

LAND REFORMS SERIES—10



Second Report
OF THE
Hyderabad Land Commission
ON
Consolidation of Holdings

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SECOND REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD LAND COMMISSION ON CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Section 87-A of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 prescribes 'prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings' as one of the terms of reference of the Hyderabad Land Commission. Through the Revenue Department's letter No. 174/A-3/1094/54 D/22-10-54, the Commission was asked by the Government of Hyderabad to report among other things on the steps to be taken in respect of prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings in the State.

2. Prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings are among the main recommendations of the Planning Commission incorporated in their report on land policy. Through the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Amending Act of 1954 the Government of Hyderabad has enacted legislation which is necessary to implement these recommendations. Before actual work is started it was necessary to know the extent of fragmentation and the need and scope of consolidation work in different areas of the State. It was also necessary to see the working of consolidation schemes in some other States so as to benefit from their experience. With the approval of the Government some of the members of the Commission, therefore, undertook short tours in East Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh, to take notes on the progress and working of the consolidation schemes in those States. The reports prepared by the sub-committees of the Commission on their tours are enclosed with the report as Appendices I, II and III.

3. The figures showing the extent of fragmentation in 42 talukas have been obtained as a part of the census of land holdings. They have been used to indicate the extent of scattering of holdings. A statement containing the results on this aspect for 42 talukas where the census has now been completed was specially prepared for us by the Board of Revenue. It is enclosed with the report as Appendix IV.

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4. The Commission also visited 10 villages in Mahabubnagar and Nizamabad districts and tried to find out the reactions of the ryots in case a scheme for consolidation is enforced.

5. In this report we have first dealt with the evils of sub-division of land and fragmentation of holdings. The progress and working of consolidation schemes in some other States have then been reviewed briefly and the need and scope of consolidation work in Hyderabad discussed. In the end we have given our recommendations, in respect of the policy and programme to be adopted for prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings. A summary of these recommendations has been given in paras 51 to 61 of the report.

6. The Commission is thankful to the Governments of East Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh for providing facilities to us for studying the working of consolidation schemes. The Commission is also grateful to Sardar Harkishan Singh, Director of Consolidation in East Punjab, Messrs. V. A. Athne, Special Superintendent of Land Records, Bombay and V. F. Shaik of the Consolidation Department of Bombay and Shri Gupta, Dy. Director of Land Records in Madhya Pradesh.

7. We wish to place on record our appreciation of the work done by the Secretary and the Joint Secretary of the Commission. They worked hard at every stage of the Commission's work and showed great ability in collection and compilation of the data required by the Commission. The Office staff of the Commission had also to do strenuous work.

8. We are happy to submit our Second Report to the Government in time and also to note that all the decisions of the Commission contained in the report have been taken unanimously.

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS

9. India is a country of small peasants, majority among them holding farms of uneconomic size. The small

farms do not provide full employment to the cultivators or to their cattle and their cultivation becomes uneconomic as the costs proportionately go up and the margin of profit is reduced. The farmer has to seek other occupations and usually works either as a cartman or a labourer to supplement his meagre means of subsistence. Small uneconomic holdings result from the unrestricted operation of inheritance laws and progressive sub-division of land at each succession and in each case of transfer of property. Every one of the heirs gets a portion of the land. The evil effects of sub-division however get aggravated manifold because every one of the heirs tries to get a portion of each kind of land. He thinks he must get a portion each from the irrigated land, the grazing land, and the land specially suited for Khariff, Rabi or any other kind of crops. Such division of holdings is to some extent warranted by natural and geographical conditions, where irrigation is limited or where there are two or more distinct types of soil in one village. The landholder should have an opportunity of raising all rotations of crops and should find full employment for himself and his cattle throughout the season. He cannot rely upon any single crop or a single plot of land as the scope for raising different crops insures his economy against a probable failure of any particular crop or plot of land in a bad year. But unfortunately the process has been carried to an extreme and even where natural conditions do not warrant it. As a result almost all agricultural holdings, whether big or small, today have different parcels of land scattered in all directions and at long distances from one another. Such a scattering of a single holding into a number of different plots of land is called fragmentation of holdings.

10. Fragmentation is often associated with extreme sub-division of land resulting from increasing pressure of population. Side by side with the scattering of different portions of a single holding, plots of odd sizes and irregular shapes are created which do not at all permit good land use. In Ratnagiri district in Bombay, holdings are reported to be as small as .00652 of an acre. In Punjab some plots were found to be a mile and more in length but only a few yards in width. In East Punjab and Chatisgarh division of Madhya Pradesh it was not uncommon to come across a holding of 10-12 acres scattered in 30 to 40 tiny plots.

11. The evil effects of fragmentation are obvious. Dispersal of the plots makes cultivation difficult. Much time and effort are wasted in going from one plot to the other. Protection of crops and supervision of cultivation become expensive and inefficient. Much land is wasted in hedges, boundaries and in providing passage for the cultivator and his cattle. The individual plots are often of unsuitable shapes as they are laid out on the basis of equal shares of similar land and not with the purpose of efficient utilisation. Much land is therefore wasted in odd corners as in some cases the plough cannot even turn round. Disputes and litigation for field boundaries and trespass also increase to harmful proportions. Improvements upon land and rational management become impossible in such circumstances. Fragmentation has therefore been rightly described as a major obstacle in the country's agricultural development today.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

12. Measures adopted to remedy the effects of fragmentation are prohibition of future fragmentation by law and consolidation of scattered holdings through exchange of plots or through a complete redistribution of and among all the landholders in a village.

13. Measures for consolidation of holdings are undertaken by various methods. Voluntary co-operation among groups of landholders is one of them. Much work was done on this method through co-operative societies in Baroda and East Punjab. Modern trend is however for Governments to undertake schemes on their own motion and to enforce them by a sort of benevolent compulsion. In some cases compulsion is applied when a prescribed majority of the holders agree to have consolidation. In others even the formality of seeking the consent of a majority of holders is not observed and work is undertaken as a measure of compulsory reform. The reform however is not easy to carry through. The conservatism of the landholders, and their attachment to the land held by their forefathers are great obstacles in the way and the Governments have to do considerable propagandist work to educate the people before a consolidation scheme is enforced. Many other inducements are also offered for consolidation. A part of the cost of consolidation is met by the Government and

liberal loans are advanced for improvement of consolidated holdings.

14. The procedure of consolidation is as follows :—

(i) An up-to-date record of rights in land is prepared first;

(ii) All plots of land are then valued on some accepted local standards;

(iii) Comparative valuation of each holding is then calculated and a scheme for exchange of plots or redistribution of land on the accepted principles drawn up;

(iv) The last stage is the enforcement of the scheme and the actual handing over of the plots.

15. Whether a scheme is prepared voluntarily by the people or by an official agency, it can be enforced only under the legal authority of the State. The legislation needed has to provide for a few more related questions. The way in which public opinion in the village would be associated with the scheme has to be indicated, the basic principles on which consolidation scheme would be prepared have to be laid down and legal sanction for the transfer of rights and obligations to the new consolidated holdings provided for. The legislation enacted by the various States in India is more or less of the same pattern. The difference being only in the varying element of compulsion provided for and in respect of the State's contribution towards the cost of consolidation.

16. *Voluntary method of consolidation.*—In India the first attempt to deal with the problem of fragmentation was made in Punjab. Intensive propaganda was carried out in select areas in favour of consolidation, as a result of which co-operative societies were formed and worked on the basis of persuasion and voluntary agreement. There was no compulsion of any type. In 1921, 60 Societies with 1698 members were formed; and they consolidated an area of 7571 acres. In 1939 the number of societies increased to 1477 and that of the members to 1,60,782 and the area consolidated was 10,66,221 acres. By the end of 1943 the number of societies increased to 1807 and the area consolidated to 1.45 million acres.

17. Baroda (now merged in Bombay State) was the first Indian State to take up the work of consolidation. In the year 1936-37, 74 co-operative societies had consolidated about fifty thousand acres in that State. In 1925 U.P. started the work of consolidation of holdings on voluntary method. In 1940 there were 192 co-operative societies doing this work.

18. Progress of work done through co-operative societies was very slow. Lethargic attitude of the people and their sentimental attachment to their ancestral plots of land were the main difficulties. Other difficulties were the heavy agricultural indebtedness and the want of enough areas of the same kind of land for exchange. The work required technically experienced and efficient staff which the societies could not obtain in sufficient numbers. The various state Governments therefore seem to have abandoned the voluntary method of work and are taking the initiative themselves by organising the work as a part of their land reform programme through departmental agencies.

19. *Partial Compulsion.*—The principle of partial compulsion was first embodied in the Madhya Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, of 1938. According to this Act any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than the prescribed minimum area of land, may apply for consolidation of holdings. Where the number of applicants is not less than half of the permanent holders, holding not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the occupied area of the village or if such holders express their consent to have consolidation of holdings the scheme of consolidation after confirmation becomes binding upon all the holders of the village.

20. The Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act of 1936, the U.P. Act of 1939, and the Jammu and Kashmir Act of 1936 SVT had the same basic principles of consolidation of holdings as in the Act of Madhya Pradesh with a few changes adopted to suit local conditions. The progress of work done on the partial compulsion method was however very slow. Much time had to be spent in seeking the consent of the majority and it actually meant that the dissenting people were allowed to stand in the way of the reform. This method of selecting villages and starting work has, therefore, been abandoned by a majority of States and their Acts have been amended

and now provide for the State Governments undertaking work in any area of their own motion and using benevolent compulsion by requiring all the holders to agree to the consolidation schemes. The Madhya Pradesh Act has not, however, been amended yet and there the work still continues with the consent of the required majority of the people.

21. Since 1951 consolidation work has been taken up on a very large scale in East Punjab. It seems special to be their main plank of development activity today. About 3,000 consolidation patwaries have been appointed and work is in progress, simultaneously in about 5,000 villages. Annually about 10 lakhs acres are being consolidated. Their target for the first plan period was 80 lakhs acres. In U.P. the work has recently been started in 14 districts as a part of the programme of land reforms. In Bombay 10.21 lakhs acres in 732 villages have been consolidated after 1948. They expect to complete 1500 villages annually and have prepared a plan to complete the work by the end of 1964.

