

APPENDIX B

Details regarding the present position of settlements in different States

Sr. No.	Name of the State	The areas that have either merged into or constitute the State	Term of settlement	Basis of assessment	Limit of amount	State of settlement and reasons if any for delay in undertaking settlements as they fall due	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Punjab	(1) Loharu (2) Dujana (3) Patandi	40 years	Net assets	25 per cent. of net assets.	Resettlements in all the districts except Amritsar, Gurgaon and Kulu Sub-division in Kangra Distt. are overdue. On account of the problems created by partition, it has not been possible to undertake resettlement operations. Besides consolidation work is in progress in all the districts and it is considered better to undertake resettlement after that work is completed. The consolidation operations are expected to be finalised by 1958 and it has been decided to postpone resettlement work till then. The entire trained staff that could be put on resettlement work is at present engaged in consolidation work and this too necessitates postponement of settlement operations.	The rates in the merged areas are generally higher than those in the major State.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Tehri Garhwal (2) Banaras	40 years	Net assets	Generally 40 to 45 per cent. of the net		The last cycle of Settlement operations in the State had

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Uttar Pradesh—contd. (3) Rampur.							
						<p>been started in 1929 but soon after the country was overtaken by severe economic depression, on account of which the settlement operations were to be put off. They were again started in 1936 but because of the economic depression then prevailing it was provided that rent and revenue were to be fixed on the basis of the level of the prices prevailing in 1901-1905. War started in 1939 and the operations had to be given up for that reason. By 1944, all these operations were given up. The Zamindari Abolition Act has provided that no fresh settlement is to take place within 40 years of the vesting of Zamindari estates in Government.</p>	
3.	Madhya Pradesh .	(1) Nandgaon (2) Bastar (3) Kankar	20—30 years	Net assets	75 per cent. of the net assets. (The percentage was 50	The last round of settlements in the State was conducted from 1910 to 1932. No	

settlements have taken place thereafter. Reasons are : The resettlement operations in many districts had become due before World War II, which was the period of depression and it was not considered desirable to take up the resettlement operations at that time for this and other administrative reasons.

(2) During the period of war it was not possible on account of preoccupation of the Government with war efforts and resettlements were postponed from year to year for these and other administrative reasons. The State Govt. have decided to start resettlement operations in six districts. It is not possible to start resettlement in all districts for want of necessary trained technical personnel.

The settlement operations are held overpending completion of consolidation of holdings. At present the percentage of assets taken as land revenue differs from 1/2 in Patiala, Nabha (part) and Faridkot, Kapurthala, Nalagarh and Kalsia, 1/3rd in Nabha (part) to 'nearly full' in Malerkotla.

but was raised to 75 immediately before the introduction of recent legislation. After abolition of Zamindari the entire net assets are taken as land revenue).

- (4) Udaipur
- (5) Sakti
- (6) Chhuikhadan
- (7) Raigarh
- (8) Kawardha
- (9) Sarangarh
- (10) Konea
- (11) Khaigarh
- (12) Surguja
- (13) Jashpur
- (14) Changbhakar
- (15) Makrai.

Net assets One fourth of net assets.

10-40 years.

- (1) Patiala
- (2) Kapurthala
- (3) Nabha
- (4) Jind
- (5) Faridkot
- (6) Kalsia
- (7) Nalagarh
- (8) Malerkotla.

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5.	Himachal Pradesh	(1) Tharoch (2) Chamba (3) Mandi (4) Suket (5) Keonthal (6) Sirmur (7) Baghat (8) Balsan (9) Bashaha (10) Jubbai (11) Mahlog (12) Dhanni (13) Bhajji (14) Kuthar (15) Kumar Sain (16) Baghal (17) Manghal (18) Kunihar (19) Darkoti (20) Sangri (21) Beja (22) Delath (23) Ratsh (24) Rawingarth (25) Dhadi (26) Khaneti (27) Madhav (28) Theog (29) Kod (30) Ghund.	40 years (Punjab system followed).	Net assets	25 per cent. of net assets.	The revision settlement is overdue in some units. Settlement in some of these was undertaken as far back as 1907.		

