprietor; one who pays no rent beyond the *dhara* or established rate of land revenue.

DHARMADA. (Mds.) A grant for charitable purposes comparable with the *darmila inam* in Madras.

DITTAM. (Mds.) A preliminary forecast or estimate of the year's cultivation.

DIWANI AUDALAT. (Mds.) A civil court. '*Diwan*' means civil administration as distinguished from *Nizam* or *faujdar* — the criminal and military administration.

DUMALA. (Guj.) Generally applied to any *inam* or revenue-free village. It is applicable to grants held for life or for a term.

## F

FASLI. (G.) Of or belonging to harvest: the Mohammedan official era (abbreviated 'F' is placed at the end of the year to indicate it). The Mughal emperors invented this era for maintaining the financial and revenue accounts.

FAUJDARI AUDALAT. (Mds.) A court of justice.

## G

GAIR HAZIR. (J. & K.) Absentee. '*Gair*' or '*ghair*' means except, or not. It is a negative prefix used in various ways. *Hazir* means present. '*Gair*' is added to give the negative meaning.

GAIR MAURUSI. (M.P.) Means not hereditary; indicates the ordinary tenant, the tenant-at-will, or the non-permanent tenant.

GAIR QABIZ. (J. & K.) One who is not a lawful possessor.

GAON SAMAJ. (U.P.) Corporate village body having perpetual succession.

GAONTIA. (Ori.) A village headman.

GHASNIS. (H.P.) Lands used to grow grass.

GHATWAL. (Bih.) One who holds *ghatwali* land. *Ghatwali* was a grant either rent-free or at a low rate of assessment. It was a grant made to a chief or other person who applied the land revenue from such lands to maintain a force to protect the passes (*ghats*) and to prevent raids from hill tribes on the plains.

GIRAS. (Guj.) "(mouthful). Originally applied to the provision in land or in money made for the younger sons of noble houses, now a political allowance in cash paid to certain families." (B.P.)

GOPYA. (Ass.) With reference to a pledge, an item pledged which is to be preserved entire and perfect, compared with *bhogya* — which means that the mortgagee can enjoy the fruits of the pledged article, land, etc.

GORAIT. (Bih.) The landlord's peon. "A watchman, a village watchman and messenger, one whose duty it is to guard the village and prevent depredations on the crops, also to carry messages for the superior village officers especially employed under the *patwari* to call villagers to the public office when required." (W.)

GUJARATDAR. (U.P.) *Guzarat* means through the medium, by the hands of. *Guzaratdar* can be a person who acted as a medium for the transfer of revenue etc., from the cultivator to the Government.

## H

**HAK.** (Guj.) A right, a privilege: the prescriptive right or claim often enjoyed by Government and village officers.

**HAK-I-SARKARI.** (Raj.) The right of the government for a share of the crop or the value of such share in terms of money.

**HAKIYAT MUTAFARRAKAT.** (M.P.) Wilson defines *mutafarrakat* as "Separate, scattered, miscellaneous: the several items of an account: separate and scattered portions of land included in a village or estate." *Hakiyat* means right, claim, property. The term refers to a sort of tenants in old Central Provinces.

**HALBANDI.** (U.P.) "Assessment according to plough. Also a tenure in Bareilly, in which a few *bighas* are assigned to each tenant who has a plough, for the cultivation of cotton and Indian corn, for which he pays one rupee per *bigha*: for all other land he pays in kind. In Kumaon the term implies the quantity of land under cultivation by any party." (W.)

**HALBANDI MUAFIDAR.** (U.P.) *Muafidar* is one who holds rent-free lands; here one who is exempted from the *halbandi*.

**HAPTAM.** (Ben.) Popular name for Regulation VII of 1799, one of the tenant Regulations of Bengal.

**HATS.** (M.P.) A market, a movable market, one held only on certain days in a week, a fair.

**HAVALA.** (Raj.) In some parts of Rajasthan, lands cultivated personally by the estate-holder.

**HLJRI.** (A.P.) The Mohammedan calendar year, also written *Hajira*.

**HUZUR CUTCHERY.** (Mah.) The chief seat or headquarters of the authority, or the government.

## I

**ILAM ESTATE.** (Ass.) Estate, or lands that were not included in the Permanent Settlement, which were later settled under proclamations issued from time to time.

**ILLOM.** (Kel.) Means the house of a Brahmin *jenmi*, or simply a family. Refers to all the members of a Namboodiri joint family with community of property.

**IRAKI PANAYAM.** (Kel.) A type of mortgage in Travancore area of Kerala.

**IZARATDAR.** (M.P.) A farmer of any item of public revenue, whether from land customs, or any other source: the renter of a village or estate at a stipulated rate.

## J

**JAGIR.** (G.) "An assignment of land revenue of a territory to a chief or noble to support troops, police, etc., for specific service; to maintain the state and dignity of the grantee; or sometimes to encourage the colonisation and population of a jungle tract. The grant may or may not include a right in the soil, originally for life, but often became permanent and hereditary." (B.P.)

**JALSASAN.** (Bih.) A kind of tenant-holding in *Chota Nagpur*.

**JHUNDI.** (Pun.) *Jhundi* or *jhoondi* means a lot or parcel of land in a coparcenary village of a determinate though varying extent. The amount of revenue assessed on each such piece of land or *jhundi* payable by a holder, whether he cultivates it or not, is also known by this term.