22. The Commission tried during its tours to see the working of consolidation schemes in detail in Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Three reports of the sub-committees containing their observations are enclosed as Appendices I, II & III. They indicate the broad outlines of the policies and methods of work adopted by these States.

EXTENT OF FRAGMENTATION IN HYDERABAD

23. In 1949-50 Prof.S.K. Iyengar had conducted economic investigations in 118 selected villages. He found that the average size of a plot of occupied land was 5 acres 36 guntas Dry 0-18.2 guntas for wet and 0-3.4 guntas for garden land. Every occupant had on an average 2.5 plots. He had said that the distribution of cultivation plots among varying sizes could not be said to be excessively uneconomic, provided intensive cultivation is resorted to, but as matters stood, however, cultivation being mostly of a distress type, the wastefulness of scattering did operate. The inquiries showed that about 5 % holders had more than 10 plots each and that the area covered by holdings having more than 8 plots was 9.3% of dry, 28.8% of wet land and 20.1%

of garden land. Professor Iyengar had suggested consolidation of holdings after taking into account the extent of fragmentation (scattering of holdings) in particular areas.

24. The Agrarian Reforms Committee had also collected some material in this respect. Appendix B to their report shows that in 275 villages there were 1024 holders holding land in 8 to 15 plots, one holding land in 16 to 20 plots, one in 21 to 30 plots and 4 having more than 30 plots. Appendix 'C' to the Agrarian Reforms Committee's Report shows the extent of sub-division of land in 55 villages. 44 survey numbers had 25 to 29 sub-divisions, 37 had 30 to 39, six had 40 to 49 and seven more than 50.

25. The Hyderabad economic association had also taken up intensive inquiries in six selected villages. The report published gives (vide page 19) the average size of cultivation holding separately for the six villages. Without giving the number of plots per holding, the report however said that there was no excessive fragmentation of holdings from the view point of cultivation and that any move for consolidation of holdings as in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Punjab was not called for. We may attribute this statement to a wrong notion prevailing about consolidation of holdings. Consolidation is not a remedy for the smallness of holdings. It is a measure to improve the geographical layout of farms by bringing the scattered portions of individual holdings together and does not, therefore, lead to any increase in the average size of holdings. It is intended to eliminate the wastage of land and efforts resulting from the scattered layout of holdings. The average size of occupancy or cultivation holdings in any area would not, therefore, indicate the extent of fragmentation and the need or otherwise for consolidation of holdings. The extent of fragmentation can be known if the average size of individual plots and the average number of plots per holder are known for a wider area.

The Board of Revenue very kindly prepared for us a statement showing the extent of fragmentation in (42) talukas where the census of land holdings has been recently completed. This statement is enclosed with the report as appendix (4).

26. The average size of ownership holdings is 17.12 converted dry acres, the average number of plots per holder is 3.83 and the average size of plot 4.72 converted dry acres. As compared to the averages for 42 talukas, a few talukas like Siddipeth, Karimnagar and Bhir seem to have excessive fragmentation of holdings. The average number of plots per holder in Siddipet is 6.94 and the average size of plot 1.68 converted dry acres. These figures for Karimnagar and Bhir are respectively 5.98 and 2.31 and 4.3 and 4.03 and in these three talukas the number of holdings having more than 3 plots is 55,039 or 53.2% of the total.

27. The Commission also made its own inquiries in 10 villages and obtained statistics for 35 more through the Land Census Officers. The results are shown in appendices 5 and 6.

28. Considering the different types of soils and availability or otherwise of irrigation facilities, the Commission is of the opinion that geographical and natural conditions would warrant about 2 plots to each holder in Marathwada and Karanatak areas and 3 plots to each in Telingana. It can be safely concluded that there is wastage of land and labour and the need for consolidation work if the land-holder holds his land in more than 2 plots in Marathwada and Karanatak and more than 3 plots in Telingana. The number of land-holders who would benefit by consolidation as appearing from the census of land holdings would for these two regions be 38.2% and 41.1% respectively. The commission has very carefully examined these statistics. The extent of fragmentation is not as alarming as it has been in Punjab, U.P. or Chitigarh division of Madhya Pradesh. But the evil is there and its growth must be immediately arrested. It exists in rather serious proportions in some Telingana talukas having heavier density of population. It is serious, particularly, because holdings of smaller size groups in these areas also have too many scattered plots specially in wet lands. The resulting wastage of effort on the part of these holders is of considerable significance in their economy and there is ample scope for its improvement through consolidation.

NEED AND SCOPE OF WORK IN HYDERABAD

29. The Agrarian Reforms Committee had been asked in 1949 to recommend the measures to be taken to deal with uneconomic holdings by compulsory consolidation, co-operative farming or otherwise. They had suggested consolidation of uneconomic holdings as far as possible by voluntary methods through co-operative agencies. They thought that the Government should have power to effect compulsory consolidation if the fragmentation assumed serious proportions in any particular area. Their recommendation was based on a general impression that the evil of fragmentation exists in Hyderabad and that it is more pronounced in Telangana, particularly in respect of wet lands. This has been borne out by the land census results and in paras 26 to 28 we have shown that the number of holdings having more fragments than what is justified by geographical or natural conditions is 361046 or 39.9 of the total number of holdings. The percentage of such holders calculated over 22 Telangana talukas is 41.1.

30. We are of the opinion that though the extent of fragmentation in Hyderabad is not of such serious proportions as it has been in East Punjab and other Northern States, yet the evil exists and its effects are of considerable significance in the agricultural economy of the State. We, therefore, think it necessary to immediately take up consolidation schemes in selected areas where the extent of fragmentation would appear to be higher than the State's average. The work done in these areas will not only benefit the holders whose holdings get consolidated, but will also make the people in the neighbouring area consolidation conscious and arrest the growth of fragmentation in future.

31. We suggest that to begin with the work of consolidation of holdings should be started in 20-25 villages each in four places. Considering the extent of fragmentation, density of population and irrigation facilities, in our opinion the villages should be selected in Karimnagar, or Siddipet, Banswada or Bodhan, Bhir and Yadgir Talukas. Four consolidation parties would be required for this work. Their appointments and initial training for the work are bound to take some time. The scheme should be expedited and the work in about 80-100 villages completed during the first plan period.

32. The Agrarian Reforms Committee had recommended consolidation as far as possible on voluntary methods through co-operative agencies. Co-operation in such a difficult line will naturally be a very slow process. In spite of the huge acreages reported to have been consolidated on co-operative basis, we could not see any co-operative society, at present actively engaged in consolidation work. In East Punjab itself the programme of work through co-operative societies has been abandoned. We, therefore, suggest that consolidation should be done through official agencies which will lead to better and expeditious work. The work is highly technical and requires considerable knowledge of settlement and land records work. We, therefore, suggest that to start with, it should be done through departmental agencies only.

33. The next important question is whether the work should be taken up only with the consent of the villagers or the Government should do it compulsorily. Experience in East Punjab and Madhya Pradesh shows that the prior condition of consent gives a handle to a few interested persons to avoid or at least delay consolidation work and to stand in the way of reforms and improvements. It leads to pockets of unconsolidated areas and has adverse psychological effects on the people of neighbouring villages. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the schemes of consolidation should be enforced with benevolent compulsion. Chapter VII of the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act provides for such compulsion. Even the people would not object to it if their association with the consolidation scheme in its different stages is assured.

34. In appendices I, II & III we have stated how public opinion is associated with the consolidation work in Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Formation of Village Committees and their association with the work of preparation of Record of Rights, valuation of lands and preparation of a scheme of redistribution of plots is in our opinion essential. Such Committees would make the people feel that they are doing the work themselves and that the official agency is only to help them in technical matters. These Committees also wield healthy influence upon the lower officials engaged in field work and thus eliminate chances of favouritism and

harassment. Village Committees are formed in Punjab, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh under the Rules made under their consolidation Acts. In Uttar Pradesh the Act itself provides for formation of the committees. In our opinion the Act should provide for it. The number of members need not be fixed and the object should be to get all classes or groups of families represented on the Committee. The Act should also provide for alternative arrangements in case a committee fails to perform its duties.

35. Another way of associating public opinion is to provide for filing of objections and appeals against the proposals of the consolidation officers. Chapter VII of the Hyderabad Tenancy & Agricultural Lands Act, does not provide for it. It will have to be amended accordingly as it would not be advisable to apply the general provisions of appeals and revisions provided in the said Act to such constructive schemes for consolidation of holdings.

36. In our opinion the legislation on consolidation should specifically describe the objectives or the basic principle on which consolidation schemes should be prepared. The Uttar Pradesh Act clearly defines these principles and it is necessary to incorporate similar provisions in the Hyderabad Act.

37. We are of the opinion that the scheme of redistribution of plots must provide for all public requirements such as village roads, extension of village sites, community centres, etc. These needs should be ascertained in consultation with the village committees and lands set apart for them. We noticed that this aspect of work is rightly emphasised in East Punjab. The schemes in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh do not provide for these amenities unless the villagers themselves decide to have them. We were greatly impressed by the Punjab method of freshly planned layouts for the villages and suggest that our schemes should contain proposals for reservation of areas for such public requirements. The Act should describe such reservation of lands as one of the principles of consolidation and provide for the pro rata cut for the lands set apart for the needs of the village community.

38. As described in Appendix I the consolidation schemes in East Punjab include resurvey of all lands

readjustment of field boundaries and formation of regular shaped rectangular plots of land called 'Killas'. Formation of killas is possible there because of plain and homogeneous type of soils. Bombay and Madhya Pradesh schemes do not attempt to do this. With reference to the uneven topography in Hyderabad we think that we should work on Bombay and Madhya Pradesh model in this respect. It would also keep the costs of consolidation within reasonable limits.

