

The Haryana Ceiling of Land Holdings Act, 1972

Haryana Act No. 26 of 1972

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Received the assent of the President of India on the 22nd December, 1972, and first published in Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary) of December 23, 1972.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY 6

- Amended by Haryana Act No. 33 of 1973
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 17 of 1976
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 40 of 1976
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 47 of 1976
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 14 of 1977
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 18 of 1978
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 34 of 1980
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 14 of 1983
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 2 of 1987
- Amended by Haryana Act No. 20 of 2011

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to ceiling on land holdings in the State of Haryana.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Haryana in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :-

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. Short title and extent. - This Act may be called the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Haryana.

Object & Reasons

Statement of Objects and Reasons. - At present there are two enactments, namely, the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953 and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, in force in the State of Haryana. It is considered that provisions relating to ceiling on agricultural land contained in the two enactments applicable to different parts of the State of Haryana should be unified and there should be only one Act on the ceiling of agricultural land for the whole of the State.

Moreover the Government of India appointed a Central Committee on land reforms some time ago and have now evolved a national policy with a view to making available additional land for distribution to landless persons and thereby securing more equitable distribution of land for removing economic disparities. Accordingly it has been decided that the permissible area

should be suitably reduced and a family should be made a unit for the purpose of permissible area. It has further been provided that the surplus area should be acquired by the State Government for allotment to the landless persons and conferment of proprietary right on them. Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 28th September, 1972 page 1189.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act 33 of 1973 - While communicating the Presiding's assent to the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Bills, 1972, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, made certain observations with regard to the Sections 3(j), 5(a) and 32 of the Act. It is proposed that the term 'orchard' as defined in the Act should exclude banana and guava trees also; the Act should also not apply to lands belonging to any Cantonment Board and that the withdrawal of exemptions regarding utilisation of surplus area under the orchards, tea estates or well-run farms under the Punjab Law should be from 'the appointed day' and not from the 'commencement of the Act'. These observations have been considered and it has been decided to amend the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 in the light of these observations. Hence this bill.

Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 7th March, 1972 page 318.

Statement and Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act No. 17 of 1976 - The constitutional validity of the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 was assailed before The High Court of Punjab and Haryana Chandigarh in the Civil "writ petition No. 4187 of 1973, entitled Saroj Kumari and others v. State of Haryana, decided on 9th Sept., 1974. The High Court has held that the provisions of the Act, pertaining to agrarian reforms which gives effect to the policy of the state towards securing the principles specified in clause (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the constitution of India are immune from attack on the ground that they take away or abridge any of the fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 19 and 31 of the Constitution. The High Court has however, held that the definition of family given in the Act is an artificial one, as it excludes adult children, married minor daughters, minor children except six minor children and adult children dependent upon their parents. It has also been said in the judgment that no provision has been made in the Act in respect of the inter-se rights of the members constituting the family with regard to possession, inheritance and succession of the permissible area and no restriction has been placed with regard to the alienation of the family holding. The provisions of the Act are also said to have no clarified as to whether the person filing the declaration or the land owner himself shall receive the compensation of surplus area. The High Court has observed that the kind of soil mentioned in sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the aforesaid Act has not been taken care of while framing rule 5(2) of the rules framed under this Act. It has also been held that a co-operative society as also a company are juristic persons capable of holding property. After the vesting of property in a co-operative society or a company, a member of the co-operative society or a share holder in the company cannot be said to own any specific or ascertainable share therein and as such the share of the person who is a member of the co-operative society or share holder in the company cannot be taken into account while determining his permissible area under this act.

The amending bill not only overcome the lacunae pointed out in the High Court judgment, but also inter-alia provides for the vesting of the surplus area, or tenants permissible area already declared as such, under the Punjab law and the area declared surplus under the Pepsu law, which has not so far been vested in the state government and for its immediate utilization by the state for the purpose envisaged in those Acts, embodies an exemption from the application

of this Act to the lands owned by a Gurdwara, a temple a Goshala, a Waqf and other religious and charitable institution subject to certain conditions and protects the interests of a minor and a person under disability for the amount of compensation payable to him for acquisition of surplus area. Besides transfer the term disposition has been included in Section 8 to make the prohibition against transfers other than bona fide ones, comprehensive and all pervading so as to cover transactions like gift, family settlement and partition etc., etc., contradistinguished from transfers made for consideration. A provision has also been made to avoid reduction of the surplus area by collusive decrees or orders. Necessary provision has also been made to enable the land owner to recover the cost of water course and their subsidiary work along with tube well etc. The punishment for not filing the declaration or giving false information is being enhanced to two years imprisonment or a fine upto Rs. 2000/- or both to conform with the national standard.

Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 13th January, 1976.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act 40 of 1976 - As a result of the deliberations of the conference of the Chief Ministers held in March, 1976 the Government of India suggested inter alia that the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972 should be amended so as to reduce the period of appeal and revision, to discourage the institution of appeal on frivolous grounds by prescribing payment of deposit money, to bar appearance of lawyers and also to provide that no compensation should be paid for a part of the surplus land of landowners who fail to furnish declarations or furnish declarations containing false information and the landowners should be made to pay licence fee in the event of the failure of their appeal/revision.

The above recommendations were considered by the State Government and it was decided to carry out the above amendments alongwith amendments of Section 12 and Section 15 of the Act. The latter section is to be amended to clarify the position of allotment of surplus land to certain specified categories of tenants as also to reduce the measure of allotment of surplus land to certain specified categories of tenants as also to reduce the allotment is extended to the maximum number of eligible persons. Accordingly, the Haryana Ceiling on land holdings (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 was promulgated on the 5th May, 1976 as the Vidhan Sabha was not in session at that time, it is now proposed to replace the said ordinance with the present legislation.