**JIRAYAT LAND.** (Mah.) Dry land or unirrigated land.

JIWAI. (Mah.) Land granted rent-free by *talukdars* for services rendered.

JOLA. (Mys.) A type of coarse *maize* '*Sorghum vulgare*'.

JOT. (Ben.) A tenure often of considerable size in parts of Bengal. *Jotdar* is one who holds such lands.

JUDI, (JODI). (Mah.) A quit-rent imposed by the Marathas on many former revenue-free holdings, *watan* land, etc. A quit rent.

JUNEY KUL. (Mys.) Old tenant. Tenancy continuing from immemorial times.

## K

KAMBATTAM. (Mds.) "Husbandry on a large scale: grant of a village for private disbursements." (W.)

KANAKAR, (KANAMDAR). (Kel.) The person who lends money to the landlord on the security of occupancy and usufruct of landed property. The holder of land under the special tenure in Malabar known as *Kanam*.

KANAM DEED. (Kel.) Document embodying the *kanam* agreement.

KANARTHAM. (Kel.) The money consideration paid by the *kanakar* or *kudiyan* to the landlord for the *kanam* lease.

KANDU KRISHI. (Kel.) Cultivation on account of government, government cultivation. (The *kandu krishi* lands were the farm property of H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore till 1949, when he surrendered them.)

KARIPANAYAM. (Kel.) *Panayam* is mortgage. *Karipanayam* is a usufructuary mortgage. It is also known as *kaivasa panayam*, *kozhu panayam* or *kozhuverukku panayam*, which indicates that the land can be used by mortgagee. If no period is fixed in the

agreement it is redeemable at any time.

KASAS. (Raj.) Means dishes.

KASHTKAR. (Raj.) Cultivator.

KATA. (Ori.) A type of tenancy cultivation in parts of Orissa.

KATUBAN. (Mah.) A tenure that prevailed in Ratnagiri district, with a fixed rent not liable to fluctuations.

KAUL HOLDER. (Mah.) One who holds lands under *kauli* tenure.

KAVARU. (Kel.) Used in relation to a female, means the group of persons consisting of that female, her children, and all her descendants in the female line; used in relation to a male, means the *kavaru* of the mother of that male.

KAYAL. (Kel.) Lagoons or backwaters.

KAYAMGUTTA VILLAGES. (Mys.) A lease or farm of a village at a fixed rent, with the right of sub-letting the land.

KHALA. (Guj.) "A threshing floor, a place either in the field or in a shed where the grain is trodden out of the husk." (W.)

KHALSA. (M.P.) "A *Khalisa*, a term applied to distinguish the 'royal demesne' from that held by barons and chiefs (in Hindu and Rajput States)." (B.P.) In Mughal empire *khalsa* land meant lands which paid land revenue directly to the imperial treasury compared with the *jagirs* whose revenue was assigned to others.

KHALSA NUMBER. (M.P.) Same as survey number.

KHAMRAR. (Ben.) Unoccupied land brought under cultivation by the *zamindar* and therefore his own.

KHANDRIGA. (A.P.) Means land subject to a quit rent. "An allotment of privileged land not exceeding four

or five *kattis*, or from 50 to 70 acres: it may be either rent-free or subject to a quit rent." (W.)

**KHANDWAT.** (Bih.) Lands made fit by levelling and embankment for the cultivation of rice.

**KHANKAH.** (Bih.) Monastery, a place where Mohammadan mendicants temporarily live.

**KHAR.** (Mah.) Saline or brackish land, or land recovered from the sea.

**KHARIF.** (G.) The season of Autumn, crops which are sown before the commencement of the rains, or in April-May and reaped in October-November.

**KHAS.** (Mds.) Means special. Refers to land retained in the hands of the government; land auctioned for arrears and bid for *khas* estates are those held in this manner. Occasionally this term is also used to mean 'crown lands', those devoted to the private profit of the ruler. *Khas* in Hindi means grass.

**KHASRA NUMBER.** (M.P.) In parts of Madhya Pradesh stands for survey number.

**KHATEDAR.** (G.) A registered occupant. "Holder of a lot: i.e. to distinguish the holder of a share in the whole estate, as such, from anyone not a co-sharer who might be a 'tenant' or a *malik-maqbuz*, or an *arazidar*, of a plot or sub-proprietor and not a *khatedar*." (B.P.)

**KHEWAT.** (Raj.) "One of the settlement records, a list of co-sharers and proprietors in the village with their interests and share of revenue payable." (B.P.) *Khewatdar* is one with his interests recorded in the *khewat*.

**KHIRAJ.** (Ass.) Means land-revenue. The term is used often in the form '*lakhiraj*', which means revenue-free.

**KHOTGI.** (Mah.) Means the '*khotship*' ensemble of the estate, privileges etc. of a *khot*.

**KHOTI FAYADA.** (Mah.) The amounts of grain or money payable as '*khoti fayada*' to a *khot* in the merged territories of Bhor by an occupancy tenant of a *khoti nisbat*.

**KHUNT-KATI.** (Bih.) *Khunta* means a share in the ancestral holding: a shared village. *Khunt-kati* means the first clearer of such lot.

**KOLE NILAM.** (Kel.) Fields raised from shallow backwaters in Cochin area of Kerala.

**KOUL.** (Mds.) Means a lease, a contract.

**KRISANI.** (Bih.) A husbandman.

**KUDI JENMOM.** (Kel.) A grant made over in perpetuity to a dependent either conditionally as a mark of favour or on condition of certain services being performed.