39. The question of meeting the costs of consolidation is also important. East Punjab and Madhya Pradesh Governments are charging a consolidation fees respectively at Rs. 4 and Re. 1 per acre of consolidated area and thus recover a major portion of the expenditure incurred. The Govt. of Bombay on the other hand does not charge anything and the expenditure is met from the general revenues of the State. The question is whether the people who benefit by such constructive schemes should be directly charged for them or not. The modern trend seems to be to charge for all local improvements and we are, therefore, inclined to suggest levying of a consolidation fees. Considering the estimated expenditure we suggest that to start with the rate of consolidation fees should be one rupee per acre.

40. Side by side with the consolidation schemes it will be necessary to prohibit fragmentation in future. The provisions of section 55, should, in our opinion, be applied to areas selected for consolidation.

41. We have carefully considered the minimum size below which subdivision in future will have to be prohibited under section 55 of the Act. The fragment as defined in clause (hh) of section 2 of the Act is a plot the area of which is less than that of the basic holding. Considering the size of the basic holding and the usual sizes of survey numbers both for dry and wet lands we are of the opinion that the size of the fragment as at present defined is too big and it would be rather impossible to implement the provisions prohibiting fragmentation as the latter, would, with the present size of the fragment, practically mean prohibition of all transfers and partitions of land in future.

42. Among other Indian States, the provisions for prohibiting fragmentation have been applied only in

Bombay. The fragment there is a plot with an area less than the 'standard area'. The standard area has been defined as the area which the Govt. may from time to time determine as the minimum area necessary for profitable cultivation. Basic holding in Hyderabad may be a size of holding below which agriculture may be uneconomic, but each holding would normally consist of two or three plots situated in blocks having distinct types of soils. Cultivation of a plot with a size smaller than basic holding may not therefore be necessarily uneconomic. The conception of basic holding is with reference to the size of holdings whereas the word fragment is to be conceived with reference to each separate plot. The size of a plot which, because of the wastage of labour or of land for hedges, etc. would make its cultivation uneconomic would thus be much smaller than the basic holding. In our opinion the definition of fragment should therefore, be accordingly modified and the conception of standard area introduced in the Act.

43. The Act should also provide for declaration of all plots with areas less than the standard area as fragments, and for bringing them under a new restricted tenure by suitable entries in the Record of Rights. It is necessary that the Act should prescribe the procedure for enforcement of the provisions for prohibiting future fragmentation.

44. The Bombay and Punjab Acts have provisions binding the Govt. and all local authorities not to acquire lands as to leave fragments. We suggest that similar provisions should be incorporated in the Hyderabad Act also.

45. No definite penalty has been prescribed for the contravention of the provisions of section 55 prohibiting fragmentation in future. Such cases are to be governed under section 96-A and the limit of Rs. 500 as fine is, in our opinion, quite enough.

AMENDING LEGISLATION

46. We have in the preceding paragraphs suggested a few amendments to Chapter VII of the Act to :—

(a) describe the basic principles on which consolidation schemes should be worked ;

- (b) to provide for formation of village committees ;
- (c) to provide for reservation of lands from the common pool for public requirements ;
- (d) to provide for filing of objections, appeals, etc., against the proposals for consolidation ;
- (e) to modify the definition of fragment and to introduce the conception of 'standard area' ;
- (f) to describe the procedure for enforcing the provisions of prohibiting fragmentation in future, and
- (g) to provide that the Government or local authority will not acquire land so as to leave a fragment.

47. In addition, it is necessary to amend the Act to provide for imposition of restrictions on alienation or transfer of consolidated holdings. The Act should also empower the Government to vary or revoke a scheme of consolidation at any time if an error, irregularity or informality is brought to its notice.

48. We would leave it to Government to decide whether these amendments could be made by an amending legislation or if a new separate Act is enacted for the purpose and to replace Chapter VII of the Act. The legislation should however be introduced as early as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

49. We have suggested that the consolidation work should be immediately started through departmental agency in 80-100 villages in four places. To start with the scheme would require 4 Consolidation parties. Each party may consist of 10-12 consolidation Inspectors, 2 Consolidation Naib Tahsildars and a Consolidation Officer of Class II. The entire work may be entrusted to a Director of Consolidation who should, at least in the initial stages, work directly under the Board of Revenue. The Officers will require a skeleton staff each. The net annual expenditure on the scheme is estimated at Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

50. It is expected that the work can be so organised that the expenditure on the work does not go more than Rs. 2 per acre of consolidated area. On this presumption, we have proposed the consolidation fees at

the rate of Re. 1 per acre. It would cover more than half of the expenses incurred. The remaining expenditure should be met from the general revenues of the State. Initial training of Officers and the staff will be an additional expenditure and could be arranged either by deputing a few officers to Bombay or by bringing one or two experienced hands from there and putting them on actual work in our villages and on the training of our staff. The work should be gradually expanded and in our opinion so organized that all the areas of the State should be covered by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan.

(Sd.) M. NARSING RAO,
Chairman.

(Sd.) GULAM HYDER, I.A.S.

(Sd.) B. R. KULKARNI, I.A.S.
Secretary.

(Sd.) S. L. NEWASEKAR.

(Sd.) VASUDEV RAO,

(Sd.) G. RAJARAM.

Joint Secretary.

(Sd.) DAVAR HUSSAIN.

(Sd.) M. B. GAUTAM.

(Sd.) K. V. NARAYAN

REDDY.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

51. Geographical and natural conditions would warrant about 2 plots to each holder in Marathwada and Karnatak areas and 3 plots to each in Telengana. It can safely be concluded that there is need for consolidation work if the landholder holds his land in more than 2 plots in Marathwada and Karnatak and more than 3 plots in Telengana. (para 28).

52. The extent of fragmentation in Hyderabad is not of such serious proportions as it has been in East Punjab and other Northern States, yet the evil does exist and its effects are of considerable significance to the agricultural economy of the State. (para 30).

53. To begin with, the work of consolidation of holdings should be started in 20 to 25 villages each in four places. Considering the extent of fragmentation, density of population and irrigation facilities the villages should be selected in Karimnagar or Siddipeth, Banswada or Bodhan, Bhir and Yadgir talukas. The scheme should be expedited and the work in about 80 to 100 villages completed during the first plan period. (para 31).

54. Consolidation work should be done only through official agencies which lead to better and expeditious work. (para 32).

55. The schemes of consolidation should be enforced compulsorily by the Government on its own motion. (para 33).

56. With reference to uneven topography of Hyderabad, the work should be done on the Bombay and Madhya Pradesh model and the Punjab method of forming rectangular plots should not be adopted. (para 38).

57. A consolidation fees at the rate of one rupee per acre should be charged and a portion of the expenditure incurred on the scheme recovered from the people who are directly benefitted from it. (para 39).

58. The provisions of section 55 for prevention of fragmentation should be applied to areas selected for consolidation. (para 40),

59. A few amendments to Chapter VII of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act of 1950 are necessary :—

(a) to describe the basic principles on which consolidation schemes should be worked ;

(b) to provide for formation of village committees ;

(c) to provide for reservation of lands from the common pool for public requirements ;

(d) to provide for filing of objections, appeals, etc., against the proposals for consolidation ;

(e) to modify the definition of a fragment and to introduce the conception of ' Standard Area ' ;

(f) to describe the procedure for enforcing the provisions of prohibiting fragmentation in future ;

(g) to provide that the Government or local authority will not acquire land so as to leave a fragment ;

(h) to provide for imposition of restrictions on alienation or transfer of consolidated holdings ; and

(i) to empower the Government to vary or revoke a scheme of consolidation at any stage if an error, irregularity or informality is brought to its notice. (paras 46 & 47).

Government may bring these amendments by an amending legislation or through a separate Act enacted for the purpose and to replace Chapter VII of the Act, (para 48).

60. To start with the scheme would require a Director and four Consolidation Parties. Each Party may consist of 10 to 12 Consolidation Inspectors, 2 Consolidation Naib Tahsildars and a Consolidation Officer of class II. The scheme will cost Rs. 3.5 lakhs per annum. (para 49).

61. The work should be gradually expanded and in our opinion so organised that all the areas of the State should be covered by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. (para 50).

APPENDIX I

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS IN EAST PUNJAB

A Sub-Committee of the Hyderabad Land Commission consisting of Shri M. Narsing Rao, M.L.A., Chairman, Shri K.V. Narayan Reddy, M. L. A., and Shri Sripad Rao Niwasekar, M.L.A., members of the Commission toured for a fortnight in the State of East Punjab from 17th November to 1st December, 1954 to study consolidation of holdings. Shri Bhujang Rao Kulkarni, I. A. S., Secretary, Land Commission and Shri Vasudev Rao, Joint Secretary accompanied the sub-committee. The sub-committee visited five villages in the districts of Gurudaspur and Ludhiana and met the Development Commissioner, Deputy Secretary, Revenue Dept., Director of Consolidation and the Settlement Officers of consolidation for the districts Jallundur, Gurudaspur and Ludhiana.

2. The work of consolidation of holdings was started in the United Punjab in 1920 under the Co-operative Act, No. 12 of 1912. In the earlier stages the work was entrusted to the Co-operative Department which did it on missionary lines by persuading people to agree to consolidation of holdings. From the very nature of things progress was very slow.

From the experience gained it was decided about ten years ago that the work should be done by the Revenue Department also in addition to the Co-operative Department. An Act was passed whereby the consolidation work in a village could be undertaken if two-thirds of the landowners gave their consent.

The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act was passed in 1948. Under this Act consolidation of holdings in villages can be done compulsorily; and this work can be taken up in a village either on the application of the landowners or on Government's own initiative. With the desire created by the propaganda of the Co-operative Dept., for 80 years, there arose a huge demand for consolidation of holdings.

3. A separate department of consolidation of holdings with a Director as its head was accordingly created from first of April 1949. The East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act of 1948 consists of five chapters. First chapter has two sections, one dealing with short title, extent and commencement of the Act and second with the interpretations. This Act extends to the whole of the State and is to come into force in such area and from such date as the Government may by notification appoint in this behalf. Second chapter of this Act has eleven sections dealing with the determination of standard area and treatment of fragments. Government may after necessary enquiry specify any estate or its sub-divisions as notified area and provisionally settle for any kind

of land in any notified area the minimum area that can be cultivated profitably as a separate plot. Such minimum areas provisionally settled shall be published and the objections submitted within three months of its publication shall be considered; after making necessary enquiry the Government may determine the standard area for each class of land in such notified area and give public notice of it. All fragments (plots of land less in area than the appropriate standard area) shall be entered as such in the Record of rights and notice of every entry shall be given to the persons concerned after which there cannot be any transfer or lease of these fragments unless merged in a contiguous survey number or its recognised sub-division. Further fragmentation through partition of estates or by acquisition of lands by Government or local authorities is prohibited.