Haryana Government Gazette, (Extraordinary) dated 2nd July, 1976 page 1233.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act 47 of 1976 - As a result of the deliberation of the conference of the Chief Ministers held in March, 1976, the Government of India directed that work regarding declaration of surplus area and its utilization should be completed by the 30th June, 1976. The State Government however informed the Government of India that the work in question will be completed by 31st December, 1976 as th declaration were to be invited afresh. However according to Section 9(1) of the Haryana (First Amendment) Act, 1976 the landowners who owned or hold land on 24th January, 1971 in excess of the prescribed area were required to furnish the declaration pertaining to the land, to the prescribed authority within a period of three months from the date to be specified by the state government. In the case of the members of the Armed Forces of the Union, the last date of furnishing the declaration was one year. Accordingly the last date for furnishing the declaration by the land owners was fixed as the 16th August, 1976 and in the case of members

of the Armed Forces of the Union such date was the 14th April, 1977. In order to complete the work regarding declaration of surplus area and its utilization by the 31st Dec. 1976, the last date for furnishing the declaration by the members of the Armed Forces of the union has been fixed at the 31st October, 1976. It was also decided to add an explanation to Section 3(Q) of the Act, so as to clarify that the separate unit shall mean an adult son living with his parents or either of them, and in case of his death his widow and children if any, unless separated. Accordingly, the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holding [Third Amendment] Ordinance, 1976 was promulgated on the 9th September, 1976 as the Vidhan Sabha was not in session at that time. It is now proposed to replace the said ordinance with the present legislation. Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 10th Nov. 1976 p. 1820.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act No. 14 of 1977 - During the course of implementation of the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, certain administrative difficulties have been experienced by the State Government while allotting surplus land to the eligible person and the determination of the amount payable to the landowners. Besides certain exemptions granted under the Pepsu Law have not been withdrawn specifically under the new Act and there is no provision in the new Act for the decision of the cases referable to the Pepsu Land Commission under the Pepsu Law. It is, therefore, proposed to amend sections 12(3), 16(1) and 16(5), 32 and 33(3) of the Act so as to retain the revisional powers of the Financial Commissioner and the powers of the Collector to initiate suo motu proceedings under the Punjab Law and the Pepsu Law, make provision for the payment of amount for the surplus area vested in the State Government under Section 12(3) and for the trees including fruit trees under Section 16(6) as also to clear the position for the withdrawal of exemptions under the old laws under Section 32 and to provide for the vesting of powers of the Pepsu Land Commission under the Pepsu Law in the Collector of the district concerned. Hence this bill. Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 22nd March, 1977 page 379.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act No. 18 of 1978 - The existing sub-section (7) of Section 18 of the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, lays down that before filing an appeal/revision, a landowner shall deposit with the appellate/revisional authority an amount equal to 30 times the land holdings tax in respect of the disputed surplus area, which has been challenged in the Punjab and Haryana High Court through a number of writ petitions wherein it has been alleged that the said provision does not indicate as to whether the amount to be deposited thereunder is a court fee or any other fee to be charged for filing an appeal/revision, or the said amount will be refunded in case the appellant succeeds. In order to clarify the said provision beyond any doubt, it is proposed to amend sub-section (7) of Section 18, and to add a new sub-section (9) to section 18 of the Act so as to provide that the amount to be deposited or the bank guarantee of an equal amount to be furnished thereunder will be treated as a security, which will be refunded or released as the case may be the appeal/revision succeeds, and if the appeal/revision fails, the said amount will be adjusted against the amount which would become due under sub-section (8) of section 18 of the Act.

2. The Punjab and Haryana High Court in civil writ petition No. 3330 of 1976 and other writ petitions has held that the provision of Section 20-A, which barred the appearance of the legal practitioners in any proceeding except before the Financial Commissioner for the determination of surplus area under the Act, is repugnant to Section 30 of the Advocates Act and, therefore,

it is invalid and *ultra vires*. It is, therefore, proposed to omit Section 20-A of the Act. Hence the Bill.

Haryana Government Gazette (Extraordinary dated 3rd April 1978 page 477.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act 34 of 1980. - The provision for depositing a sum equal to thirty times of the Land Holdings Tax in respect of the disputed surplus area for filing an appeal/revision operates harshly in practice. In some cases, this condition tantamounts to taking away the right of appeal/revision from the aggrieved persons. Hence this Bill.

Haryana Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 5.7.1980 P. 1264.

Statement of Objects and Reasons - Haryana Act No. 14 of 1983. - At the time of enactment of the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972, the land owned by the Haryana Bhudan Yagna Board was not exempted from the purview of the said Act. Since then the Haryana Bhudan Yagna Board have been stressing upon the State Government from time to time that the land belonging to the Board be exempted from the operation of the Act *ibid* so that its objective may not be defeated. It is now proposed to exempt such land from the purview of the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972. Hence the Bill.

Haryana Gazette (Extraordinary) dated 26.8.1983, P. 1134.

2. Declaration as to giving effect to certain directive principles. - It is hereby declared that this Act is for giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution of India.

3. Definitions. - In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -

- (a) "adult" means a person who is not a minor;
- (b) "agricultural worker" means a person whose principal means of livelihood is the income he gets as wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind, in connection with the agricultural operations he performs;
- (c) "appointed day" means the twenty-fourth day of January, 1971;
- (d) "banjar land" means land which has remained uncultivated for a continuous period of not less than two years immediately preceding the appointed day;
- (e) "Collector" means the Collector of a district or any other officer not below the rank of an Assistant Collector of the first grade empowered in this behalf by the State Government;
- [(f) "family" means husband, wife and their minor children or any two or more of them.

Explanation I. - A married minor daughter shall not be treated as a child.