**KULKARNI.** (Mah.) Village accountant and registrar. Where the office is held hereditarily he is called *kulkarni*. If a stipendiary official is appointed he is called *talati*.

**KUMRI.** (Kel.) Shifting cultivation. In Bengal this type of cultivation is called *jhum*.

**KURIKAMINI,** (KUDIKAMINI). (Pun.) One of the different kinds of village cesses.

**KURTA.** (Raj.) Means an estimate or appraisal of the standing crop.

**KUTCHERY.** (Ori.) Means office.

**KUTTIKANAM.** (Kel.) A fee paid to the Government for felling trees other than royalties and tax-paying trees.

**KUTUMBA.** (Kel.) Means a group of persons forming a joint family with community of property governed by the *Aliyasantana* Law of inheritance.

## L.

**LABHA.** (Mah.) Gain, profit, acquirement.

LAKHIRAJ. (Ben.) "Applied to land exempted for some particular reason from paying any part of the produce to the state." (W.)

LANKA LANDS. (A.P.) Islands formed on the river beds by alluvial action.

LEGAN. (Pun.) A yearly fee, a cash rent.

## M

MADADMASH, (MADAD). (Bih.) Aid to livelihood, usually referred to revenue-free grant of land.

MADRASA. (Bih.) Means a school.

MAHAL. (M.P.) An estate, a group of land having some tenure or other connection, regarded as a unit for land-revenue purposes.

MAHALKARI. (M.P.) Land-revenue officer in charge of a *mahal*, subordinate to the *Mamlatdar* of the *taluka*.

MAHTO. (Ben.) Collector of rent, employed by the *zamindar*.

MAL. (Raj.) "Property in general; the full land-revenue, i.e. revenue not including the *siwai*." (B.P.)

MAL-CUTCHERRY. (Bih.) Revenue office.

MALIARI. (J. & K.) Land used for growing vegetables.

MALIK. (M.P.) The title of a village headman — or chief. An owner, in general.

MALIK ADN. (Raj.) An under proprietor so recorded in the record of rights.

MALIKANA. (Raj.) "An allowance to an ex-proprietor, who is kept out of his estate or who has lost it all but this vestige; an allowance to an excluded owner if he refuses the settlement; (Punjab) — means rent or fee

paid in cash by a tenant to the *malik* or proprietor, usually calculated at so many *annas* per *rupee* of Government land-revenue." (B.P.)

MALIK SARKAR LAND. (M.P.) Land held by the Government.

MALKANA. (U.P.) Pertaining or relating to a *malik*, a proprietor or his right or due; an allowance assigned to a *zamindar* or to a proprietary cultivator.

MAMULI MAURUSI. (M.P.) Denotes a customary tenant or a tenant, with right of occupancy. (The term *maurusi* is by itself used to denote a tenant with right of occupancy).

MANA. (Kel.) Household of a Namboodiri Brahmin.

MANGAN. (Bih.) "A cess or impost formally levied to defray the allowances of the public weigher of grains. In Bihar, a fee or perquisite of the headman receivable from the villagers in kind, a share of the crop." (W.)

MANJHI. (Bih.) "A chief of a group of villages or tribal section under the Kolarian form; headman of a Santal village." (B.P.)

MANJHIHAR OR MANJHAR. (Bih.) "The land lying between the land in the immediate proximity to a village and that on the boundaries of its lands; it is considered the second sort of land in point of fertility." (W.)

MANKI. (Bih.) The headman of a village in some areas of Bihar.

MAPA HAK. (Guj.) *Mapa* means measurement. *Mapa hak* is the right or privilege enjoyed by certain persons to measure land or grain and receive the fees involved.

MAQBARA. (Bih.) A special structure built over the grave by the Mohammedans.

MARAKKAL. (Mds.) A local measure of grains in Madras, formerly varying

much in different localities, though most usually it was two *padis* or Madras measures of 120 *tolas* each that made one *marakkal*. Therefore one *marakkal* is equal to 240 *tolas* or roughly six pounds.

**MARUMAKKATHAYAM.** (Kel.) The system of inheritance in which descent is traced in the female line, but does not include the system of inheritance known as *aliyasanthana*.

**MASJID.** (Bih.) A mosque.

**MATH.** (g.) A Hindu religious institution.

**MAUND.** (Raj.) *Man* (anglicised into *maund*) is 40 seers or 80 lb. when *pakka*, i.e. standard. When the local weight is different from the standard, it is called *kachha* or imperfect *maund*.

**MEHNDI.** (Raj.) The plant *lawsonia alba*, the leaves of which are used for colouring hands, feet and hair.

**MELKANAM.** (Kel.) *Melkanam* is the mortgaging of the *jenni's* interests in the land held by one *kanamdar*, when an additional advance on the *jenni's* rights was raised, either from the original *kanamdar* or (as was more common) from an outsider by a document called *melcharth*. The right so created was called *malkanam*. When *melkanam* was given to a third party he used to evict the first *kanamdar*. This practice was later restricted.

**MIRASI.** (Mds.) Means permanent and hereditary. In some parts of Madras it was found that villages were held permanently and hereditarily by a group of families who shared the total area among themselves and occasionally rotated their holdings among the families to enable each family to hold good, bad and indifferent lands in turn. The tenure was called *mirasi* tenure.

**MOOTAH, (MUTTHA OR MITTAH).** (Mds.) Artificial estates or parcels put up for sale during the attempt to

make a *zamindari* settlement in the Carnatic during early British rule. The estates so created were called *muthadari* estates. *Muthadar* was one who successfully bid such an estate and was settled as the estate holder.