4. CHAPTER III of the Act has 22 sections dealing with the consolidation of holdings. Government may declare of its own accord or on application its intention to make a scheme for the consolidation of holdings, and may appoint a consolidation officer who after obtaining the advice of the landowners of the estates concerned shall prepare such a scheme. The scheme is to provide for the payment of compensation to any owner who is allotted a holding of less market value than that of his original holding and for the recovery of compensation from any owner who is allotted holding of greater market value than that of his original holding. The amount of compensation is to be assessed by the Consolidation Officer, who is also empowered to amalgamate public roads, streets, paths or other lands reserved for common purposes with any holding in the scheme and assign other land for such purposes. He is to publish the draft scheme, hear objections to it if submitted in writing within 80 days of such publication, make necessary amendments to the scheme and publish the amended scheme. If no objections are received to the draft scheme the Settlement Officer (consolidation) appointed by the Government, for the area shall confirm it, if any objections are received to the amended draft scheme, the Settlement Officer shall, after taking into consideration such objections, either confirm the scheme with or without modifications or refuse to confirm it. The confirmed scheme shall be published. The Consolidation Officer with the advice of the land owners of the estate or estates concerned shall carry out the repartition in accordance with the confirmed scheme and the boundaries of the holdings as demarcated shall be shown in the village maps which will be published. Persons aggrieved by the repartition can file objections in writing to the Consolidation Officer who will hear them and pass orders confirming or modifying the repartition. Appeals against the orders of the Consolidation officer shall be made to the Settlement Officer and those against the orders of the latter shall lie to the Government. A new record of rights will be prepared giving effect to the repartition as finally sanctioned. If all the landowners and tenants affected by the final repartition agree to enter into possession of the holdings allotted to them thereunder, the consolidation officer may allow them to do so forthwith or from any date fixed by him; otherwise the change in the possession will be from the commencement of the next following agricultural year. In case of standing crops the compensation payable will be determined by him. Soon after the change of possession, the scheme shall be deemed to

have come into force. Rights and encumbrances on the holdings prior to the scheme of consolidation will be transferred to the new holdings, the difference in their market value being adjusted by payment of compensation as fixed by the consolidation officer. Cost of Consolidation shall be recovered from the persons whose holdings are affected by the scheme. A scheme for consolidation of holdings confirmed under this Act may at any time be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme prepared, published and confirmed in accordance with this Act.

5. Chapter IV contains four sections and deals with other powers of consolidation officers to summon persons and to enter upon lands for the purposes of survey and demarcation.

6. Chapter V has seven sections dealing with such general matters as (1) appointment of officers and staff and delegation of powers to the former (2) power of the Government to call for proceedings (3) appeals and revisions and (4) rule making powers. Jurisdiction of civil courts is barred as regards matters arising under this Act. Public servants are indemnified for acts done under this Act.

7. The Consolidation work is done in the following stages.

(a) *Preliminaries.*—(1) Issue and publication of notification under section 14 (2) Primary attestation of R.O.R. papers (3) Collection of fees for the work of consolidation (4) First public meeting and formation of advisory committee (5) maintenance of the proceedings of the committee in a register.

(b) *Preparation.*— of primary registers and gradation of lands (1) Register of right holders; (2) Register of numbers in Khasra; (3) Gradation and valuation of land; (4) Register Khatavani Istemal; (5) Register Haqdarwar; (6) Scrutiny of mutations.

(c) *Measurement.*— Formation of big rectangles of 625 acres through the Survey of India (2) Base lines (3) Formation of small rectangles of 25 acres; (4) Alignment of village sites, paths, cart-tracks, roads; railway lines, canals; (5) Keela-bandi (formation of squares of one acre) (6) Plotting and colouring; (7) Imposing new map upon old map.

(d) *Scheme of consolidation* 1. Preparation of Register rukhbandi; (2) Publication under Section 21; (3) Settlement of objections and sanction of partition proceedings (4) List of collection of compensation; (5) Transfer of possession.

(e) *Preparation of final papers and their attestation.*

8. Progress made in the period from 1st April 1949 to 30th September, 1950, was as follows:—

At the time of its creation on 1st April, 1949, the new Department of Consolidation of Holdings inherited the work of 150 villages comprising an area of 187,729 acres from the Co-operative Department

while 85 villages with an area of 16,673 acres were taken up under the Co-operative Act, subsequently up to the 30th September, 1950. As stated above, most of the Co-operative staff remained busy on rehabilitation duty from August, 1949 to February, 1950 and the work had to be carried on only with a skeleton staff. Subsequently a larger number of the senior and experienced Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were promoted as Assistant Consolidation Officers and Inspectors and work had to be done by juniors or freshers after being trained for it. However, 142 villages with an area of 105,291 acres were completed by 1st October, 1950, leaving a balance of 48 villages with an area of 49,111 acres. Besides, 85 villages with an area of 51,714 acres were notified under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, from April to August, 1950, and it was too early to expect any progress in these villages by the end of September, 1950. Work in 28 out of 25 garden colonies with an area of 22,289 acres which were also taken for consolidation and killabandi in addition was however, completed by 1st October, 1950 and the records consigned to the record room.

9. The progress made in the period from 1st October, 1950 to 30th September, 1951 was as follows:—

Of the 48 villages under the Co-operative Act, pending on 1st October, 1950, 33 were completed and out of the two garden colonies pending for completion on 1st October, 1950, the work was finished in one colony. The work in the remaining 10 villages and a garden colony has, however, since been completed. 2,561 villages with an area of 2,787,778 acres were notified under the Consolidation Act, during 1950-51 and with the addition of 85 villages notified during the preceding year ending 30th September 1950 the total number of villages notified under the new Act, was 2,646 with a total area of 2,839,427 acres. The consolidation work was, however, taken up in 2,079 villages with an area of 2,247,720 acres (1,814 in selected and 265 in non-selected tahsils) leaving out 567 villages (558 in selected and 9 in non-selected tahsils) comprising an area of 591,767 acres where work could not be started owing to non-availability of staff and other reasons. Consolidation operation in 129 villages with an area of 77,258 acres, which were in hand before the commencement of the work in selected tahsils under the new scheme, were completed during the year ending 30th September, 1951. While the work in the selected tahsils is at various stages of execution, the number of villages finally attested by Inspectors, Assistant Consolidation Officers, and Consolidation Officers was 156,146 and 129 and their area 98,685,751 and 77,258 acres respectively. Now that a whole-time Settlement Officer (Consolidation) has been posted in each district (except Simla and Kangra), it is expected that the consolidation operations will be carried out at a higher speed.

10. On the financial side a total income of Rs. 27,48,294 accrued (the only source was realisation of the charges of consolidation at the rate of Rs. 4 per cultivated acre) as against an expenditure of Rs. 25,94,798 incurred during the year 1950-51.

11. There is no doubt that the consolidation of holdings work has not only decreased the number of holdings but has also helped in the construction and sinking of a number of new irrigation wells, with the result that the produce or yield has gone up. From 168,707 blocks prior to the taking up of consolidation of holdings work, the blocks have now been reduced as a result of consolidation of holdings to 28,617. The number of new wells sunk is 459, *i.e.*, from 3,049 the number rose to 3,508. The sinking of new wells has at least added about 4,600 acres to the acreage under well irrigation. An additional area of 1,918 acres has been reserved for common purposes of the villagers—for extension of abadi, manure pits, schools, playgrounds and for other common amenities. There has been widening of the roads and the paths leading to the fields. The acreage of cultivated area has increased from 160,851 (before consolidation) to 172,813 (after consolidation) in the areas which were under consolidation of holdings operations. In these parts uncultivated area decreased from 5,657 to 1,794 acres in the case of banjar jadid, 17,619 to 13,708 acres in the case of banjar kadim and 20,713 to 16,525 acres in the case of ghair mumkin land. 11,962 acres were thus brought under cultivation from banjar and ghair mumkin land indicating an increase of about 7 per cent.

while 85 villages with an area of 16,673 acres were taken up under the Co-operative Act, subsequently up to the 30th September, 1950. As stated above, most of the Co-operative staff remained busy on rehabilitation duty from August, 1949 to February, 1950 and the work had to be carried on only with a skeleton staff. Subsequently a larger number of the senior and experienced Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were promoted as Assistant Consolidation Officers and Inspectors and work had to be done by juniors or freshers after being trained for it. However, 142 villages with an area of 105,291 acres were completed by 1st October, 1950, leaving a balance of 43 villages with an area of 49,111 acres. Besides, 85 villages with an area of 51,714 acres were notified under the East Punjab Holdings (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act, 1948, from April to August, 1950, and it was too early to expect any progress in these villages by the end of September, 1950. Work in 23 out of 25 garden colonies with an area of 22,289 acres which were also taken for consolidation and killabandi in addition was however, completed by 1st October, 1950 and the records consigned to the record room.

9. The progress made in the period from 1st October, 1950 to 30th September, 1951 was as follows:—

Of the 43 villages under the Co-operative Act, pending on 1st October, 1950, 33 were completed and out of the two garden colonies pending for completion on 1st October, 1950, the work was finished in one colony. The work in the remaining 10 villages and a garden colony has, however, since been completed. 2,561 villages with an area of 2,787,773 acres were notified under the Consolidation Act, during 1950-51 and with the addition of 85 villages notified during the preceding year ending 30th September 1950 the total number of villages notified under the new Act, was, 2,646 with a total area of 2,839,427 acres. The consolidation work was, however, taken up in 2,079 villages with an area of 2,247,720 acres (1,814 in selected and 265 in non-selected tahsils) leaving out 567 villages (558 in selected and 9 in non-selected tahsils) comprising an area of 591,767 acres where work could not be started owing to non-availability of staff and other reasons. Consolidation operation in 129 villages with an area of 77,258 acres, which were in hand before the commencement of the work in selected tahsils under the new scheme, were completed during the year ending 30th September, 1951. While the work in the selected tahsils is at various stages of execution, the number of villages finally attested by Inspectors, Assistant Consolidation Officers, and Consolidation Officers was 156,146 and 129 and their area 98,635,751 and 77,258 acres respectively. Now that a whole-time Settlement Officer (Consolidation) has been posted in each district (except Simla and Kangra), it is expected that the consolidation operations will be carried out at a higher speed.

