



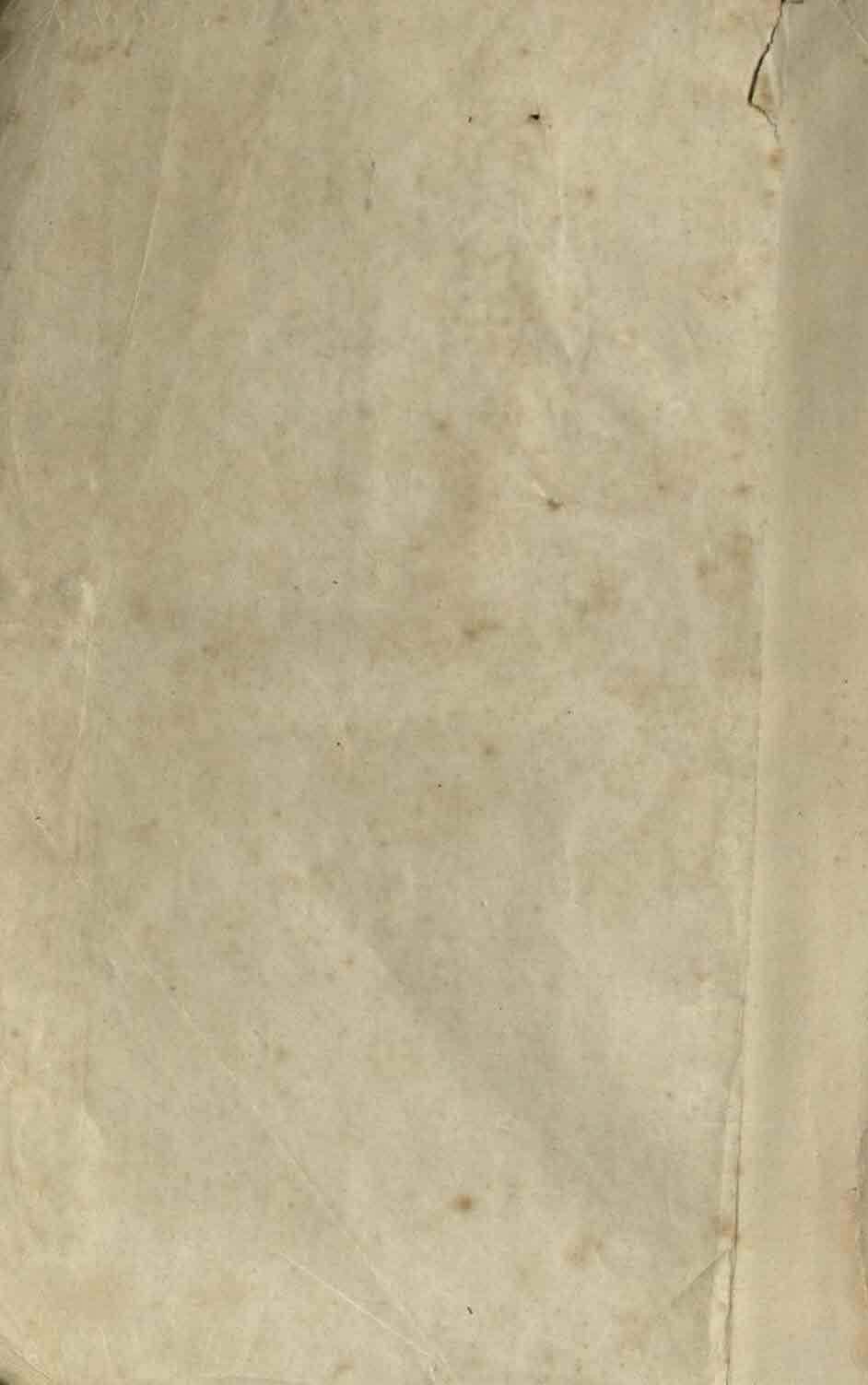
Government of Kerala

LAND REFORMS IN KERALA

1966 - 67

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

March 1968



SURVEY ON LAND REFORMS
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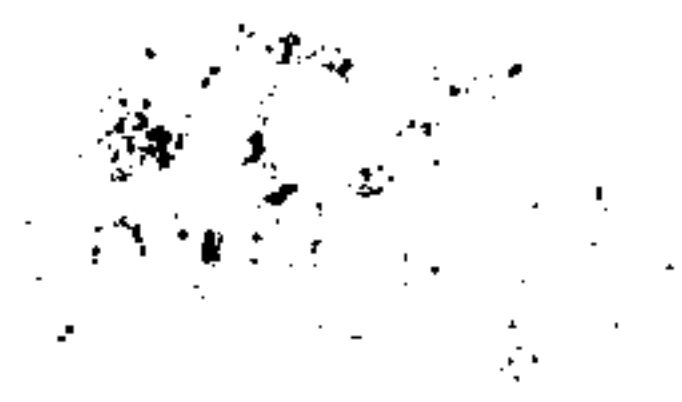
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INTRODUCTION