**MULGENI.** (Kel.) A tenancy in perpetuity at a fixed invariable rent created in favour of a person called *mulgenidar*.

**MUL-RAIYAT.** (Bih.) The original *raiyyat* or the original cultivator.

**MUNDA.** (Bih.) The title of the village headman in the *Kolarian* village. *Munda* tenant means chief tenant.

**MUNPATTAM, (MUPPATAM).** (Kel.) Also called *talapattam* or *kattakanam*, meant a simple lease enuring generally for a year, where the tenant advances a sum equal to the rent of the year as security. The sum is refunded at the end of the term without interest.

**MYAL.** (Kel.) *Myal*, *njal*, *njatadi*, *pallimanayal* and *banabettu* are different terms in different areas in Kerala for land used for raising seedlings of paddy for transplantation. (*Myal* is applied to a class of rice lands in north Travancore, representing wet cultivation in isolated patches of high ground).

## N

**NADI.** (Raj.) Means river.

**NAIB NAZIM.** (Pun.) *Nazim* was an officer in charge of a large district during the Mohammadan days. *Naib-nazim* was his deputy.

**NAIB-TAHSILDAR.** (Raj.) Deputy *Tahsildar*. *Tahsildar* is the revenue official in charge of a *tahsil* or subdivision of a district.

**NAKHASA.** (U.P.) "A daily fair or market for slaves and horses and



cattle: the sale of living things: a tax formerly levied in Bengal ... upon the sale of horses and cattle." (W.)

NALAH. (Mys.) A stream or canal or a water-course. In Punjab it was used also to indicate a division of land among certain tribes.

NAZAR. (A.P.) "A vow, an offering, a present made to the superior." (F.R.)

NIJI, (NIJ-JOT). (Raj.) Lands recognised by village usage or custom as proprietor's private land.

NISF-KHIRAJ. (Ass.) A term used in Assam for certain holdings allowed at a reduced revenue rate.

NIZAMAT AUDALAT. (Mds.) "The court of Criminal Justice." (F.R.)

## O

OLAPANAM. (Kel.) *Ola* means the leaf, generally *cadjan*, used for preparing documents. *Olapanam* is a money payment, a fee apart from the *kanartham* paid by the *kanamdar* on the preparation and issue of an *ola* or *cadjan* document.

ONAKAZHCHA. (Kel.) *Onam* is the harvest festival of Kerala. *Onakazhcha* is a present of agricultural products made by the cultivator to the landlord on the festival of *onam*. *Oolsavakoppu* is a similar present made on any festival day.

OPPU THUSI. (Kel.) A fee for signing and writing; a fee to be paid to the *jenmi* by the *kanam* tenant apart from the *kanartham*.

OTTI. (Kel.) A usufructuary mortgage, the full value of the land being advanced. The mortgagee gets the entire produce of the land, the landlord merely retaining the proprietary title and the right to redeem. *Otti* goes under different names. It is called

*veppu* in Palghat, *palisa madakam* in Nedunganad and Walluvanad. Other names are *vani madaka* and *nirashika otti*. Wilson defines *otti* in the following words: "In Malabar it designates a usufructuary mortgage, or one in which, for consideration of a sum advanced as loan, the borrower makes over the land on which he is hereditary proprietor, to a temporary occupant, who receives the rent or profits in lieu of interest on his loan paying the difference, if his receipts exceeds the interest, to the proprietor."

## P

PADI. (Mds.) "In the revised scale of weights and measures it is identified with the English term 'measure', the standard being a cylinder of 4 inches diameter, and 8 inches deep, containing 100 cubic inches or 1.44 quart or in weight of water about 3 lb. 6 oz. avoirdupois." (W.)

PAHAN. (Bih.) A village priest in the Chota Nagpur Area, also sometimes the village headman.

PAHNAI. (Bih.) A tenure in Chota Nagpur consisting of land set apart for the duties which the village *pahan*, or the village priest is required to perform, and for his maintenance.

PAIPAKAR. (M.P.) Along with *maulaguzara*, *brit*, *inam*, etc., a kind of tenure in Vindhya Pradesh area of Madhya Pradesh which conferred rights in land revenue on the holder subject to contributions towards the cost of administration and defence and avowal of loyalty to the ruler.

PAKKA. (M.P.) Of a standard weight as opposed to the local '*kachcha*' or rough weights. Indicated a higher degree of perfection in any respect. *Pakka* tenant is one who enjoys a higher degree of security from eviction.