10. On the financial side a total income of Rs. 27,48,294 accrued (the only source was realisation of the charges of consolidation at the rate of Rs. 4 per cultivated acre) as against an expenditure of Rs. 25,94,798 incurred during the year 1950-51.

APPENDIX II

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS IN BOMBAY STATE

A Sub-Committee of the Hyderabad Land Commission consisting of Shri Gulam Hyder, I.A.S., member Board of Revenue, Shri Dawar Hussain, M.L.A., and Shri Sripadrao Newasekar, M.L.A., members of the Land Commission toured for a fortnight in the Bombay State from 7th to 22nd January 1955 to study consolidation of holdings there, Vasudev Rao, Joint Secretary accompanied the sub-committee. The work of consolidation was studied in two villages of Baramati taluka of Poona district and in one village of Karmala taluka of Sholapur district. Shri Athani, Special Superintendent Land Records, explained the Act and the procedure for consolidation of holdings. Shri Shaikh, Consolidation Officer accompanied the sub-committee to the villages. Finally the sub-committee had discussions with the Settlement Commissioner to whom this work of consolidation of holdings is entrusted.

2. It is reported that in 1927 the Government of Bombay thought of taking steps in this direction and Sir Chaunilal Mehta introduced a bill for the consolidation of holdings in the Legislative Assembly. It was however thrown out in its third reading. Exactly after 20 years the State Government felt its need and the old bill in a simplified form was passed as the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act LXII of 1947.

3. While the first chapter of the Act deals with the preliminary matters such as short title, extent and commencement of the Act and definitions, its second chapter deals with the determination of Local and standard areas and treatment of fragments. The Government, may specify a village Mahal, or taluqa or any part thereof as a local area for the purposes of this Act. After consultation with the District Advisory Committee, appointed by it, the Government may settle provisionally for any class of land in any local area the minimum that can be cultivated profitably as a separate plot, publish it and invite objections to it. After considering the objections the Government may determine the standard area for each class of land in such local area and may revise it. All fragments in a local area shall be entered as such, in the record of rights and notice of such entries will be given to the persons concerned after which no fragment can be transferred or leased unless it becomes merged in a contiguous survey number or its recognised sub-divisions. Further fragmentation is prohibited and a fine upto Rs. 250/ is liable to be imposed upon persons who contravene the provisions of this Act in this respect. Third Chapter deals with the procedure for consolidation. The Government may of its own accord or on application, declare its intention to make a scheme for consolidation of holdings. Government may appoint a Consolidation Officer, who will prepare the draft scheme,

The draft scheme is published by him for the first time and objections are invited to it. He will publish for the second time, the scheme as amended, by him after considering the objections. Confirmation is necessary by the Settlement Commissioner if there are no objections to the original or amended scheme and by the Government if there are objections. The scheme is immediately enforced if 2/3 of the affected khatadars agree; and from the next agricultural year, in all other cases. Fourth Chapter deals with the effect of consolidation proceedings and consolidation of holdings. During the continuance of the consolidation proceedings, the consolidation officer shall exercise and discharge functions of a Revenue Officer under certain Acts; proceedings under section 153 and 155 of the Bombay Act V of 1879 shall be stayed and transfers of land banned. Every holder to whom a holding is allotted in pursuance of a scheme of consolidation shall have the same rights in such holdings as he had in his original holdings. Other rights, debts or encumbrances are transferred to new holdings. Leases are transferred or retained at the discretion of the consolidation officer subject to the approval by the Settlement Commissioner. A scheme for the consolidation of holdings confirmed under this Act may at any time be varied or revoked by a subsequent scheme prepared, published and confirmed in accordance with this Act. Chapter five deals with such general matters as rule making power, vesting of all or any powers of Settlement Commissioner under this Act in the Collector and the power of the State Government to call for proceedings.

4. The procedure adopted for the consolidation of holdings contains the following stages:—

- (1) Appointment of a Consolidation Officer.
- (2) Selection of the Villages for Consolidation by the A.C.O.
- (3) Notification by the Government that the powers of C. O. have been delegated to the A. C. O. (except hearing of objections and publishing the scheme under C.O's signature). Notification by the Government that powers are delegated to the A. C. O. and C. O. by the Collector so far as the R. O. R. is concerned.
- (4) Issue of the notice by the A. C. O. under Rule 6 (2) declaring his intention to take up the work of consolidation in a particular village.
- (5) Request by the A. C. O. to the Mamledar to form village committees in the villages to be taken up for consolidation during the next 8 months (where village panchayat does not exist).
- (6) Mamledar requested to bring all the R. O. R. up-to-date in these villages.
- (7) Hissa Survey, apportionment of assessment, K. J. Patraks and Akar Phod Patraks issued by the D. I. L. R.
- (8) Proclamation by the A. C. O. calling upon all right holders to notify their claims to him.

- (9) After the R. O. R. is brought up-to-date the surveyors should be deputed to prepare the field book from the village forms (VII and XII). Discrepancies noticed should be entered in the field Book. (Names of new holders should be entered in pencil in the field book by the surveyor).
- (10) During the field inspection the following should be noted by the surveyor :—
- (i) Improvements, *e.g.*, conversion of dry crop into garden or rice.
 - (ii) Construction of wells or embankments.
 - (iii) Number of fruit bearing and non-fruit bearing trees.
 - (iv) Deterioration, *e.g.*, soil erosion, growth of pernicious weeds, nalas or rivets other than those for which pote-kharab is given.
 - (v) Conversion of rice or garden land into dry.
 - (vi) Farm houses, Pucca or Kaccha.
 - (vii) Mistakes of area or possession.
- (11) A statement should be prepared (under Rule 6 (3) showing the existing conditions after getting the discrepancies reconciled.
- (12) A. C. O. should get all the mistakes noticed in the check of the R. O. R. or the Field Inspection corrected by the Talathis.
- (13) A. C. O. has to certify new mutations.
- (14) All new hissas are marked on the map and a copy of the map containing all hissas of villages is traced.
- (15) Valuation by the A.C.O. The existing market values of rice lands, best, medium and worst, baghat best-medium-worst, dry lands, best, medium and worst, to be fixed by the Panchas or village committee and then with reference to these the A.C.O. is to complete the valuation of each and every field (or hissa). Fruit and non-fruit trees to be valued separately.
- (16) Publication of valuation statements in the village Chawdi objections invited within a week.
- (17) Blocking (dry lands, block, flow irrigated lands block, Lift irrigation lands, block, poor and grazing lands block. One block in each class of land. At first, holders having only one field should be marked, No consolidation of holdings for them as far as possible Fragments which cannot be consolidated, *e.g.*, wells, threshing grounds, village burials etc. should be noted and left off. Exchange of alienated lands with unalienated lands vice versa permissible. Tenant-wise blocking where necessary can be made.
- (18) Where parts of Survey numbers or hissa are exchanged they should be actually measured, and area and assessment fixed
- (19) Preparation of compensation statements.

- (20) Provisional publication of the blocking by the A.C.O. and arrangement to show blocks to the concerned persons ; inviting objections from the persons affected.
- (21) The C.O. to visit the village and inspect the scheme finalise and it after hearing the objections submitted to him.
- (22) Objections are invited to the scheme within 30 days of its publication. The C.O. hears such objections and submits it to the S.C. with necessary notification for confirmation. C.O. publishes the scheme as amended
- (23) Objections are invited to the scheme published by the C.O. S.C. confirm the scheme if no objections are made to the scheme. If objections are submitted to him within 30 days of its publication he hears; and decides them, if necessary he should modify the scheme and submit it to the Government for sanction. Government publishes the modified scheme.
- (24) Objections to the modified and published scheme. are invited within 30 days of its publication.
- (25) Objections submitted within the time fixed are heard by the Government and modifications made wherever necessary. Government confirms the scheme as modified by it.
- (26) Every scheme shall contain the following :—
- (1) Village maps showing the existing survey numbers and hissas, (2) Village maps showing the consolidated blocks, (3) Consolidation statements showing pre and post consolidation positions (4) compensation statements ; (5) List of fragments left after consolidation ; (6) Statement showing the extinguishing of rights on old roads and revocation of assignments, etc., (7) A statement showing suggestions of the village Panchayat committee which are overruled by the consolidation officer and reasons thereof.
- (27) All leases, debts and other encumbrances to be transferred from the old holdings to new ones.
- (28) Compensation is paid to the concerned holdiers. Compensation statement is prepared by the consolidation staff and handed over to the Revenue Authorities for collection and payment to the concerned holders. Persons liable to pay compensation should pay it before getting possession of the new holdings. Persons to whom the compensation is to be paid can get it after taking the possession of the new holdings allotted to them.
- (29) Loans to deserving holders to pay off the amount of compensation.
- (30) After enforcement of the scheme one copy of the scheme is forwarded to the D.I.L.R. for the preparation of K.J. Patrak. Another copy is given to the Mamlatdar to rewrite the R.O.R.

5. The work of consolidation of holdings is entrusted to the Settlement Commissioner who has a special Superintendent of Land Records as his P.A. in this regard. Bombay State has earnestly taken up the work of consolidation of holding in one taluka of every district. Every circle of 2 to 4 districts has a consolidation officer of the cadre of Deputy Collector. Of all the consolidation officers working in this State only one is a Deputy Collector, deputed for this work and the rest are promoted from the posts of District Inspectors of Land Records. So every consolidation Officer has 2 to 4 districts in his charge. The work of consolidation of holdings in every taluka is entrusted to Assistant Consolidation officer of the cadre of D.I.L.R. who is subordinate to the consolidation officer and has under him a party of six surveyors, one neemthandar, and one revenue circle Inspector. Since last 4 to 5 years the work of consolidation is being carried on in all the villages of a taluka of every district, has passed the stage of opposition in many districts and is being appreciated by the land holders in some districts. In fact some villages in Barmati taluka are known to have requested the C.O. to take up this work immediately. Blocking of holdings in the villages of such dry districts as Sholapur and Bijapur is easier than that in the districts of sufficient rainfall like Satara. It is a little difficult in the districts having heavy fragmentation such as Satara and Ratnagiri.