Explanation II. - Child shall include -

- (i) child of the husband from his deceased or divorced wife and living with him;

- (ii) child of the wife from her deceased or divorced husband and living with her;
- (iii) illegitimate child of the husband or the wife and living with them or either of them;]
- (g) "land" means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes -
 - (a) the sites of buildings and other structures on such land, and
 - (b) banjar land;
- (h) "landowner" means the owner of land;
- (i) "minor" means a person who has not completed the age of eighteen years;
- (j) "orchard" means a compact area of land, other than land under grape garden or [vine-yard or banana or guava trees], having fruit bearing trees grown thereon in such number that they preclude, or when fully grown would preclude a substantial part of such land from being used for any agricultural purpose;
- (k) "Pepsu law" means the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955;
- (l) "permissible area" means the extent of land specified in section 4 as the permissible area;
- (m) "person" includes a company, family, association or other body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and any institution capable of holding property;
- (n) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (o) "prescribed authority" means an authority prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (p) "Punjab law" means the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953;
- [(q) "separate unit" means an adult son living with his parents or either of them and in case of his death his widow and children, if any.]

[*Explanation.* - The adult son or in case of his death his widow and children shall be deemed to be living with the parents or either of them unless separated;]

- (r) "surplus area" means the area in excess of the permissible area;
- (s) "tenant" means a person who holds land under another person, and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person, and includes -

- (a) the predecessors and successors-in-interest of the tenant; and
- (b) sub-tenant;

but does not include a person who is such a relation of the landowner as may be prescribed;

- (t) all other words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (Punjab Act 16 of 1887), or the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (Punjab Act 17 of 1887), shall have the meanings assigned to them in either of those Acts.

4. Permissible area. - (1) The permissible area in relation to a landowner or tenant or mortgagee with possession or partly in one capacity or partly in another, of person or family consisting of husband, wife and upto three minor children (hereinafter referred to as "the primary unit of family"), shall be, in respect of -

- (a) land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year (hereinafter referred to as the land under assured irrigation), 7.25 hectares;
- (b) land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least one crop in a year, 10.9 hectares;
- (c) land of all other types including land under orchard, 21.8 hectares.

(2) The permissible area shall be increased by one-fifth of the permissible area of the primary unit of family for each additional member of family : Provided that the permissible area shall not exceed twice the permissible area of the primary unit of family.

[(3) The permissible area shall be further increased up to the permissible area of the primary unit of a family for each separate unit: Provided that where the separate unit also owns any land, the same shall be taken into account for calculating the permissible area.

(4) The permissible area shall be determined on the basis of valuation to be calculated in the prescribed manner taking into consideration the ownership of the means of irrigation, their intensity and such other factors as may be prescribed subject to the condition that the total physical holding does not exceed 21.8 hectares.]

(5) In determining the permissible area for the purpose of clause (a) of subsection (1), five hectares of land under irrigation from privately owned tubewells, pumping sets, etc., shall be equal to four hectares of land under irrigation from canal as defined in the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 (Central Act 8 of 1873), or from State Tube-well as defined in the Punjab State Tubewell Act, 1954 (Punjab Act 21 of 1954).

[(6) For evaluating the land of any person at any time under this Act, the land owned by him immediately before the commencement of this Act as well as the land acquired by him after such commencement by inheritance,

bequest or gift from a person to whom he is an heir shall be evaluated as if the evaluation was being made on the appointed day and the land acquired by him after the appointed day in any other manner shall be evaluated as if the evaluation was being made on the date of such acquisition.]

5. Act not apply to certain lands. - The provisions of this Act shall not apply to-

[(a) land owned by, or vested in, the State Government, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, or the Central Government or the Faridabad Complex Administration or a Municipal Committee or a Cantonment Board or a Gram Panchayat or the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, or such organisation under the administrative control of State or Central Government as the State Government may, by notification, specify;]

(b) land belonging to registered co-operative societies formed for the purposes of co-operative farming :

[Provided that the person joining the society as a member does not own or hold or contribute to the society land in excess of his permissible area and the co-operative society so formed does not own or hold land in excess of the aggregate of the permissible area of its members;]

(c) land belonging to primary agricultural co-operative credit societies, land mortgage banks, the State and the Central Co-operative banks and other banks.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this clause 'bank' means Banking Company as defined in Section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, Subsidiary Bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, corresponding new bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, and any other financial institution notified by the State Government as a bank for the purpose of this Act;

(d) land leased by the Haryana State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited, established under the Punjab Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Act, 1957;

(e) land owned by the Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar, the Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, or such other University as the State Government may, by notification, declare.

[(f) land owned by the Haryana Bhudan Yagna Board established under the Punjab Bhudan Yagna Act, 1955 [;]]

[(g) land acquired by a person for non-agricultural purposes and falling within 'urban area' as defined under the Haryana Development and Regulation of Urban Areas Act, 1975 (8 of 1975);

(h) land acquired by a person and put to non-agricultural use, or land in respect of which permission, wherever applicable, has been granted for its use for non-agricultural purposes by the competent authority;

(i) land not covered under clauses (g) or (h) above and acquired by a person for non-agricultural purposes :-

Provided that if an application is made for conversion of the land use for non-agricultural purposes to the State Government or any other authority appointed by it, within one year from the date of commencement of the Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 2011 (Haryana Ordinance No. 4 of 2011) or within one year of the acquisition of land, whichever is later :-

Provided further that if such person fails to apply for permission within one year or is denied such permission or fails to put the land to the declared use within the time period specified by the competent authority, then such land shall be excluded from the purview of this clause.]

[5A. Exemption of lands belonging to religious or charitable

institutions. - Notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or authority, the provisions of this Act shall not apply to lands belonging to any religious or charitable institution of a public nature in existence immediately before the day of commencement of this Act, but not belonging to the Mahant, Mohtamim or manager thereof :

Provided that the exemptions specified herein shall be admissible till such time only as the land or income therefrom is utilised for the specified purpose of such institution and shall not be admissible to the lessees of such lands :

Provided further that except in the case of land belonging to institutions, registered under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (Central Act 2 of 1882), or regulated by any statute such as the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925 (Punjab Act 8 of 1925), the Waqf Act, 1954 (Parliament Act 29 of 1954), or customarily recognised, the onus to prove that the land is exempt under this section, shall lie on the person claiming the exemption.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section, 'religious or charitable institution' means -

(i) a temple;

(ii) a Gurdwara;

(iii) a Gowshala;

(iv) a waqf as defined in clause (ii) of section 3 of the Waqf Act, 1954 (Parliament Act 29 of 1954); or

(v) any other religious place of public nature.]