- PALLIMANAYAL. (Kel.) See *myal*.
- PALYAM. (Mds.) Estate of a *polygar*.
- PAN. (M.P.) Betel leaves.
- PANA. (J. & K.) (also *patti* or *taraf*). A lot, a co-sharer's portion in a village.
- PANAYAM. (Kel.) Means a simple mortgage. If usufructuary, it is called *kari panayam* or *kaivasa panayam* or *kozhu panayam*. If no period is fixed it is redeemable at any time. *Kattiyadakkam* is another kind of *panayam* which is a usufructuary mortgage, the mortgagor remaining in possession till he makes a default in the payment of interest, in which case the mortgagee may enter. The profit after satisfying the interest will bear the same interest as the mortgage amount and may be set off against the principal. *Undaruthi panayam* is another type of usufructuary mortgage where both principal and interest are paid out of the usufruct.
- PANDARAVAGAI. (Kel.) Government lands leased out to tenants with full proprietary ownership, hereditary and transferable and liable only to payment of tax to the government. This tenure is also called *pandaravaga pattam*.
- PANJAM. (Ben.) "Popular name for the obnoxious tenant Regulation V of 1812." (B.P.)
- PANKU PATTAM OR PANKU VAROM. (Kel.) Are different types of crop-sharing tenures in Kerala.
- PAN MAKHTA. (A.P.) The fixed amount of rent paid by the grantee or *jagirdar* of a *makhta*, to the government. *Makhta* was a tenure at a fixed and favourable rate and under the Marathas it was a contract rate.
- PANNAI. (Mds.) "A field, a rice field, cultivated ground: tillage, husbandry." (W.)
- PARAH. (Kel.) A measure of grain in the region. "Containing 1264 cubic inches, rather more than 4 imperial gallons or 40 lb. avoirdupois ..." (W.) (The Glossary attached to the Travancore Revenue Manual, however, says "The recognized grain measure of the country equivalent to 10 *idan-galis* or 800 cubic inches.")
- PARCHA. (Raj.) Meaning "cloth, clothing, a piece of cloth." (W.)
- PARGANA. (Bih.) "A district, a province, a tract of country comprising many villages." (W.)
- PARGANADAR. (Ori.) Holder of a district, a province, or a tract of country comprising of many villages.
- PARIT. (Mah.) Land lying uncultivated.
- PARTI LAND. (Bih.) Waste land.
- PARWANA. (Ben.) An official order in writing, a warrant or licence.
- PATHIVAROM. (Kel.) Share-cropping arrangement where the crop is shared, in the ratio of 50:50.
- PATTA. (Mds.) "A sheet or leaf, a written lease or document given to tenants or other landholders showing terms of payment, area held, period of lease, etc." (B.P.)
- PATTAKARAN. (Kel.) Tenant.
- PATTIDARI TENURE. (M.P.) "A form of joint or landlord village in which the land is divided out on shares purely ancestral, or that were once such; here there is a several enjoyment, but the community is not dissolved. 'Imperfect *pattidari*' is where part of the land, i.e., that held by tenants and that used in common, is left undivided." (B.P.)
- PATWARI. (Mah.) The village officer who surveys, keeps accounts and records, etc.: known as *karnam* in South India, *kulkarni* and *talati* in Central and Western India.

- PERUNAL CHOMADU. (Kel.) A head load of agricultural products presented to the *janmi* on festival days.
- PERUNAL KAZHCHA. (Kel.) Offerings or presents made to the landlord or *janmi* on festival days.
- PETA-BHAGDAR. (Guj.) Sub-share holder: *peta-bhag* is the minor subdivision of a 'shared' village.
- PORUPPU. (Mds.) A low or quit-rent levied from lands originally granted in *inam* or rent-free.
- POT KHARAB. (Mys.) A portion of a survey number left unassessed, being uncultivable.
- PUJARI. (Mys.) A priest in a Hindu temple, one who conducts public worship and receives the offerings either on his own account or on that of the proprietors of the temple.
- PUKHTA MAURUSI. (M.P.) Hereditary tenant.
- PUNAM. (Kel.) Jungle rice cultivation in *kumri* clearings.
- PUNCHA. (Kel.) A crop (paddy) sown in November-December and reaped in April-May. Land made suitable for paddy cultivation, by irrigation.
- PURAYADAM. (Kel.) Piece of dry land planted with the crops and on which the habitation is built.
- RAGI. (Mys.) A coarse millet (*Eleusine coracana*).
- RAJBHOGAM. (Kel.) The state's share of the revenue or of the crops.
- RAIYAT, (RYOT). (Mds.) Means "protected; (1) a tenant under a landlord; (2) also a 'landholder,' or 'occupant' not under any landlord, or middleman; (3) used generally, as a term = 'your humble servant,' or for the 'subjects' of the Ruler, or cultivators as a class." (B.P.)
- RAIYATWARI, (RYOTWARI). (Mds.) According to individual holdings; "the system of settlement of land-revenue administration generally, in which there is no middleman or landlord over the individual *raiyyats*, who are severally (and not jointly) liable for the land-revenue assessment on the holding." (B.P.)
- RAKAM. (Raj.) "An item on account of any fixed or stipulated sum; a fractional share of an undivided estate." (W.)
- RAKSHIT. (Ori.) Means protected, reserved.
- RAMRILEKHA. (Ass.) A boundary paper.
- REKH. (Raj.) A payment the *jagirdar* had to make to the Government. In Chota Nagpur for *Ghatwali* lands the term was used to denote a land measure.

## Q

QABIZ. (J. & K.) One who is in possession of.

QIST. (Mds.) Commonly written as *kist*; the instalments fixed for convenience in paying land-revenue.

## R

RABI. (Raj.) "The spring-harvest, ripening at the beginning of the hot season." (B.P.)

## S

SAFAKHANA. (Bih.) Hospital.

SAKSHI. (Kel.) Literally means witness. "It also means a fine or forfeit of ten per cent on the money advanced when a mortgagee wishes to give up the land he holds before his term expires." (W.)

SALAI. (Mah.) Debt. It is one of the items of the emoluments of the *shetgi watan*.

SAMSTHAN. (A.P.) *Jagirs* in former Hyderabad State, large and compact areas, which were independent kingdoms before Mohammedan ascendancy in the Deccan.