6. While the basic principles of the Act in Bombay and the Punjab for the prevention of fragmentation and consolidation of holdings are more or less similar, there is some difference in some provisions of the Acts and considerable difference in the procedure followed for the completion of this work; (a) According to the provisions of the Punjab Consolidation of Holdings Act, Settlement Officer has the powers of confirming the schemes but in Bombay the Settlement Commissioner has no such powers when objections are received to the draft scheme; the Government is to confirm such modified schemes. The scheme is published only twice in the Punjab it is published at least thrice (firstly by the C.O., secondly by the S.C. and thirdly by the State Government) before being enforced. While studying the actual procedure followed in Bombay State for this work it came to light that there is one "Provisional Publication" by the Assistant Consolidation Officer, prior to the publication of the draft scheme by the C.O. This is causing much delay in the confirmation of the schemes and their enforcement. Therefore during discussions with him the S.C. of Bombay State suggested that no variation should be allowed in a scheme after its publication for the second time. This is to eliminate delays in the confirmation of the scheme. (b) According to section (4)(1) of the Bombay Consolidation of Holdings Act, the Government is bound to consult the District Advisory Committee in the fixation of standard areas but there is no such binding upon the Government in Punjab. (c) The cost of consolidation proceedings are to be recovered in Punjab, from the persons whose holdings are effected by the scheme of consolidation, while in Bombay State this work is done entirely at the cost of the Government and no fees are recovered. (d) By issuing certificates of transfers (under section 24) to persons to whom holdings have been allotted in pursuance of a scheme of consolidation and by granting loans to assist consolidation (section 25) the Bombay State seems to have made improvements

upon the provisions of the Punjab Consolidation of the Holdings Act. A close study of the procedure for the preparation of the scheme of consolidation followed in the East Punjab and Bombay reveals that the latter has simplified the procedure so as not only to suit its tracts of varied kinds of soils, but also to make it less costly and create as little complication and problem as possible. (1) In East Punjab the entire picture of a village is changed after consolidation. Blocks of regular shapes are formed due to the levelled alluvial soils; provision is made for all developments in the near future, *e.g.*, village circular roads, straight roads leading to different adjoining villages, compost and manure pits, village site extension, plots for village school, dispensary, and other like matters. Though much attractive and therefore desirable this involves huge expenditure in the *denovo* survey of the entire village and creates considerable complications in deducting the area required for the common purposes from every holder and settlement of compensation for it. Bombay State has avoided all this. There is no binding for creating blocks of regular shapes, nor in practice there is made any provision for future developments. (2) While Bombay has declared standard area for every local area and has taken practical steps to determine fragments and to stop further fragmentation, the Punjab is known to have fixed no standard area and has in fact consolidated fragments without prevention of future fragmentation. (3) Hissas having wells where upon different persons have right to lift water for irrigation and orchards are left in Bombay contrary to Punjab, as unconsolidable fragments. (4) In Punjab the classification of land is made by the Assistant Consolidation Officer and the village advisory committee in terms of annas. All area of land of sixteen anna classification value is regarded as standard acre and other lands of different annawise classification values are converted into standard acres. But in Bombay the market value of every bit of land is fixed in terms of so many rupees per acre. Here every land is not converted into standard acres.

Both in Bombay and the Punjab it was noticed that no special attention was paid to the fixation of the boundary marks of the blocks as formed after consolidation of holdings due to which there is less guarantee of the fact that the blocks on the spot will be retained as in the village map, after consolidation and that there will be no boundary disputes between the adjacent holders of land. This point was brought to the notice of officers of both the states and they appreciated its practical utility.

APPENDIX III

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS IN MADHYA PRADESH

The Chairman of the Commission alone formed the Sub-Committee and was accompanied by the Secretary of the Commission. They reached Nagpur on the morning of 10th January, 1955. The Secretary to Government in the Settlement Department and other officers in charge of consolidation work met them on 10th. Discussions were held on 10th and 11th with the Settlement Commissioner, Deputy Director in charge of Consolidation and the Revenue Minister of Madhya Pradesh. On 12th January, the Committee left for Raipur where much consolidation work has been done so far. The Committee visited two villages Tatiband and Khapri of Raipur and Durg Tahsils on 13th and 4 villages, Kharora, Rudera, Pabenda and Kanji of Raipur and Badod Bazar Tahsils on 14th. The procedure followed and the forms used were studied and discussions held with the Deputy Commissioner (Collector) of Raipur, the Deputy Director of Land Records and the Consolidation Officer of Raipur District on 15th. The Committee returned to Nagpur on the morning of 16th January. Observations recorded in each of the villages visited on 13th and 14th are enclosed as Appendix to the Report.

2. The evil of fragmentation was found at its worst in Chattis-gadh Division and the consolidation work has, therefore, been started in the three districts of Raipur, Bilaspur and Durg of the said Division. Work seems to have been recently started in Sagar District where it was meant to precede tractor ploughing through the Central Tractor Organisation.

3. Consolidation work is done under the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act of 1928 and Rules made thereunder. A copy of the printed manual, two or three printed pamphlets, administration reports for three previous years and asset of forms in use have been obtained and enclosed with this report.

4. The stages of work are as follows:—

- (a) Receipt of application from the ryots;
- (b) Acceptance of the application and its notification in the village;
- (c) Formation of Panchayat and determination of the principles for consolidation work in the village;
- (d) Preparation of up-to-date record of rights;
- (e) Valuation of each and every field;
- (f) Preparation of the consolidation scheme through reallocation of land and its announcement;
- (g) Hearing and disposal of objections; and
- (h) Recovery of consolidation fees.

5. Advantages officially claimed after consolidation of holdings are as follows:—

- (i) Saving of time and labour of cultivators during agricultural operations.
- (ii) Crops can better be protected at one place.
- (iii) These operations have a great educative value and the cultivators have themselves learnt to partition blocks on the basis of productivity as against the old system in which, sometimes, individual fields were subdivided.
- (iv) Due to reduction in Khasra numbers, the size of record of rights is much reduced. Consequently the annual paper work of the land records staff is minimised.
- (v) As the shape and size of fields are improved the work of Survey becomes easier.
- (vi) Generally attempts are made to straighten the boundaries of chaks, thereby the disputes regarding petty encroachments by neighbouring cultivators are avoided.
- (vii) More land becomes available for cultivation due to breaking of 'Dhuras' (Boundaries) and consequently helps in the Grow More Food Campaign.
- (viii) It leads to advancement of agriculture and increased production.

6. *Establishment & Costs.*— The establishment working for consolidation in the three districts of Chattisgadh Division is as follows:—

The Deputy Commissioners (Collectors of the District where the work is in progress) are designated as Settlement Officers for purposes of consolidation work. Under them works one Consolidation Officer in the Tahsildar's cadre (200-305 plus 50 Special Pay) for all the three districts; one Assistant Settlement Superintendent (60-125 plus 15 Special Pay). One Reader to the Consolidation Officer, Twenty Consolidation Inspectors (60-125), Twenty-five Consolidation Assistants (30-60 plus 5 Special Pay) and three peons (20-30 plus 20 as D.A.). In addition, a Chowkidar, Khalasi, Sweeper and a Waterman are appointed from contingencies. Annual cost in the year 1953-54 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Pay of officers	4,668
Pay of establishment	26,089
Allowances	19,216
Contingencies, Rates and taxes	
Tour charges	1,225
Cost of liveries	100
Other contingencies .. .. .	..
Contract contingencies	1,000
Total..	52,690

Field work is done from November to June and one Inspector on an average consolidates about two thousand acres in a season.

7. In 1951-52 the establishment completed work of consolidation in 46 villages with an area of 43,504 acres. During 1952-53 these figures were respectively 30 villages with a total area of 31,513 acres. The total cost of the establishment, etc., in 1951-52 was Rs. 41,081 and Rs. 43,446 in 1952-53. The approximate cost of consolidation per acre of cultivated area thus works out to be Rs. 0-15-1 in 1951-52 and Rs. 1-6-2 per acre in 1952-53.

8. Locally the consolidation is called Chekbandi. Up to the end of September, 1945, 2,36,860 holdings were consolidated covering an area of 22,54,314. As a result the number of plots was reduced from 46,31,278 to 8,16,726 or to 18 per cent of the old number. The average size of plot was increased from 0.5 acres to 2.5 acres *i.e.* five times of its previous size. From 1946-47 to 1953-54 the consolidation work has been completed in 273 villages on an area of 2,31,548 acres. The number of plots has been reduced to about 20 per cent and the average area per plot increased by 5 times. The total area consolidated so far is thus 25 lakhs acres.

9. It seems that the advantages of consolidation are now very well known to the cultivators. As a result many applications are pouring in for taking up consolidation in new areas.

10. The following are the special features of consolidation work in Madhya Pradesh.

- (1) The Act does not provide for Govt. taking up the work of its motion. An application for consolidation is accepted only if not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the permanent holders holding not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the occupied area agree in writing to the consolidation of their holdings.
- (2) No attempt is made to draw up rectangular plots or killas of uniform size as is done in Punjab. The cost of consolidation is accordingly reduced as compared with Punjab.
- (3) Plots having costly establishments, such as, wells, kothas etc., or fields used for thrashing or as Nishtar lands or having orchards, etc., are exempted from consolidation operations.
- (4) Except where the people themselves desire, no attempt is made to keep apart lands for public requirements such as roads, canals, play-grounds or lands for extension of village sites. In Punjab these requirements are generally provided for before the scheme for reallocation of lands is prepared.
- (5) Fees charged is comparatively very low, *i.e.*, 0-12-0 per acre. Govt. is bearing the remaining 25 % or more of the expenditure.
- (6) In spite of the advantages claimed, the Govt. has not increased the establishment to expand the work in other areas. As a result consolidation is going on annually in about 40-50 villages of two or three talukas as a local activity and not as a main plan of development work throughout the State as it is in Punjab. The work has not been started in non-rice areas and even many rice producing districts like Chanda remain unattended. We were not told of any future plan for completing the work by a fixed target date.