6. Act to over-ride other laws, decrees, orders, etc. - Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have

effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or any instrument having effect by virtue of any such law or any usage, agreement, settlement, grant, sanad or any decree or order of any court or other authority.

CHAPTER II

Ceiling on Land and Acquisition and Disposal of Surplus Area

7. Ceiling on land. - Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law, custom, usage or agreement, no person shall be entitled to hold whether as landowner or tenant or as a mortgagee with possession or partly in one capacity or partly in another, land within the State of Haryana exceeding the permissible area on or after the appointed day.

[*Explanation.* - Where the person is a family including the separate unit, if any, the land owned or held by such person together with the land owned or held by the members of the family and the separate unit shall be taken into account for the purposes of calculating the permissible area.]

8. Certain transfers [or dispositions] not to affect surplus area. - (1) Save in the case of land acquired by the Union Government or the State Government under any law for the time being in force or by a tenant under the Pepsu law or the Punjab law or by an heir by inheritance, no transfer [or disposition] of land in excess of -

(a) the permissible area under the Pepsu law or the Punjab law after the 20th day of July, 1958; and

(b) the permissible area under this Act, except a *bona fide* transfer, [or disposition] after the appointed day,

shall affect the right of the State Government under the aforesaid Acts to the surplus area to which it would be entitled but for such transfer [or disposition] :

Provided that any person who has received an advantage under such transfer [or disposition] of land shall be bound to restore it, or to pay compensation for it, to the person from whom he received it.

(2) The burden of proving the transfer [or disposition] to be a *bona fide* one shall be on the transferor.

(3) If any person transfers [or disposes of] any land after the appointed day in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1), the land so transferred [or disposed of] shall be deemed to be owned or held by that person in calculating the permissible area. The land exceeding the permissible area so calculated shall be the surplus area of the person and in case of the area left with him after such transfer [or disposition of] is equal to the surplus area so calculated, the entire area left with him shall be deemed to be the surplus area. If the area left with him is less than the surplus area so calculated, the entire area left with him shall be deemed to

be the surplus area and to the extent of the deficiency in it the land so transferred [or disposed of] shall also be deemed to be the surplus area. If there is more than one transferee, the deficiency of the surplus area shall be made up from each of the transferees in the proportion to the land transferred [or disposed of] to them.

9. Selection of permissible area and persons required to furnish declaration.

- (1) Every person, who on the appointed day or at any time thereafter holds land exceeding the permissible area, shall [within a period of three months from such date as the State Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf] or subsequent acquisition of land, furnish to the prescribed authority a declaration supported by an affidavit giving the particulars of all his land and that of the separate unit in the prescribed form and manner and stating therein his selection of the parcel or parcels of land not exceeding in the aggregate the permissible area which he desires to retain :

Provided that in case of a member of the Armed Forces of the Union, [the last date for furnishing the declaration shall be the 31st October, 1976].

Explanation I. - Where the person is a member of the family, he shall include in his declaration the particulars of land held by him and also of land, if any, held by other members of the family [and the separate unit.]

[*Explanation II.* - In calculating the extent of land owned or held by a person, the share of such person in the land owned or held by an undivided family, firm or association of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and the land contributed as share capital or otherwise by him to a co-operative society or a company of which he may be a member or shareholder, shall be taken into account.]

[(2) Every person making a selection of the permissible area under sub-section (1) may also select land for the separate unit.

Explanation. - An adult son, who owns or holds land and is living separately from his parents, shall file the declaration under sub-section (1) and make the selection of permissible area under sub-section (2) separately.]

(3) In making the selection such person shall include in the first place the land which had been transferred by him after the appointed day in contravention of the provisions of section 8 and in the second place the land mortgaged by him without possession but shall not include any land -

(i) which is declared surplus;

(ii) which was under the permissible area of a tenant;

under the Punjab law or the Pepsu law.

(4) The declaration under sub-section (1) shall be furnished by, -

(a) in the case of an adult unmarried person, such person;

(b) in the case of a minor, lunatic, idiot or a person subject to like disability, the guardian, manager or other person in charge of such person or of the property of such person;

(c) in the case of a family, the husband or in his absence, the wife, or, in the absence of both, the guardian of the minor children;

(d) in the case of any other person, any person competent to act for such person in this behalf.

10. Selection of permissible area by prescribed authority. - If a person fails to select the permissible area in accordance with the provisions of section 9, the prescribed authority may, after collecting the information in such manner as it may deem fit, by order select the permissible area of such person :

Provided that no such order shall be made without giving all persons interested an opportunity of being heard.

11. Statement of permissible and surplus areas. - [(1) On the basis of information given in the declaration or such information, as may be obtained, the prescribed authority shall prepare a statement in the manner prescribed showing, among other particulars, the total area of land owned or held by a person and the separate unit, their permissible area and the surplus area.]

[(2) The land included in the statement prepared under sub-section (1) as permissible area of the family and the separate unit, shall be owned or held by the members of the family and also the separate unit in the same proportion in which they owned or held land before selection of the permissible area.]

[(3) A copy of statement prepared under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the person concerned and to the tenants of the landowner by registered post and shall be given on demand on payment of fee. Copies of such statement shall also be sent to the Tahsildar and such other officer as may be prescribed.]

12. Vesting of surplus area. - (1) The surplus area of a landowner shall, [from the date on which it is declared as such shall be deemed to have been acquired by the State Government for a public purpose] and all rights, title and interest (including the contingent interest, if any, recognised by any law, custom or usage for the time being in force) of all persons in such area shall stand extinguished and such rights, title and interest shall vest in the State Government free from any encumbrance :

Provided that where any land within the permissible area of the mortgagor is mortgaged with possession and falls within the surplus area of the mortgagee, only the mortgagee rights shall be deemed to have been acquired by the State Government and the same shall vest in it.

(2) The right and interest of the tenant in his surplus area which is included within the permissible area of the landowner shall stand extinguished.