SANJA. (Mah.) "United or joint (Bombay), applied to indicate the ordinary *raiyatwari* villages in which there is no co-sharing body." (B.P.)

SARAI. (Bih.) Means a *choultry*, a *dharmasala*.

SARANJAMDAR. (Mah.) An assignment of revenue to meet expenses of troops, police, etc.; a political *inam*. A *saranjandar* is one who holds such an assignment.

SARBARAKAR, (SURBARAKAR). (Ori.) "The head in the way of business. A manager; the managing owner of an undivided estate. Manager appointed to take charge of the lands of *zamindars* and independent *talookdars*, being in their minority or females." (F.R.)

SARBASADHARAN. (Ori.) Common land so recorded in the village papers.

SARDESHMUKH. (Mah.) "Occasionally found as the head of a considerable tract and over the *deshmukhs*, etc., in old Hindu times." (B.P.)

SAWAI BATTI, (SIWAIBATTI). (Raj.) A kind of levy in kind imposed on a tenant on certain ceremonial occasions, the levy being over and above the rent payable.

SHAMLAT. (Raj.) Common land of a village.

SHET, (OR SET). (Mah.) The Marathi form of *khet*, a field. *Shetwar Patrak* is comparable with the *khassa* of Central India.

SHILOTRI. (Mah.) Means plots reclaimed from the sea. *Shilotridar* is the person who holds the right to lay *shilotri maund* in Kolaba district.

SHIST. (Mds.) "Derived from *Sishta* = remainder; an original assessment

in money (in lieu of grain) by early Muslim and later (Mysore) rulers in South India." (B.P.)

SHROTRIYAM. (Mds.) "A revenue-free grant to the Brahmins who read the *vedas* (*sruti*)." (B.P.)

SINGHARA. (M.P.) Water-nut or *trapa bispinosa*.

SIR. (U.P.) "The personal, family or private holding of a co-sharer, a proprietor, or landlord, as distinguished from those parts of the estate held by the old resident cultivating class whose right was often antecedent to that of landlords." (B.P.)

SIRKAR, (SARKAR). (Kel.) The government; that which is public or crown property.

SIRTAN. (U.P.) An agricultural labourer.

SREE PANDARAVAKA. (Kel.) Lands belonging to Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple, and held tax-free. Such lands were mostly held by the tenants on various terms known by terms like '*pattam*', '*otti*', '*thanathu*', '*kudi jerman*', '*kudumba poruthi*', '*danam*' and '*viruthi*'.

STRIDHANA. (A.P.) Means dowry. Landed property set apart as dowry.

SUBA. (Ben.) A large province under Moghal administration.

SUBEDAR. (Ben.) Ruler of a province; also a military title of rank.

SUTIDAR. (Mah.) A privileged tenant holding under a *khot*.

## T

TAHBAZARI. (U.P.) A tax or charge levied on the sellers of articles in a *bazar*, either in money or in kind, as the rent of the ground on which the stalls or shops are placed.

TAHSILDAR. (Raj.) *Tahsil* means the sub-division of a district for re-

venue administration. *Tahsildar* is the revenue officer in charge of a *tahsil*.

TAKA KAK. (Guj.) A levy in money. *Taka* was a coin in use in some parts of India.

TAKIA. (Bih.) A Mohammedan grave yard.

TAKID. (Mah.) Injunction, warning; an order from a superior.

TALABI. (Raj.) Area irrigated by a tank.

TALATI. (Mah.) The village officer responsible for maintaining records at the village level.

TALUKA. (TALUK OR TALUQ). (Mah.) The administrative sub-division of a district, also called *tahsil*.

TARF, (OR TARAF, PATTI, OR PANA). (J. & K.) "A 'side' or party; a major division in some joint villages." (B.P.)

THANA. (Mah.) A police station, a division of a district or a *tahsil* under police administration.

THIRUNAL CHOMADU. (Kel.) A headload of agricultural products presented to the landlord on the birth day celebrations of any member of his family.

THIRUNAL KAZHCHA. (Kel.) An offering made to the landlord on special days.

THIRUPPUVARAM. (Mds.) Assignment in favour of a third party of a specific portion of the revenue payable to the Government by the holder of a specified land.

TILLA LAND. (Tri.) A low hill, a rising land.

TOLA. (Mds.) A weight, 2-1/2 of which make one ounce. Each silver rupee weighs one *tola*.

TOPE. (Mds.) A grove of trees, property of those that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, cocconut, etc.

## U

UBARI. (M.P.) A tenure at a quit-rent.

UDHAD JAMA. (Mah.) A lump assessment, levied on old revenue-free estates rather than resume the land altogether.

UFTA. (A.P.) "Low parts of the banks of a river over which water flows upon the fields when the river rises." (W.)

UTSAVAKAZHCHA, (OOLSAVA-KAZHCHA). (Kel.) Presents to the *jenmi*, made by the tenants on festival days.

UTSAVAKOPPU. (Kel.) Agricultural products required by the *jenmi* for feasts on festival days. They were to be presented by the *kudiyans* or tenants.

## V

VAHIVATDAR. (Mah.) "An officer entrusted with the conduct of any important business, as the Government of a province, or collection of the revenue: the representative or manager of the affairs of an individual especially in his absence." (W.)

VAIDAGENI. (Kel.) A lease for a term of years.

VALI (A.P.) The head of a *Samsthan*, which was a type of  *jagir*  in former Hyderabad State.