This report incorporates the results of a study on land holdings, land tenures and the effects of land reforms in Kerala undertaken by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics at the instance of Government. It is divided into three parts. Part I gives general background information on relevant points such as the agricultural economy of the State, and the land legislations in the State etc. It also gives a resume of the K. L. R. Act of 1963. Part II gives the results of a sample survey on land holdings and land relations conducted in this connection during 1966-67 while Part III contains the detailed tables embodying the statistics collected in the survey.

It is believed that the present study, especially the sample survey which forms an important part of it, would fill a long-standing gap in our knowledge of the quantitative and qualitative aspects of land relations in the State and would provide the necessary factual basis for land reform measures in the immediate future.

The study was essentially a joint undertaking by the concerned officers of the Bureau of Economics & Statistics. Many persons have worked in the project and have contributed to its success. However, in designing and executing the study and in the preparation of the report a substantially large share of the responsibility was shouldered by Shri T. R. Thankappan, Assistant Director and Shri G. Viswanatha Pillai, Research Officer. In the compilation of the data and in the preparation of the final statistical tables, Shri P. Gopinathan, Smt. Lillykutty Varghese and Smt. S. Suneetha, Research Assistants have put in considerable work. It deserves special mention that all the above officers undertook this work in addition to their normal duties.

Bureau of Economics and
Statistics, Trivandrum,
25th March 1968.

N. GOPALAKRISHNAN NAIR,
Additional Director.

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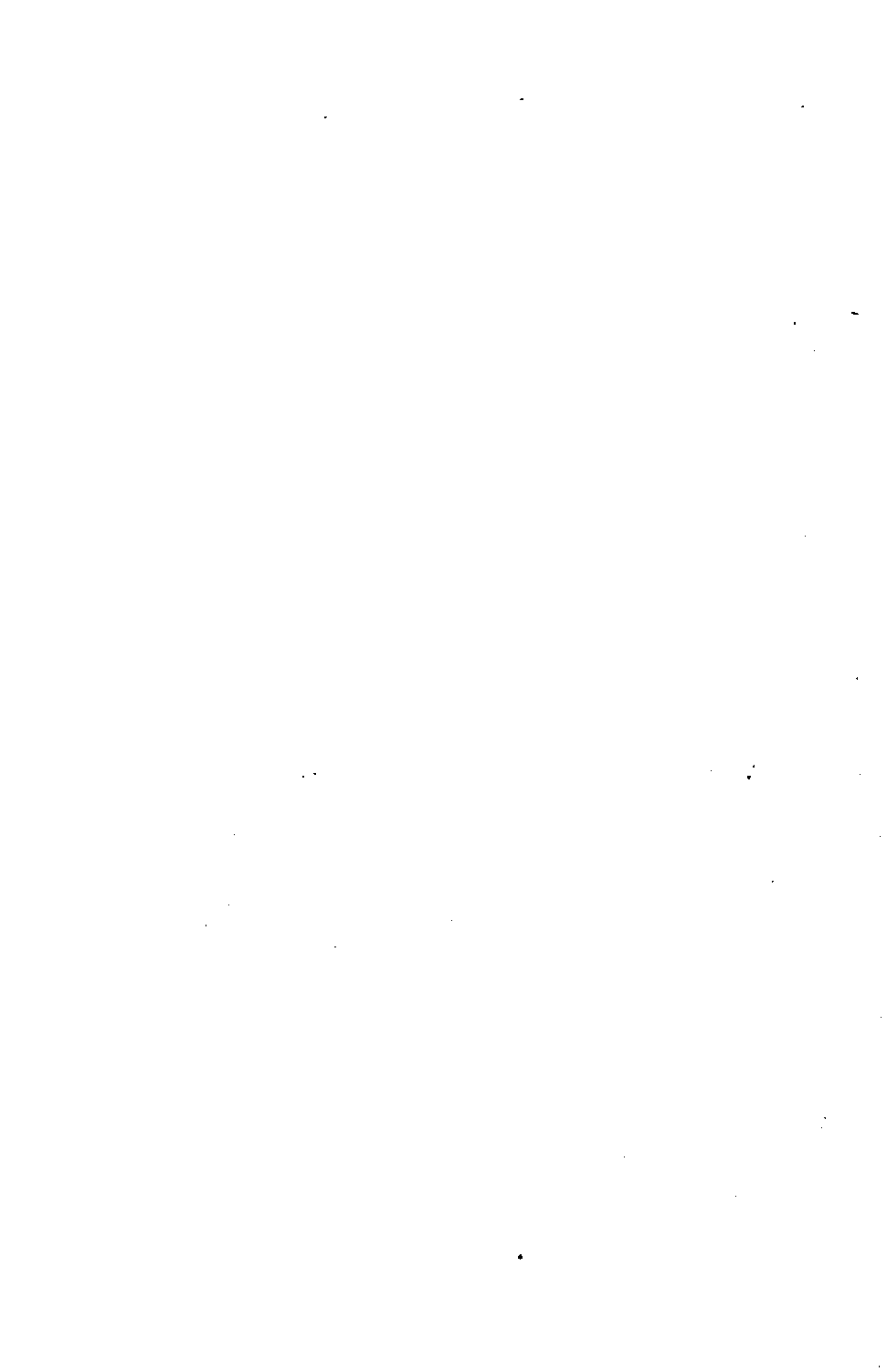