[(3) The area declared surplus or tenant's permissible area under the Punjab law and the area declared surplus under the Pepsu law, which has not so far vested in the State Government, shall be deemed to have vested in the

State Government with effect from the appointed day and the area which may be so declared under the Punjab law or the Pepsu law after the appointed day shall be deemed to have vested in the State Government with effect from the date of such declaration.]

[(4) For the purposes of determining the surplus area under this Act, any judgment, decree or order of a court or other authority, obtained after the appointed day and having the effect of diminishing the surplus area shall be ignored.]

13. Power to take possession of surplus area. - (1) The prescribed authority may, by order in writing, at any time after the date on which the statement in respect of a landowner or tenant has been prepared and copies thereof sent as required by section 11, direct the person in possession of the surplus area acquired and vested under section 12 to deliver possession thereof within ten days of the service of the order on him to such person as may be specified in the order.

(2) If the person in possession of the surplus area refuses or fails without reasonable cause to comply with the order issued under sub-section (1), the prescribed authority may take possession of the surplus area and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

14. Power to separate shares of landowners. - (1) Where a landowner owns land jointly with other landowners and his share of such land or part thereof has been, or is to be, declared as surplus area, the officer competent to declare such area, or where such area has been declared, the officer competent to utilize it, may on his own motion, after summary enquiry and affording to the persons interested in such land an opportunity of being heard, separate his share of such land or part thereof in the land owned by him jointly with other landowners.

(2) Where, after the declaration of the surplus area of any person and before the utilization thereof, his land has been subjected to the process of consolidation, the officers referred to in sub-section (1) shall be competent to separate the surplus area of such person out of the area of land obtained by him after consolidation.

15. Disposal of surplus area. - (1) The surplus area acquired or vested under section 12 shall be at the disposal of the State Government.

(2) The State Government may, by notification, frame a scheme for utilizing the surplus area by allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, landless persons, agricultural workers, tenants, ex-servicemen, tenants liable to ejection, or persons owning [land measuring less than two hectares of the category specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4] or land of equivalent value :

[Provided that -

(i) a tenant holding land declared as the tenant's permissible area under the Punjab law or the Pepsu law, as the case may be, may be allotted

land to the extent of the area held by him or the permissible area under this Act, whichever is less;

(ii) a tenant who was allotted and given possession of land in the surplus area by the State Government under the Punjab law or the Pepsu law, may be allotted land to the extent of the area so allotted to him;

(iii) a tenant liable to ejection as a result of an ejection order or decree passed against him under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Punjab law or sub-section (1) of section 7A of the Pepsu law, may be allotted land to the extent of the area mentioned in section 9A of the Punjab law or section 7A of the Pepsu law, as the case may be;

(iv) a tenant, settled on the surplus area by the landowner before Kharif, 1968, who is not -

(a) landowner's relation of the category specified in clause (9) of section 2 of the Punjab law or the rules made thereunder; or

(b) The landowner's relative of the category specified in the rule made under sub-clause (ii) of clause (g) of section 2 read with section 52 of the Pepsu law; or

(c) the landowner's relation of the category specified in the rule made under clause (s) of section 3 read with section 31 of this Act,

may be allotted land to the extent of two hectares of the category specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or land of equivalent value subject to the condition that the land so allotted and the land held by him, if any, do not exceed two hectares of land of the category specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or land of equivalent value; and

(v) a person from any other eligible category may be allotted land to the extent of two hectares of the category specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or land of equivalent value subject to the condition that the land so allotted and the land held by him, if any, do not exceed two hectares of land of the category specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 or land of equivalent value:]

Provided further that where a sub-tenant, except that of a widow, a minor, an unmarried woman, a member of the Armed Forces of the Union or a person incapable of cultivating land by reason of physical or mental infirmity is in possession of land, the allotment shall be made to him to the exclusion of the tenant:

[Provided further that until the scheme for utilising the surplus area under this Act is finalised and notified, the surplus area and the tenants permissible area vested in the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 12, may be taken possession of and utilized for the resettlement of tenants liable to be ejected from the permissible area, reserved area or exempted area of a landowner under the Punjab Law or the Pepsu law].

(3) Any scheme framed by the State Government may provide for the priorities among the persons mentioned in sub-section (2), the extent of land and the terms and conditions on which the land in the surplus area is to be allotted.

(4) The purchase price of the land, along with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, shall be payable by the allottee [-] in ten annual equated instalments, at the rate not exceeding that mentioned in column 1 of the table in sub-section (1) of section 16.

[(5) On payment of full price or the first instalment thereof, as the case may be, the prescribed authority, where the allottee is not already in possession in the land, shall put him in possession thereof. The allottee shall, however, become the owner of the land on payment of the full price :

Provided that the allottee shall not be competent to transfer, sell, lease or mortgage the land allotted to him or any part thereof or transfer his rights, title or interest therein, in any manner whatsoever, to any person for a period of five years from the date of his taking possession in pursuance of the allotment under the scheme framed for utilising the surplus area under this Act, even though the full purchase price has been paid in a lump sum or in instalments along with interest within the aforesaid period.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5) the allottee shall be competent to mortgage or create a charge on the land allotted to him for raising loan from any co-operative society, bank, scheduled bank or any corporation owned or controlled by the Government, for the purpose of making improvements in the land and for other agricultural purposes.]

[(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 21, a person who secured an allotment by furnishing information which is false or which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or which he does not believe to be true and who is or has at any time been in possession of any surplus area to which he is or was not entitled under the law shall, for the period for which the surplus area remains or has remained in his possession, be charged a licence fee equal to thirty times the land holdings tax, recoverable in respect of this area.]