VARAMDAR. (Kel.) A share-cropper, the rent being paid in kind at an agreed share of the crop. One who cultivates land under a *varam* agreement.

VASAVA, (VASAVIA). (Guj.) "The village establishment of artisans and servants: the land assigned to them for their services." (W.)

VECHUPATHI PATTAM. (Kel.) A system of land tenure by which 1/2 the *pattam* or rent of the property was allowed to the *ryot* for cultivation and improvement of the land.

VENPATTAM. (Kel.) A lease for a year or for more than an year, the rent being settled and payable annually. The tenant had no fixity of tenure, and could be evicted at the end of the contract period.

VERO. (Guj.) "Any tax or cess levied in addition to that on land, as upon trades, professions, goods and the like: a particular tax levied upon the land or upon ploughs in addition to standard assessment; also a tax levied on *grasia* tenures paying no other revenue to the state." (W.)

## W

WADA. (Mah.) A hamlet, a cluster of houses occupied by agriculturists.

WAKF-AL-AULAD. (Bih.) Property held by religious and charitable institutions of Mohammadans.

WANTA. (Mah.) Divided; a tenure being the vestige of a former chieftship. "In Gujarat it denotes land either exempt from assessment or held

at a quit-rent, chiefly by Rajputs, although sometimes by *kolis* and Mohammadans: the tenure is prescription of remote antiquity without any deeds or grants." (W.)

WARKAS LAND. (Mah.) Land which is used for purposes of *rab* manure in connection with rice cultivation and is classified in the revenue record as *warkas*.

WATAN. (Mah.) A grant, "name given under the Mohammadan kingdoms to the landholdings (and privileges collectively) of hereditary *pargana* and village officers in west, central and south India, allowed them revenue free." (W.)

WILAYATI YEAR. (Ori.) An year of the *wilayati* era. *Wilayati* was an era current in Orissa commencing with 592 A.D.

## Z

ZANANA. (Mds.) Means the apartments appropriated to women.

ZIALDAR. (Pun.) A local official, a petty honorary magistrate.

ZIRAAT. (Bih.) "Arable land, land fit for cultivation not requiring artificial irrigation." (W.)

## APPENDIX

- A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1317 F. — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Land Revenue Act, 1317 F. (1907 A.D.).
- A.P. (A.A.) Act I, 1908 — The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Estate Land Act, 1908.
- A.P. (A.A.) Reg. III, 1940 — The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1940.
- A.P. (T.A.) Reg. XLI, 1358 F. — The *Sarfe-khas* (Merger) Regulation, 1358 F.
- A.P. (T.A.) Reg. LXIX, 1358 F. — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) (Abolition of *Jagirs*) Regulation, 1358 F.
- A.P. (T.A.) Reg. XXV, 1359 F. — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) *Jagirs* (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F.
- A.P. (T.A.) Act XXI, 1950 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950.
- A.P. (T.A.) Act X, 1952 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Atiyat Enquiries Act, 1952.
- A.P. (T.A.) Act XII, 1952 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) *Jagirdars* Debt Relief Act, 1952.
- A.P. (T.A.) Act VIII, 1955 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Abolition of *Inams* Act, 1954.
- A.P. (A.A.) Act XVII, 1955 — The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) *Inams* (Assessment) Act, 1955.
- A.P. (A.A.) Act XVIII, 1956 — The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Tenancy Act, 1956.
- A.P. (A.A.) Act XXXVII, 1956 — The Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) *Inams* (Abolition and Conversion into *Ryotwari*) Act, 1956.
- A.P. (T.A.) Act XL, 1956 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956.
- A.P. Act XI, 1957 — The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Holdings (Census) Act, 1957.
- A.P. Act XIV, 1959 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) (Abolition of Cash Grants) Act, 1959.
- A.P. Act X, 1961 — The Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961.
- A.P. Act XXXVI, 1961 — The Andhra Pradesh (Telengana Area) *Ijara* and *Kowli* Land Cancellation of Irregular *Pattas* and Abolition of Concessional Assessment Act, 1961.
- Ass. Reg. III, 1879 — The Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879.
- Ass. Reg. I, 1886 — The Assam Land Revenue Regulation, 1886.
- Ajm. Act XLII, 1950 — The Ajmer Tenancy and Land Records Act, 1950.
- Ajm. Act III, 1955 — The Ajmer Abolition of Intermediaries and Land Reforms Act, 1955.
- Ass. Act III, 1935 — The Assam (Temporarily Settled Districts) Tenancy Act, 1935.
- Ass. Act XII, 1948 — The Assam *Adhiars* Protection and Regulation Act, 1948.
- Ass. Act XVIII, 1951 — The Assam State Acquisition of *Zamindari* Act, 1951.
- Ass. Act XXI, 1954 — The Assam Lushai Hills District (Acquisition of Chief's rights) Act, 1954.
- Ass. Act I, 1957 — The Assam Fixation of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1956.
- Ass. Act XIX, 1961 — The Assam Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1960.
- Ben. Reg. I, 1793 — The Bengal Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1793.
- Ben. Reg. II, 1793 — The Bengal Land Revenue Regulation, 1793.