- (7) No legal provisions are available to prevent fragmentation in the areas once consolidated. A few villages showed that in the 10 years after consolidation the number of plots has increased by about 25%.

NOTES ON THE VILLAGES VISITED

Village Tatiband of Raipur Tahsil.—A roadside and medium size village, six miles from Raipur.

Application registered on ..	.. 18-9-1987
Work commenced ..	.. 20-2-1941
Scheme confirmed ..	.. 15-4-1941

A holder named Durjan had 44 plots before consolidation. After the scheme, he got only 4 plots. Another holder got only 2 plots against 100. A map had been prepared for us to show the result of consolidation work in respect of two holders. The villagers said that they were happy because of consolidation. They did not complain about any mal-practices, not even against the fees charged on them. The number of plots before consolidation was 2564. This was reduced to 452 by consolidation. This figure has again increased to 557 during the last 10 years.

Village Khapri of Durg Tahsil.—Interior village about 36 miles from Raipur.

The village was consolidated in 1937 but the number of plots per holder was kept sufficiently high. The people therefore requested for re-consolidation. This work is in progress. Panchas have been nominated and valuation has been completed.

The number of plots in 1931 was 1711. Consolidation in 1937 reduced the number to 611. The number today is 800. Area per plot is less than an acre because the total area of the village is 704.22 acres and the cultivated are 585.51 acres. Sravan, one of the holders had 30 acres of land in 61 plots. The first consolidation made them 28 and he expects that the second consolidation would make them 5-6.

Village Budera of Raipur Tahsil.

Application registered on ..	.. 18-12-1952
Work commenced ..	.. 31-1-1953
Old number of holders ..	.. 283
Old number of plots ..	.. 8343
Number of plots per holder ..	.. 15
After consolidation the No. of holders ..	.. 250
Number of plots ..	.. 1280
The number of plots per holder ..	.. 5

The number of objections received was 25. But all of them were decided by the Consolidation Officer.

The nature of objections was as follows:—

- (1) Chak is of uneven shape.
- (2) Area allotted is less than the original area.
- (3) Wanted other lands in exchange.
- (4) Wanted more area of lighter soil.
- (5) Did not like the allotment.
- (6) Non-rice land was not adequate.
- (7) Wanted better allotment.
- (8) Wanted to change non-rice land.
- (9) Irrigated area allotted was inferior.

The first consolidation scheme was rejected by the people as a few persons seemed to have been favoured. In the new scheme one of the holders named Abdul Hamid whose holding of 121 acres is located in 113 plots is getting 29 plots only including 6 no-change plots. It seems that all the holders have to pay fees for consolidation including the single plot holders whose holdings may not be changed.

Village Pabenda of Badod Bazar Tahsil.—Consolidation was done in 1989. This village has been shown in the printed manual.

				<i>No. of Holders.</i>	<i>Plots</i>
Before consolidation	..	..	..	38	708
After consolidation	..	..	..	55	188
14 years after consolidation		..	..	64	264

One holder Gajadhar Prasad got three blocks against his 144 plots.

Village Kanji of Badod Bazar Tahsil.—Consolidation work is in progress. The village seems to have excessive fragmentation. Number of holders is 186. Total occupied area is 992-14 acres but the number of plots is 8219. The ex-malguzar of the village is the biggest land-owner. He has 234 acres of land in 472 plots.

Another holder Gharia Teli holds 87.62 acres in 119 plots. He expects to get only 2 plots in consolidation. Number of plots is reduced according to convenience. No rigid minimum is fixed or followed. Rice land is not usually exchanged with non-rice land. The area and valuation after consolidation should not vary by more than 8%. Valuation of about 3,000 plots has been completed in 10 days. Consolidation work commenced on 16-12-1954 and will be completed by 15-2-1955, *i.e.*, in about three months. The Inspector working is the seniormost Inspector of the Department and having worked in about 40 villages said that the work was very easy for him now.

APPENDIX

TALUKAWISE STATEMENT SHOWING

HOLDERS POSSESSING ONE TO TEN AND

Srl. No.	Name of the taluka	Name of the district	One Bit	Two Bits	Three Bits	Four Bits	Five Bits	Six Bits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Warangal	.. Warangal ..	17,549	9,952	6,307	4,442	3,396	2,651
2.	Jangaon	.. do	8,896	5,205	3,664	2,653	2,081	1,679
3.	Chjnnor	.. Adilabad ..	7,467	2,605	1,491	948	697	474
4.	Rajura	.. do	7,548	2,454	978	448	221	118
5.	Asifabad	.. do	5,201	2,105	1,208	706	422	308
6.	Sirpur	.. do	6,647	2,787	1,469	798	510	275
7.	Madhira	.. Khammam ..	12,821	6,422	4,102	2,819	2,092	1,475
8.	Khammam	.. do	10,787	6,688	4,322	3,175	2,247	172
9.	Karimnagar	.. Karimnagar ..	18,869	1,655	4,568	3,306	2,664	2,289
10.	Sultanabad	.. do	20,889	8,654	5,400	3,925	2,688	1,995
11.	Ramannapeth	.. Nalgonda ..	5,194	4,068	3,189	1,681	1,726	1,888
12.	Bhongir	.. do	5,672	3,205	2,819	1,636	1,370	1,118
13.	Siddipeth	.. Medak ..	9,176	5,248	3,607	2,859	2,235	1,750
14.	Gajwel	.. do	8,468	4,681	3,215	2,509	2,050	1,578
15.	Nizamabad	.. Nizamabad ..	9,867	5,221	3,659	2,780	2,106	1,707
16.	Ibrahimpattam	.. Hyderabad ..	8,299	1,960	1,233	939	740	680
17.	Medchal	.. do	8,433	1,880	1,273	935	658	566
18.	Mahboobnagar	.. Mahboobnagar	4,810	2,363	1,404	1,003	787	657
19.	Kalwakurty	.. do	5,899	3,753	2,477	1,641	1,254	879
20.	Pargi	.. do	4,898	2,708	1,946	1,451	996	710
Totals (for Telangana)			1,70,880	88,409	57,766	40,544	30,840	22,814
Percentage to Total Number of Holders .			88.21%	15.77%	10.92%	7.66%	5.88%	4.81%

No. IV.

FRAGMENTATION OF OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS.

MORE BITS.				Total Number of Holders	Total Number of Bits	Total area converted	Ave- rage No. of Bits per holder	Average Area	
Seven Bits	Eight Bits	Nine Bits	Ten and More Bits					per Holder	per Bit
10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,190	1,884	1,858	9,275	59,504	2,72,592	7,15,250	4.58	12.02	2.62
1,541	1,158	1,062	5,985	38,819	1,70,385	4,76,421	5.04	14.09	2.80
885	241	153	928	15,844	51,222	1,74,892	3.84	11.87	3.40
70	42	31	108	12,008	22,852	2,25,077	1.90	18.75	9.85
202	148	118	514	10,917	32,983	1,67,859	3.02	15.38	5.10
196	125	82	301	13,185	31,662	1,87,820	2.41	14.30	5.98
1,101	782	693	3,018	34,825	1,37,859	5,74,738	3.96	16.50	4.17
1,162	922	709	2,769	32,898	1,43,442	5,48,818	4.36	16.67	3.82
1,995	1,660	1,362	13,947	47,260	2,82,588	6,58,568	5.98	18.88	2.81
1,485	1,239	1,043	5,002	52,270	2,10,996	5,81,623	4.04	10.17	2.52
1,475	1,464	1,305	1,004	22,844	1,13,132	5,26,654	4.95	23.14	4.67
976	865	622	5,136	22,919	1,49,269	2,94,865	6.51	12.87	1.98
1,551	1,370	1,160	7,442	36,398	2,52,599	4,24,228	6.94	11.66	1.68
1,250	1,011	788	3,361	29,361	1,25,162	3,23,839	4.26	11.08	2.59
1,430	1,224	971	6,144	34,559	1,96,651	5,08,823	5.69	14.72	2.59
449	398	345	1,922	11,915	70,974	3,16,625	5.94	26.57	4.46
446	358	283	1,413	11,190	37,513	2,02,948	3.85	18.14	5.41
424	398	310	1,524	13,180	71,810	2,15,870	5.45	16.88	3.01
642	556	454	2,469	20,024	54,007	4,30,703	2.70	21.51	7.97
478	364	254	1,286	14,586	43,680	1,35,512	2.99	9.29	3.10
19,398	16,194	13,613	73,993	5,28,951	23,71,117	76,87,181	4.48	14.44	3.22
3.67%	3.06%	2.57%	13.99%						

APPENDIX
TALUKAWISE STATEMENT SHOWING
(Marathwada and Karnatak)

HOLDERS POSSESSING ONE TO TEN AND

Sri. No.	Name of the taluka	Name of the District	One Bit	Two Bits	Three Bits	Four Bits	Five Bits	Six Bits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Aurangabad	.. Aurangabad	6,169	3,745	2,637	1,845	1,148	822
22.	Paithan	.. do	7,992	3,815	2,078	1,259	756	387
23.	Sillod	.. do	6,196	4,219	2,917	1,718	1,045	704
24.	Soegaon	.. do	2,370	801	809	145	87	48
25.	Bhir	.. Bhir	4,810	3,450	2,374	2,001	1,561	1,188
26.	Patoda	.. do	3,469	2,179	1,805	1,681	1,389	1,173
27.	Ashti	.. do	2,339	2,794	2,054	1,597	1,240	944
28.	Nanded	.. Nanded	6,026	3,158	1,927	1,397	850	570
29.	Hadgaon	.. do	7,106	3,668	1,816	1,053	573	299
30.	Bhokar	.. do	5,143	3,104	1,691	1,111	606	393
31.	Kalamnuri	.. Parbhani	7,742	4,138	2,253	1,313	819	463
32.	Hingoli	.. do	7,748	4,396	2,699	1,694	1,273	483
33.	Basmath	.. do	5,512	3,379	2,439	1,319	1,231	913
34.	Koppal	.. Raichur	10,071	4,634	2,204	1,123	566	277
35.	Yelbarga	.. do	12,040	6,234	3,235	1,770	866	517
36.	Gangawati	.. do	9,609	4,244	1,833	925	444	230
37.	Kodangal	.. Gulbarga	7,654	4,061	2,089	1,724	1,309	863
38.	Chincholi	.. do	3,952	4,173	1,974	922	461	213
39.	Tandur	.. do	5,094	2,674	1,592	994	665	393
40.	Udgir	.. Bidar	6,222	4,699	2,303	1,319	921	565
41.	Ahmadpur	.. do	6,363	4,953	2,765	1,366	1,147	803
42.	Nilanga	.. do	9,011	4,341	2,342	1,463	710	363
Total (for Marathwada and Karnatak).			1,48,143	83,894	43,911	31,079	197,22	12,637
Percentage to Total Number of Holders			39.43%	22.33%	13.02%	8.27%	5.27%	3.36%
Grand Totals for Telangana and Marathwada			3,18,523	1,67,303	1,06,377	71,623	50,562	35,451

No. IV.