16. Principles for payment of amount. - (1) Where any land [is acquired or has vested] under section 12, there shall be paid for it an amount calculated at the rates shown in the table below, namely :-

TABLE

Rate per acre in rupees			Value of land as shown in the Schedule to this Act	
1	2	3	4	5
For first 10	For next 20	For remaining	Paise or Annas	

hectares	hectares	land		
2000	1760	1600	100 or more	16 or more
1875	1650	1500	94	15
1750	1540	1400	87	14
1625	1430	1300	81	13
1500	1320	1200	75	12
1375	1210	1100	69	11
1250	1100	1000	62	10
1125	990	900	56	9
1000	880	800	50	8
875	770	700	44	7
750	660	600	37	6
625	550	500	31	5
500	440	400	25	4
375	330	300	20	3
250	220	200	12	2
200	160	150	10	1

[(1A) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a person who, under section 9, fails to furnish a declaration or furnishes a declaration containing information which is false or which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or which he does not believe to be true, shall be paid for the land for which no declaration is furnished or declaration furnished contains information which is false or which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or which he does not believe to be true, an amount calculated at half the rates shown in the table referred to in sub-section (1).]

(2) The prescribed authority shall prepare a statement for the payment of amount in the form and manner prescribed and shall give notice to all persons [including the landowner, the tenants or any other person], known to have any interest in the land, on the basis of the entries in the revenue records or otherwise, for which the amount is to be paid, to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before him at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of service of the notice) and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims for such interests. The prescribed authority shall then determine the person or persons having interest in the land and the amount payable to each and the same shall be paid accordingly.

[(2A) The amount payable to the members of the family and the separate unit, in respect of the surplus area shall be apportioned between the members of the family as also the separate unit in the same proportion in which they owned or held land before the selection of the permissible area.]

(3) The amount shall applied firstly to discharge the Government dues, secondly to meet the claims of the secured creditors and lastly to pay the dues of other claimants.

(4) Where mortgagee rights have been acquired by the State Government, the amount payable to the mortgagee shall be the mortgage money due to him or the amount payable for acquisition of land under this section, which ever is less.

(5) Where on the land there is any building, structure, tube-well, water course including its subsidiary works, crop or tree including fruit tree, the owner thereof shall, in addition to the amount payable in respect of the land, be entitled to be paid by the State Government an amount therefor which shall be equivalent to fifty per centum of the market value of such building, structure, [tube-well, water course including its subsidiary works,] [crop or tree including fruit tree,] as the case may be, and which shall be determined by the prescribed authority:

Provided further that the cost incurred in raising the crop shall be the market value of the crop.

17. Payment of amount. - The amount payable by the State Government, along with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon, shall be given in cash in ten equated annual instalments in the manner prescribed : [Provided that in the case of a minor, idiot or lunatic, the equated annual instalments of the amount payable to such person, from time to time, shall be deposited by the competent authority in the civil court exercising jurisdiction over the area under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Central Act 6 of 1890), or the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 (Parliament Act 32 of 1956), as the case may be, for payment to such person in accordance with the provisions of either of the said Acts, as may be applicable.]

CHAPTER III

Miscellaneous

18. Appeal, Review and Revision. - (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision or order of the prescribed authority, not being the Collector, may, within [fifteen days] from the date of the decision or order, prefer an appeal to the Collector in such form and manner as may be prescribed :

Provided that the Collector may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of [fifteen days] if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) Any person aggrieved by a decision or order of the Collector (whether acting as prescribed authority or not) not being a decision or order made in an appeal under sub-section (1), may, within [fifteen days] from the date of the decision or order, prefer an appeal to the Commissioner in such form and manner as may be prescribed :

Provided that the Commissioner may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of [fifteen days] if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) Omitted by Haryana Act 40 of 1976.

(4) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Collector under sub-section (1), may within [thirty days] from the date of the order, file a revision petition before the Commissioner so as to challenge the legality or propriety of such order and the Commissioner may pass such order as he may deem fit. The order of the Commissioner shall be final.

(5) Omitted by Haryana Act 40 of 1976.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sub-sections, the Financial Commissioner may *suo motu* at any time call for the record of any proceedings or order of any authority subordinate to him for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of such proceedings or order, and may pass such order in relation thereto as he may deem fit.

(7) Omitted vide Haryana Act No. 34 of 1980.

[(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 21, a person who files an appeal or a revision against the order declaring his land as surplus area and the appeal or revision filed by him fails, shall be liable to pay, for the period he is or has at any time been in possession of the land declared surplus to which he is or was not entitled under the law, a licence fee equal to thirty times the land holdings tax, recoverable in respect of this area.]

(9) Omitted vide Haryana Act No. 34 of 1980.

19. Correction of clerical errors. - Clerical or arithmetical mistakes in any order passed by any officer or authority under this Act or errors arising therein from any accidental slip or omission may at any time be corrected by such officer or authority either of his own motion or on an application received in this behalf from any of the parties.

20. Officers holding enquiries to have powers of civil courts. - Any officer or authority hearing an appeal or a revision under this Act shall have the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act 5 of 1908), relating to -

(a) proof of facts by affidavits;

(b) enforcing attendance of any person and his examination on oath;

(c) production of documents;

(d) issue of commission;

and every such officer or authority shall be deemed to be a civil court within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. (Central Act 5 of 1898)

20A. Bar of appearance of legal practitioner. - Omitted vide Act . 18 of 1978.

21. Penalty for making false statement. - (1) If any person fails to furnish a declaration as required by section 9, or during the course of any proceedings under this Act makes a declaration or statement or furnishes any information which is false or which he knows or has reasons to believe to be false or which he does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to [two years], or with fine which may extend to [two thousand rupees], or with both.

[(2) If any person secures an allotment by furnishing information which is false or which he knows or has reason to believe to be false or which he does not believe to be true, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

(3) No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) except on a complaint made by the prescribed authority]

22. Summary eviction and fine. - (1) Any person who is in wrongful or unauthorised possession of any land -

(a) the transfer [or disposition] of which to him either by the act of parties or by the operation of law is invalid under the provisions of this Act; or

(b) to the use and occupation of which he is not entitled under the provisions of this Act;

may, after summary enquiry, be ejected by the Collector who may also impose on such person a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

(2) The Collector may direct that the whole or any part of the penalty imposed under sub-section (1) shall be paid to the person who has sustained any loss or damage by such wrongful or unauthorised possession of the land.