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|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. West Bengal | Cooch-Behar | 15 years in the case of temporarily settled areas. | <p>(1) It is predominantly a permanently settled area. At the time the settlement was declared permanent, the land revenue was fixed as 10/11th of the mahal assets.</p> <p>(2) In temporarily settled areas, the assessment is fixed just as in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.</p> | In the temporarily settled areas the enhancement of rent was suspended under law for a period of 20 years with effect from 27th August, 1937 so that no new resettlement can take place till 1957. |
| 7. Bihar | (1) Khar Sawan
(2) Seraikhela. | 30 years in temporarily settled areas. | <p>(1) Formed part of Bengal till 1911. About 90 per cent. of the State is permanently settled as in West Bengal.</p> <p>(2) In temporarily settled areas also the assessment is worked out as in West Bengal with effect from 1952 in the district of Purnea.</p> | Rents payable in the merged area are generally higher than those in the pre-merged area. |
| | | | <p>In many of the districts revisional settlement has been long overdue but could not be undertaken earlier on account of (1) intervention of World War II and (2) shortage of administrative personnel.</p> <p>Shortage of administrative personnel has been further accentuated on account of the fact that a large number of officers have been employed in connection with Zamindari Abolition Scheme and other development schemes. The revisional survey and settlement operations which remained under suspension since 1934-35 have been started again with effect from 1952 in the district of Purnea.</p> | |

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8.	Orissa	(1) Athgarh (2) Athmallick (3) Bamra (4) Baudh (5) Bonai (6) Baramba (7) Daspalla (8) Dhenkanal (9) Gangpur (10) Hindol (11) Kala Hamdi (12) Keonjhar (13) Khanpara (14) Mayurbhanj (15) Narsinghpur (16) Nayagarh (17) Nilgiri (18) Pallahara (19) Patna (20) Raira khol (21) Ranpur (22) Sonapur (23) Talcher (24) Tigiria.	30 years	..	<i>Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.</i> —The land in these districts is mostly permanently settled as in West Bengal.	Resettlements fell due in the year 1942 and thereafter in different parts of the State of Orissa, and from 1936 in different parts of the merged territories. Resettlement operations could not be taken up for the duration of the War for obvious reasons. In the post-war period the available personnel of the Government was engaged in the execution of post-war development plans and consequently Govt. were faced with dearth of trained personnel to take up resettlement operations. In the year 1951 firm programme to take up resettlement operations where they fell due was prepared to be implemented. Hardly had the work commenced when the programme had to be curtailed due to financial stringency and the operations had to be confined to the tracts where they had already been started.	In most of the merged territories where rents have been settled, there are no codified laws at all and in such territories rents have been settled following the customs.
		<i>Sambalpur.</i> —The assessment is generally worked out as in M.P. ex-malguzari area.					
		<i>Ganjam & Koraput.</i> —The assessment is worked out as in the ryotwari area in Madras.					