FRAGMENTATION OF OWNERSHIP HOLDINGS

MORE BITS.				Total Number of Holders	Total Number of Bits	Total area converted	Ave- rage No. of Bits per holder	Average area per Holder	Area per Bit
Seven Bits	Eight Bits	Nine Bits	Ten & More Bits	14	15	16	17	18	19
457	806	204	481	17,814	45,189	2,94,955	2.58	16.56	6.58
284	109	58	124	16,812	38,974	3,20,955	2.32	19.09	8.24
449	262	157	284	17,981	46,024	3,16,768	2.56	17.62	6.88
29	18	12	58	8,872	7,496	92,880	1.94	28.97	12.38
901	705	558	2,555	19,688	84,442	3,40,496	4.30	17.84	4.08
920	782	701	2,921	17,026	95,277	2,86,280	5.60	16.81	8.00
788	591	423	1,125	14,840	75,258	3,35,824	5.25	23.42	4.46
337	199	107	198	14,760	35,003	2,19,603	2.87	14.88	6.27
168	104	44	78	14,904	32,909	3,11,134	2.21	20.88	9.45
215	186	52	122	12,578	27,951	2,02,807	2.22	16.12	7.26
327	199	116	278	17,658	41,661	3,15,926	2.30	17.90	7.58
545	387	248	458	19,936	58,620	3,95,105	2.94	19.82	6.74
639	418	294	427	17,621	38,154	2,26,303	2.17	12.87	5.94
151	101	47	136	19,310	40,597	2,58,906	2.10	18.41	6.38
298	187	124	213	25,509	56,503	3,51,886	2.22	13.79	6.23
128	89	50	104	17,706	34,641	2,64,465	1.96	14.94	7.63
712	526	486	1,811	21,905	86,793	3,99,182	3.96	18.22	4.60
145	70	42	102	17,059	35,339	2,77,793	2.07	16.23	7.36
264	179	149	443	12,452	34,064	1,91,060	2.74	15.34	5.61
333	193	116	203	17,684	44,199	3,48,084	2.50	19.63	7.33
468	296	193	355	19,719	56,736	3,77,558	2.83	19.15	6.65
188	95	60	39	19,418	44,981	3,22,925	2.32	16.03	7.13
8662	5,852	4,191	12,496	8,75,687	11,96,692	74,38,181	3.19	19.80	6.22
2.31	1.56	1.12	3.88%						
28,060	22,046	17,804	36,439	9,04,633	35,67,809	1,50,75,362	3.33	17.12	4.72

APPENDIX V

STATEMENT SHOWING HOLDERS WHOSE HOLDINGS HAVE BEEN

Name of the district	Name of the taluka	Name of the village selected	Total No. of holders in the village	NUMBER OF HOLDERS WHOSE					
				One plot	Two plots		Three plots		
				No. of holders	Per-centage to the No. of holders	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mahaboobnagar	Shadnagar	.. Balanagar	.. 67	14	20.9	32	47.8	9	13.4
Nizamabad	Nizamabad	.. Borgaon	.. 238	71	29.8	27	11.3	21	8.8
	do	.. Thanakurd	.. 127	21	16.5	21	16.5	16	12.6
	do	.. Manchappa	.. 350	125	35.7	56	16.0	44	12.6
	do	.. Shikhapur	.. 127	57	44.9	34	26.8	14	11.0
	Bodhan	.. Than (Kalaon)	.. 388	32	9.5	58	17.2	37	10.9
	do	.. Naganpalli	.. 119	81	68.0	19	16.0	14	11.8
	Banswada	.. Someshwar	.. 219	91	41.6	76	34.7	17	7.8
	Armoor	.. Mamidpalli	.. 197	51	25.9	38	19.3	9	4.8
	do	.. Secundarapur	.. 151	30	19.9	18	8.6	9	6.0

SCATTERED IN DIFFERENT PLACES

HOLDINGS HAVE BEEN SCATTERED IN DIFFERENT PLACES

Four plots		Five plots		Six plots		Seven plots		Eight plots		Nine plots		Ten and more plots	
No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	28	24
4	6.0	..	..	1	1.5	1	1.5	..	..	..	..	6	9.0
8	8.4	5	2.1	11	4.6	5	2.1	10	4.2	8	1.8	77	32.4
1	0.8	5	3.9	4	3.1	7	5.5	6	4.7	5	3.9	41	32.3
26	7.4	21	6.0	25	7.1	7	2.0	4	1.1	7	2.0	35	10.0
11	8.7	8	2.4	4	3.1	1	0.8	1	0.8	..	..	2	1.6
52	15.4	50	14.8	35	10.4	8	2.4	33	9.8	10	3.0	23	6.8
1	0.9	3	2.5	1	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	7.8	8	2.7	4	1.8	8	1.4	1	0.5	3	1.4	2	0.9
16	8.1	18	6.6	8	4.1	9	4.6	9	4.6	5	2.5	53	29.4
15	9.9	5	3.3	4	2.6	5	3.3	2	1.3	1	0.7	67	44.4

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING OCCUPANTS WHOSE HOLDINGS HAVE BEEN SCATTERED

NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS WHOSE HOLDINGS HAVE BEEN SCATTERED INTO													
Name of the District	Name of Taluka	Name of the village selected	Total number of owners in the village	1 to 4 plots		5 to 10 plots		11 to plots 15		16 to 20 plots		More than 21 plots	
				occu- pants in the group	% to total occu- pants	occu- pants	%	occu- pants	%	occu- pants	%	occu- pants	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nizamabad	.. Nizamabad	.. Suddapalli	222	108	49	56	25	40	18	15	7	8	1
	.. Armoor	.. Kotharmur	179	121	68	89	22	12	7	6	8	1	0.6
Adilabad	.. Sirpur	.. Walkonda	59	54	92	4	7	1	1.7	..	..	..	..
	.. Sirpur	.. Athni	68	51	75	8	12	6	9	2	8	1	1.5
	.. Rajura	.. Somthana	58	44	83	7	18	1	2	1	2	..	..
	.. Asifabad	.. Rangpur	50	46	92	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Chinnur	.. Rampur	97	91	94	5	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mahbubnagar	.. Mahbubnagar	.. Zamistanapur	184	112	84	18	18	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.5
	.. Pargi	.. Mangumpeth	88	76	86	10	11	1	1	..	..	1	1.1
	.. Kalwakurthi	.. Kurmidida	189	108	78	6	4	..	..	..	..	25	18
	.. Shadnagar	.. Balanagar	67	52	78	10	15	8	4	1	1.5	1	1.5
Hyderabad	.. Medchal	.. Doolapalli	76	70	92	4	5	2	2.6	..	..	..	..
Nalgonda	.. Bhongir	.. Penchkalpad	49	45	92	8	6	1	2.00	..	..	..	..

Warangal	.. Warangal	.. Kazipet	..	285	178	76	89	17	18	6	5	2	..	..
Khammam	.. Khammam	.. Madhapuram	..	180	180	72	89	22	8	4	1	0.6	2	1
	.. Madhira	.. Madhira	..	210	157	75	42	20	9	4	2	1.0	..	..
Parbhani	.. Hingoli	.. Kanarkheda	..	112	81	72	24	21	7	6	..	..	..	..
Bhir	.. Bhir	.. Balapuri	..	80	20	67	10	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bidar	.. Nilanga	.. Ramlingamud-	..	210	198	94	8	4	4	2	..	..	..	..
	.. Udgir	.. Hundergulli	..	185	126	98	8	6	..	..	1	0.74	..	..
Raichur	.. Koppal	.. Guddapalli	..	171	169	99	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Yalbarga	.. Mukhthal	..	81	70	86	11	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Gangawati	.. Hossipalli	..	157	149	95	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad	.. Aurangabad	.. Wadkha	..	125	77	62	47	88	1	0.8	..	..	..	..
	.. Paithan	.. Dongaon	..	179	164	92	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Sillod	.. Ajenta	..	97	92	95	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Soyegaon	.. Kulwada	..	56	52	98	8	5	1	1.8	..	..	..	..
Nanded	.. Nanded	.. Mudhkhed	..	866	889	98	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Hadgaon	.. Rohi	..	866	851	96	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Bhokhar	.. Nagapur	..	80	72	90	5	6	2	2.5	..	..	1	1.8
Gulbarga	.. Tandoor	.. Rasoolpur	..	89	89	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	.. Kodangal	.. Nagareddy	..	61	57	98	8	5	..	..	1	1.6	..	..
	.. Chincholi	.. Inderpadhos-	..	48	48	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Osmanabad	.. Osmanabad	.. Upla	..	264	81	81	170	64	12	5	1	0.4	..	..
	.. Tuljapur	.. Sindpad	..	858	154	48	199	56	5	1	..	..	..	..

Source.—Local inquiries made by Land Census Officers.