23. Certain Officers to be public servants. - Every officer acting under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Central Act 45 of 1860).

24. Procedure. - In all enquiries and proceedings under this Act, the Collector and any other officer shall have such power and follow such procedure as may be prescribed.

25. Court fees. - Notwithstanding anything contained in the Court Fees Act, 1870 (Central Act 7 of 1870), every application, appeal or other proceeding

under this Act shall bear a court fee stamp of such value as may be prescribed.

26. Bar of jurisdiction. - (1) No civil court shall have jurisdiction to-

(a) entertain or proceed with a suit for specific performance of a contract for transfer of land which affects the right of the State Government to the surplus area under this Act; or

(b) settle, decide or deal with any matter which is under this Act required to be settled, decided or dealt with by the Financial Commissioner, the Commissioner, the Collector or the prescribed authority.

(2) No order of the Financial Commissioner, the Commissioner, the Collector or the prescribed authority made under or in pursuance of this Act shall be called in question in any court.

27. Protection of action taken under this Act. - (1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of any thing which is in good faith done or intended to be done under or in pursuance of this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused or any injury suffered or likely to be suffered by virtue of any provisions contained in this Act or any rules made thereunder.

28. Mode of recovery of amount and penalty. - The amount or other sum payable under this Act and the amount of any penalty imposed under this Act may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

29. Delegation. - The State Government may, by notification, direct that the powers exercisable by it under this Act, shall in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be exercisable also by an officer subordinate to the State Government.

30. Power to remove difficulties. - If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, make such provision or give such directions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of ten days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the House agrees in making any modification in the rule or the House agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

31. Power to make rules. - (1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of ten days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the House agrees in making any modification in the rule or the House agrees that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

32. Withdrawal of exemptions regarding utilisation of surplus area. -

[As from the appointed day] exemptions granted in relation to the utilisation of surplus area under orchards, tea-estates or well run farms by virtue [the provisions of the Punjab law or the Pepsu law or the rules framed or purported to have been framed thereunder] shall stand withdrawn.

33. Repeal and saving. - (1) The provisions of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, and the Pepsu Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1955, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

(2) The repeal of the provisions of the enactments mentioned in sub-section (1), hereinafter referred to as the said enactments, shall not affect -

(i) the applications for the purchase of land under section 18 of the Punjab Law or section 22 of the Pepsu Law, as the case may be, pending immediately before the commencement of this Act, which shall be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed;

(ii) the proceedings for the determination of the surplus area pending immediately before the commencement of this Act, under the provisions of either of the said enactments, which shall be continued and disposed of as if this Act had not been passed, and the surplus area so determined shall vest in, and be utilised by, the State Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

[(iii) the revisional power of the Financial Commissioner under section 24 of the Punjab law or under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the Pepsu law, as the case may be, shall be exercised as if this Act had not been passed; and the area declared surplus in exercise of such revisional power shall vest in, and be utilized by, the State Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(iv) the power exercisable under section 5-C of the Punjab law or under section 32-BB of the Pepsu law, as the case may be, shall be exercised as if this Act had not been passed; and the area determined surplus in exercise of such power shall vest in, and be utilised by, the State Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act :

Provided that the powers of the Pepsu Land Commission under the Pepsu law shall vest in, and be exercised by, the Collector of the district concerned.]

(3) Save as provided in sub-section (2), no authority shall pass an order in any proceedings whether instituted before or after the commencement of this Act which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

The Schedule for Ambala District

[See Section 16(1)]

Valuation Statement Land

(Figures represent value in annas per acre)

Class of Land						
Tehsil	Chahi		Chahi and Abi		Chahi, Nehri and Abi	
	Area of assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area of assessment circle	Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambala and Kalka	..	..	All tehsil	15	..	..
Jagadhri	..	..	..	..	All tehsil	15
Naraingarh	All tehsil	15	..	..	..	..
	Sailab		Abi		Brani and Bagh Barani	
	Area of assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	All tehsil	9	..	..	All tehsil	10
	All tehsil	9	..	..	Kandi and Northern Jamna Khadar circle	8
					Bangar circle	10
					Southern Jamna Khadar and Som Khadar	11

				circle	
All tehsil	9	Seoti	16	Seoti circle	9
		Ghar	14	Ghar circle	8

Note-1. Banjar land shall be valued at 2 annas.

2. Kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 1½ annas.

3. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971, shall be considered.

Valuation Statement for Gurgaon District
(Figures represent value in annas per acre)

Class of Land						
	Chahi		Abi		Nehri	
Tehsil	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nuh ..	All tehsil except Taoru	10	All tehsil	9	All tehsil	8
	Taoru	12				
Rewari including ..	Chahat	12			All tehsil	8
Pataudi	Khari					
	Chahat	14				
	Mitha					
	Pahar	11				
	Sahibi	13				
Ferozpur Jhirka ..	Bangar	10	All Tehsil	9	All tehsil except Dahar	8
	Budher and Dahar	12				
	Chiknot	9			Dahar	9
Palwal ..	Bangar	13		All tehsil	8	
	Khadir	9				
Ballabgarh ..	Khadir	9	All tehsil	8	All tehsil	8
	Bangar	13				
	Dahar	12				

Gurgaon ..	Sohna and Sahibi	12	All tehsil	8	Sohna	7
	Bhud	13			Gurgaon	8
	Gurgaon and Bahora	14			Bahora	7

Ala Barani		Bhud		Nehri		Sailab	
Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All tehsil	7	All tehsil	4	Perrennial All tehsil	16	..	..
				Non-perennial All tehsil	10		
All tehsil	6	All tehsil	4	Perennial All tehsil	16		
				Non-perennial All tehsil	10		
All tehsil except Dahar	7	All tehsil except Dahar	4	Bangar	16		
Dahar	9	Dahar	5				
Bangar	8	All tehsil	4	Bangar	16	All tehsil	8
Khadir	6			Khadir	12		
All tehsil except Bangar	6	All tehsil	4	Perennial All tehsil	16	Khadir	8
Bangar	8						
Sahibi	5	All tehsil	4				
Sohna	6						
Gurgaon	6						
Bhud	6						
Bahora (Chiknot)	7						
Bahora							
Other	6						

- Notes - 1. Ala barani includes Chiknot, Narmote and Magda.
 2. Banjar land shall be valued at 2 annas.
 3. The kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 1½ annas.
 4. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971 shall be considered.

