APPENDIX E

Changes in the rate of Land Revenue brought about by the recent land reforms

	Present position	
State	Class of tenants	Rate of levy
r. Bombay	th ar	will be the same as fixed or, ne land during the Survey and Settlement or on an and hoc basis.
2. Assam	Land revenue will be the same as applicable to similar lands under ryotwari settlement.	
3. Madras	Land revenue will be the same as applicable to similar lands under ryotwari.	
4. Uttar Pradesh .		e payable in the previous: gricultural year.
	2. Fixed rate tenant Equ	ual to rent payable by him on the date of vesting.
	3. Occupancy tenants on Patta Equation Dawami or Istamrari possessing the right to transfer the holding by sale, who have newly become Bhumidars.	ual to an amount of rent payable by them before vesting.
	such under section 18(2).	ual to an amount of half the rent payable by him before vesting, subject to the condition that if the rent was more than double the amount computed at heredi- tary rate, land revenue is to be equal to the amount computed at such rate.
	acquired under section 137.	rual to half the amount of rent before the date of vesting.
		ual to half the amount of revenue payable on admission.
	as Bhumidars.	ne amount to be determined on principles to be prescribed.
		qual to rent payable before- the date of vesting.

APPENDIX E-contd.

*Changes in the rate of Land Revenue brought about by the recent land reforms—contd.

	land reforms—contd.	
	Present position	
State	Class of tenants	Rate of levy
5. Delhi	1. Bhumidar deemed as non- occupancy tenant under section 10 or 12 of Delhi Land Re- forms Bill, 1953.	One half of the amount of rent payable for the Fasli year, sub- ject to condition that the new land revenue is not to be more than double or less than the former land re- venue.
	2. All sub-tenants who have been declared as Bhumidars.	One half of the amount of rent payable for the Fash year, subject to the condition that the new land revenue is not to be more than double or less than the former land revenue.
	3. Asamis admitted as Bhumidars by the Gaon Sabha.	50 per cent. of the rent collected at the village rate.
6. Madhya Pradesh	Malik Makbuzas	Seven-eighths of the sum payable as rent in the previous year.
7. Madhya Bharat	Pucca tenants	According to the village rate.
:8. Orissa	r. Intermediaries on home- steads and intermediaries holding homesteads and build- ing together with lands on which such buildings stand and used as golas, factories or mills.	Fair and equitable rent as may be determined by the Collector. Homesteads in their actual possession which were not subjected to groundrent before are allowed to continue free of ground-rent.
	2. Land for agricultural and horticultural purposes in Khas possession of an intermediary held by temporary lessee of an intermediary who owns less than 33 acres of land and such lands in possession of a mortgagee which were in Khas possession of an intermediary.	Fair and equitable rent determined by the Collector.
9. Bihar	Homesteads of proprietors of tenure holders.	Free of rent. If such lands are let out, they are liable to fair and equitable rent to be determined by the Collector,
•	Buildings together with lands on which such buildings stand in possession of proprietors and tenure-holders and used as Golas, factories or mills.	Fair and equitable ground rent to be determined by the Collector.
aro. East Punjab .	Occupancy tenants and Adna Maliks who have just acquired proprietary rights.	Land revenue as fixed on the land.

APPENDIX E-concld.

Changes in the rate of Land Revenue brought about by the recentual land reforms—concld.

<u></u>	Present position	
State	Class of tenants	Rate of levy
11. Rajasthan,	All Jagir lands are liable to payment of land revenue under the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1952. But the Jagirdars are given concessions in payment of land revenue. For the agricultural year 1951-52, they had to pay land revenue equal to the amount of tribute payable to Government for that year. From the agricultural years 1952-53 to 1956-57, the land revenue payable is equal to one-eighth of the rental income from the Jagir land. From 1957-58 onwards, the land revenue is to be equal to one-fourth of the rental income. Girasdars in respect of the land for which rent is payable to him by a tenant. Girasdars of A Class Girasdars of B Class Girasdars of C Class	12½ per cent. of the assessment of the land. Full assessment on the date of enforcement of the Act. 4 annas per acre for the first 3 years; 8 annas for the next 3 years; half the assessment for the next 5 years; and full assessment from the 12th year. 4 annas per acre for 21 years and full assessment thereafter. the condition that if the lands are with possession or otherwise, they ment.)
13. West Bengal14. Mysore .	agricultural land was equal to two economic holdings or less. Barkhalidar having above two economic holdings. Raiyat or non-agricultural tenant. Intermediary	4 years; 8 annas per acre for the next 6 years; half the assessment for the next 8 years; and full assessment after 18 years. Full assessment. His previous rent and other dues in respect of the land on the basis of the rate or rent paid by ryots for lands similarly situated in the neighbourhood. If the land is non-agricultural land, fair and equitable rate to be fixed by the Revenue Officer. Amount equal to land revenue assessment fixed on such land during the survey and settlement.
	In the case of unsurveyed and unsettled Inam village.	Amount equal to land revenue assessment levied on simila lands in an adjoining unalienated village.