9. Madras (including Andhra).	30 years	Net produce 50 per cent. of the net produce.	In 1937, the Govt. of Madras passed orders that no resettlement operations should be undertaken in future. These orders are still in force.	The rates of assessment on dry and wet lands in the merged areas are generally lower than those in the adjoining ryotwari areas.
10. Bombay	30 years	Empirical	Because of the popular objections to rental value as the basis of assessment fortified by the enquiry on the revision settlement of Bardoli Taluqa, no revisions were undertaken during the period 1930 to 1939. During the War period a rise in wholesale prices and the general inflationary conditions that were then witnessed were both considered unstable and abnormal condition for revision settlement that have to be guaranteed for a period of 30 years. During the post-war period before revisions could be considered in the former British districts came the merger of States which added 43 per cent. to the assessed area which increased from 32.3 million acres to 46.2 million acres. In the merged areas over 4 million acres of land were not even settled by a systematic settlement procedure.	Broadly speaking the assessment in the merged areas is generally much more than that of pre-merged Bombay State. In order to remove disparity in rates Govt. have ordered that if the assessment in the merged areas exceeds 20 per cent. of the assessments in the adjacent Bombay area, the excess burden should be reduced by remission of land revenue by executive orders.
(1) Ambalara	(1) Ambalara	35 per cent. of the average rental value of land for five years immediately preceding the year of settlement.		
(2) Balasnor	(2) Balasnor			
(3) Bansda	(3) Bansda			
(4) Baria	(4) Baria			
(5) Bhaderva	(5) Bhaderva			
(6) Cambay	(6) Cambay			
(7) Chhota Udepur	(7) Chhota Udepur			
(8) Danta	(8) Danta			
(9) Dharampur	(9) Dharampur			
(10) Ghodasar	(10) Ghodasar			
(11) Idar	(11) Idar			
(12) Ihol	(12) Ihol			
(13) Jambughoda	(13) Jambughoda			
(14) Jawhar	(14) Jawhar			
(15) Khadal	(15) Khadal			
(16) Karosan	(16) Karosan			
(17) Lunawada	(17) Lunawada			
(18) Malpur	(18) Malpur			
(19) Mohanpur	(19) Mohanpur			
(20) Mansa	(20) Mansa			
(21) Palampur	(21) Palampur			
(22) Punadra	(22) Punadra			
(23) Radhanpur	(23) Radhanpur			
(24) Ranasan	(24) Ranasan			
(25) Rajpipla	(25) Rajpipla			
(26) Sachin	(26) Sachin			
(27) Sant	(27) Sant			
(28) Sudagra	(28) Sudagra			
(29) Surgana	(29) Surgana			
(30) Valsana	(30) Valsana			
(31) Varsoda	(31) Varsoda			

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	<i>Bombay—contd.</i>						
		(32) Vasna					
		(33) Vijayanagar					
		(34) Wao					
		(35) Sangeli					
		(36) Tharad					
		(37) Yaktapur					
		(38) Likhi					
		(39) Mandva					
		(40) Dedhrota					
		(41) Hapa					
		(42) Sathamba					
		(43) Umeta					
		(44) Magodi					
		(45) Palaj					
		(46) Tajpuri					
		(47) Prempur					
		(48) Kurundwad (Jr.)					
		(49) Akalkot					
		(50) Sayanur					
		(51) Miraj (Sr.)					
		(52) Miraj (Jr.)					
		(53) Mudhol					
		(54) Phaltan					
		(55) Sangli					
		(56) Aundh					
		(57) Ramdung					
		(58) Janjira					
		(59) Ehor					
		(60) Jankhandi					
		(61) Jath					

- (62) Kurundwadi (Sr.)
- (63) Sawanwadi
- (64) Wadi Jagir
- (65) Baroda
- (66) Kolhapur.

i. Assam

Certain areas of 30 years Empirical
Balipara and Tirap
Frontier.

Resettlement of certain dis-
tricts could not be under-
taken when it was due. This
was mainly due to World
War and its effects. The
period of existing settlement
had to be extended at the
existing rates of revenue.

House tax was
being paid in
lieu of land re-
venue in the
merged areas.
Steps are being
taken to bring
this area into
line with the
rest of the
State as regards
land settlement.

12. Hyderabad

Nil (not affected) • 30 years ge-
nerally.

Term varies
from 15 to
20 yrs. in
Telangana
to 30 yrs.
in Marath-
wada.

Out of 138 taluqas, 60 taluqas
are overdue for resettlement.
Settlement of about 20 ta-
luqas expired 20 years ago.
The original survey & set-
tlement are to be carried
out in about 2000 villages.
Reduction of higher rates
of assessment is to be made
in unsurveyed ex-jagir
villages and scrutiny of
survey and settlement work
done by the Jagirdars' es-
tablishment is to be made.

13. Mysore

Nil (not affected) • 30 years Empirical

In 42 taluqas, the period of
settlement has expired and
operations have been start-
ed and are likely to be
completed in 1958-59.