Valuation Statement for Hissar District
 (Figures represent value in assas per acre)

Class of Land								
Tehsil	Irrigated (Nehri)		Irrigated (Chahi)		Unirrigated		Sailab	
	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hissar and Tohna	All tehsil	15	All tehsil	10	Nehri Haryana	5	Nehri Haryana	5
	Non-perennial							
	All tehsil	10			Barani Haryana	4	Barani Haryana	4
					Bagar	3	Bagar	3
Bhiwani and Loharu	Eastern Haryana	15	All tehsil	10	Eastern Haryana	6		
	Rest	10			Western Haryana Rest	53		
Sirsa and Dabwali	Perennial All tehsil	15	All tehsil	10	Bagar Rest	4 5		
	Non-perennial							
	All tehsil	10						
Hansi	Perennial							
	All tehsil	16	All tehsil	10	All tehsil	5		
	Non-perennial							
	All tehsil	10						
Fatehab	All tehsil	15	All tehsil	10	Bagar	4		

ad								
					Nehri Barani	5		
					Rangoi and Nali			
					Nagle	6		

Notes. - 1. Tal area in Bagar tract shall be evaluated - (i) in Hissar Tehsil at annas 3; and (ii) in Sirsa and Fatehabad Tehsils at annas 5.

2. Banjar land shall be valued at 2 annas.

3. The kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 1½ annas.

4. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971, shall be considered.

Valuation Statement for Jind District
(Figures represent value in paise per acre)

Class of Land							
Tehsil	Niain Chahi		Chahi Khalis		Nehri		
	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or Assessment circle	Voluation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Narwana	..	..	All tehsil	62	All tehsil	100	
Jind	All tehsil	90	All tehsil	87	Perennial	100	
					Non- perennial	75	
Safidon	All tehsil	94	All tehsil	94	Perennial	100	
					Non- perennial	75	
	Chahi Nehri		Barani		Sailab		Bhud
	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Valuati assessment on circle
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All tehsil	81	All tehsil except Barani villages	50	All tehsil	56	All tehsil	25
		Barani villages	37				

All tehsil	87	All tehsil except Barani	50				
		Barani	44				
All tehsil	94	All tehsil except Barani	56				
		Barani	44				

- Notes.-1. Banjar land shall be valued at 12 paise.
2. Kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 10 paise.
3. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971, shall be considered.

Valuation Statement for Karnal District
(Figures represent value in annas per acre)

Class of Land										
Tehsil	Chahi and Abi		Chahi		Nehri		Unirrigated		Nehri, non-perennial or other Nehri and Nehri Inundation	
	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Karnal	All tehsil except Bangar Indri and Bangar Karnal	15	..	..	All tehsil	16	All tehsil	9	All tehsil	12
	Bangar Indri and Bangar Karnal	16								
Panipat	..	..	All tehsil	16	Khadir circle	16	All tehsil	10	All tehsil	12

					Bangar	17				
Thanesar	All tehsil except Southern						Bet Markanda and			
	Chachra	16	..	..	..	..	Khadir Circle	10	All tehsil	12
	Southern,									
	Chachra	15					Rest of the tehsil	9		
Kaithal	All tehsil	15	..	..	All tehsil	16	Nardak and Bangar	9	All tehsil	12
							Bangar Pahowa	8		
Guhla	All tehsil	15	..	..	All tehsil	16	Naili	8	All tehsil	12
							Inderwal and Powadh	9		

- Notes.- 1. Banjar land shall be valued at 1½ annas.
2. The kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 1½ annas.
3. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971, shall be considered.

Valuation Statement for Mohindergarh District
(Figures represent value in paise per acre)

Class of Land						
Tehsil	Chahi		Barani		Bhud	
	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadri	- All tehsil	100	All tehsil	50	Chak Tibba	19
					Rest of tehsil	25
Mohindergarh	- All tehsil	75	All tehsil	37	All tehsil	25

h	except Kaniana Pargana		except Kanina Pargana			
	Kanina Pargana	94	Kanina Pargana	50	-	-
Narnaul	- All teshil except Pasikoh	81	All teshil except Pasikoh	34	All teshil except Pasikoh	25
	- Pasikoh	56	Pasikoh	25	Pasikoh	19

- Notes.- 1. Banjar land shall be valued at 12 paise.
2. Kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 10 Paise.
3. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971, shall be considered.

Valuation Statement for Rohtak District
(Figures represent value in annas per acre)

Class of Land										
Tehsil	Nehri		Barani		Bhud		Chahi		Sailab	
	Area of assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area or assessment circle	Valuation	Area of assessment circle	Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rohtak	All teshil	16	Nehri I, II & III	9	Nehri I, II & III	6	All teshil	16	..	..
			Rest	8	Rest	4	..	..	..	..
Gohana	All teshil	17	Mohm	8	Mohm	4	All teshil	17	..	..
			Eastern western and	10	Eastern western and	6	....	....	..	..
			Southern	9	Southern	..	..	
Sonepat	Bangar	16	All teshil	9	All teshil	7	Bangar	17	All teshil	12
							Khadir	16		
	Nehri seasonal									
Jhajj	All	10	All	8	All	4	All	15

ar	tehsil		tehsil		tehsil		tehsil			
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- Notes. 1. In Rohtak Tehsil "Rest" includes Rajput and Barani Circle.
2. Banjar land shall be valued at 2 annas.
3. The kallar, thur and sem land shall be valued at 1½ annas.
4. The kind of land as on 24th January, 1971, shall be considered.