- Ben. Reg. VIII, 1793 — The Bengal Decennial Settlement Regulation, 1793.
- Ben. Reg. XIX, 1793 — The Bengal Revenue-free Lands (Non-Badshahi Grants) Regulation, 1793.
- Ben. Reg. XXXVII, 1793 — The Bengal Revenue-free Lands (*Badshahi Grants*) Regulation, 1793.
- Ben. Reg. I, 1795 — Banares Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1795.
- Ben. Reg. XXVII, 1795 — The Banares Permanent Settlement (Supplemental) Regulation, 1795.
- Ben. Reg. XII, 1805 — The Cuttack Land Revenue Regulation, 1805.
- Ben. Reg. XII, 1817 — The Bengal *Patwaris* Regulation, 1817.
- Ben. Reg. II, 1819 — The Bengal Land-Revenue Assessment (Resumed Lands) Regulation, 1819.
- Ben. Reg. VIII, 1819 — The Bengal *Patni Taluk* Regulation, 1819.
- Ben. Reg. VII, 1822 — The Bengal Land-Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1822.
- Ben. Reg. IX, 1825 — The Bengal Land-Revenue Settlement Regulation, 1825.
- Ben. Reg. XIII, 1825 — The Bengal Land Revenue Settlement (Resumed) *Kanungos* and Revenue-free Lands) Regulation, 1825.
- Ben. Act X, 1859 — The Bengal Rent Act, 1859.
- Ben. Act XXVI, 1866 — The Oudh Sub-settlement Act, 1866.
- Ben. Act VII, 1868 — The Bengal Land Revenue Sales Act, 1868.
- Ben. Act II, 1869 — The Chota Nagpur Tenures Act, 1869.
- Ben. Act VI, 1870 — The Village *Chaukidari* Act, 1870.
- Ben. Act VIII, 1885 — The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.
- Ben. Act V, 1897 — The Bengal Estates Partition Act, 1897.
- Ben. Act III, 1904 — The Bengal Settled Estates Act, 1904.
- Ben. Act VI, 1908 — The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908.
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- Bho. Act VII, 1953 — The Bhopal State Subtenants Protection Act, 1953.
- Bih. Reg. III, 1872 — The Santal *Parganas* Settlement Regulation, 1872.
- Bih. Act VIII, 1885 — The Bihar Tenancy Act, 1885.
- Bih. Reg. II, 1886 — The Santal *Parganas* Rent Regulation, 1886.
- Bih. & Ori. Act VIII, 1920 — The Bihar and Orissa *Kamauti* Agreement Act, 1920.
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- Bih. Act IX, 1938 — The Bihar Restoration of *Bakasht* Lands and Reduction of Arrears of Rent Act, 1938.
- Bih. Act XVI, 1946 — The Bihar Waste Land, (Reclamation, Cultivation and Improvement) Act, 1940.
- Bih. Act XIII, 1947 — Bihar *Bakasht* Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.
- Bih. Act II, 1948 — The Raveli District Tana Bhagat *Raiyats'* Agricultural Lands Restoration Act, 1947.
- Bih. Act IV, 1948 — The Bihar Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1947.
- Bih. Act VIII, 1948 — The Bihar *Waqfs* Act, 1947.
- Bih. Act XIV, 1949 — The Santal *Parganas* Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1949.
- Bih. Act XXX, 1950 — The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950.
- Bih. Act II, 1951 — The Bihar Emergency Cultivation and Irrigation (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951.
- Bih. Act III, 1953 — The Bihar Recovery of Arrears of Rents of Outgoing Proprietors and Tenure-Holders (Vested Estates and Tenures) Act, 1953.
- Bih. Act XX, 1954 — The Bihar Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1953.
- Bih. Act XXII, 1954 — The Bihar *Bhoodan Yagna* Act, 1954.
- Bih. Act XX, 1955 — The Chota Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1955.



- Bih. Act XXII, 1955 — The Bihar Emergency Cultivation and Irrigation Act, 1955.
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- Bih. Act XII, 1962 — The Bihar Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling Area and Acquisition of Surplus) Act, 1961.
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- Bom. Act V, 1879 — The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.
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- Bom. Act LXVII, 1948 — The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.
- Bom. Act XXXII, 1949 — The Bombay *Bhagdari* and *Narwadari* Tenures Abolition Act, 1949.
- Bom. Act LXI, 1949 — The Bombay *Maleki* Tenure Abolition Act, 1949.
- Bom. Act LXII, 1949 — The Bombay *Talukdari* Tenure Abolition Act, 1949.
- Bom. Act LXIII, 1949 — The Panch Mahals *Mehwaggi* Tenure Abolition Act, 1949.
- Bom. Act VI, 1950 — The Bombay *Pargana* and *Kulkarni Watans* (Abolition) Act, 1950.
- Bom. Act LXII, 1950 — The Bombay *Watwa Vazifdari* Rights Abolition Act, 1950.
- Bom. Act XLVII, 1951 — The Salsette Estates (Land Revenue Exemptions) Abolition Act, 1951.
- Bom. Act XLII, 1953 — The Bombay Personal *Inams* Abolition Act, 1952.
- Bom. Act XLIII, 1953 — The Bombay Merged Territories (*Ankadia* Tenures Abolition) Act, 1953.
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- Bom. Act XXXV, 1959 — The Bombay *Bandhijama*, *Udhad* and *Ugadia* Tenures Abolition Act, 1959.
- Bom. Act LXV, 1959 — The Bombay (Saurashtra Area) *Aghat* Tenure and *Ijaras* Abolition Act, 1959.

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- C.P. Act II, 1917 — The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917.
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- Mds. Act XXI, 1933 — The Madras Namboodiri Act, 1932.
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- Mds. Act XXIV, 1949 — The Madras Tenants and *Ryots* Protection Act, 1949.
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