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14.	Madhya Bharat	(1) Gwalior. (2) Indore (3) Alirajpur (4) Barwani (5) Dewas (Sr.) (6) Dewas (Ir.) (7) Dhar (8) Jaora (9) Jabua (10) Jobat (11) Kathiawara (12) Khilchipur (13) Kurwai (14) Narsingarh (15) Raigarh (16) Raigarh (17) Sainana (18) Sitamau (19) Mathwar (20) Piproda (21) Pathari (22) Mubammadgarh (23) Nimkhera (24) Jamnia (25) Rajgarh.	30 years	Empirical	1/6th of the gross produce.	In this State, survey and settlement were carried out in Gwalior & Indore but no uniform policy was followed. Vast unsurveyed areas were found in Alirajpur and Jobat tehsils. Out of 80 tehsils, revision settlement is overdue in 30 tehsils <i>i.e.</i> , 3/8ths of the area of the entire State remains to be surveyed and settled. As lands were settled in different periods at different rates, there is disparity in rates fixed in different States.	
15.	Rajasthan	(1) Alwar (2) Bharatpur (3) Dholpur (4) Karauli	30 years	Rental come in Jaipur ; in other parts	1/6th of the gross produce.	Out of the total number of 33,418 villages only 17,280 villages are settled and cash rents introduced therein.	

of the State
empirical.

- (5) Banswara
- (6) Bundi
- (7) Dungarpur
- (8) Jhalawar
- (9) Kishengarh
- (10) Kotah
- (11) Mewar
- (12) Patabgarh
- (13) Shahpura
- (14) Tonk
- (15) Jaipur
- (16) Jaisalmer
- (17) Bikaner
- (18) Jodhpur
- (19) Lawa
- (20) Kushalgarh
- (21) Nimrana
- (22) Sirohi (a portion merged in Bombay).

16. Saurashtra

- (1) Navanagar
- (2) Bhavnagar
- (3) Porbandar
- (4) Dhrangadhra
- (5) Morvi
- (6) Gondal
- (7) Jafrahad
- (8) Wankaner
- (9) Paitana
- (10) Dhról
- (11) Limbdi
- (12) Rajkot
- (13) Wadhwan
- (14) Lakhtar
- (15) Saylā
- (16) Chuda
- (17) Vala
- (18) Jasadn
- (19) Amarnagar

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The position about survey and settlement is very unsatisfactory. The survey and settlement in Junagadh was made between 1895 and 1905; Bhavnagar 1923 and 1928; Navanagar 1899 and 1916 and Wadhwan in 1918. Broadly speaking, three bases are adopted for working out the land revenue assessment in the State.

1. Cash assessment by regular scientific survey in nearly 1700 villages;
2. Lumpy sum assessment worked on averages of the income for the period

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2	3.	4	5	6	7	8		
Saurashtra— <i>cont'd.</i>	(20) Vadia					1933 to 1947 in the 900 unalienated villages paying crop share before integration, and		
	(21) Lathi							
	(22) Muli							
	(23) Bajana							
	(24) Virpur							
	(25) Malia							
	(26) Kotda Sangani							
	(27) Jetpur							
	(28) Bilkha							
	(29) Patdi							
	(30) Khirasra							
	(31) Vanod							
	(32) Barwala							
	(33) Katodfa							
	(34) Lodhika							
	(35) Vasavad							
	(36) Jalia Devan							
	(37) Zainabad							
(38) Vithalgarh.								
17. Bhopal	(Not affected)	20 years	Net assets	33 per cent. of net assets.	The original settlement rate was fixed in 1928 for 20 years and it has not been revised.			
18. Travancore-Cochin.	(1) Travancore (2) Cochin.	No periodic revision in Travancore. 30 years in Cochin.	Basic land tax of Rs. 1-9-0 in Travancore. In Cochin the basis is net produce.	Uniform rate of Rs. 1-9-0 in core.				