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PART--I
LAND REFORMS IN KERALA



CHAPTER I

AGRARIAN BACKGROUND

The basic objective of any land reform measure should be the raising of agricultural productivity and the socio-economic status of cultivators. "Ownership of land changes in such a way as to make the actual cultivator a landless labourer and to bring about a concentration of ownership in the hands of a few wealthy people".* This process leads to a situation where the real tillers of the soil viz., the agricultural labourers neither own land nor command social respect. They, along with the tenant farmers, constitute the vital but weak link in the rural economy. They have for generations been *exploited by the feudal interests. In a progressive economy, a complete break-away from the twin evils of low productivity of land and exploitation of the peasantry is inevitable. These evils arise from the fact that the ownership of land is not vested in the actual tillers of the soil. Therefore land reform measures generally aim at conferring a greater amount of security of tenure on the tenants.

For a proper understanding of the impact of any land reform measure it is absolutely necessary to have a clear idea of the agrarian structure of the region concerned. A discussion on the agricultural situation in Kerala is therefore attempted in this chapter.

1.1 *General conditions:*

Kerala as a State was formed on November 1, 1956, consequent on the reorganisation of the States on linguistic basis. The State comprises the erstwhile States of Travancore and Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Located between 8°-18' and 12°-48' N. L. and 74°-52' and 77°-22' E. L., it is bordered on the west by the Arabian Sea and on the east by the Western Ghats. This south-west corner State of the Indian Union is a narrow strip of land with a coastal length of 585 kilometres. There is wide variation in plant growth from region to region. This is largely due to the topography which covers altitudes ranging from below sea level to 9000 ft., above sea level. Based on topography, the State can be divided into three regions, viz., the low land, the midland and the high land. In the low land region the soil is, as a rule, sandy. The wetlands, however, contain clayey soil. Coconut and paddy thrive well in this

* Dhires Bhattacharya "Understanding Indian Economy--A course of Analysis".

region. The midland, comprised of hills and valleys, provides the largest variety of crops. The soil here is mostly laterite. The high land region, barring the rocky upper reaches, is best suited for plantation crops.

1.2 Rainfall:

The annual rainfall has been declining almost steadily in the last few years. From 3734 mm. in 1960-61, the annual precipitation declined to 2209 mm. in 1965-66. The failure of monsoon in later years has adversely affected agricultural production, especially the production of rice. The district-wise details of rainfall are given in Table 1.1

TABLE 1.1

District-wise details of annual rainfall

(In millimetres)

<i>District</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State	3734	3310	3125	2465	3146	2209
Trivandrum	3239	2118	2152	1719	2394	1755
Quilon	3547	2642	2715	2188	2704	2430
Alleppey	3997	3155	3428	2616	3111	2302
Kottayam	3661	3005	3038	2210	3146	2123
Ernakulam	3979	3277	3620	2823	4019	2642
Trichur	3886	3721	2851	2747	3642	2023
Palghat	3172	2110	2852	2114	2842	1681
Kozhikode	4659	4942	3883	2825	3505	2426
Cannanore	3818	4817	3590	2946	3160	2499

In 1965-66 the annual rainfall for the different districts ranged between 1681 mm. (Palghat) and 2642 mm. (Ernakulam) as against 3172 mm. (Palghat) and 4659 mm. (Kozhikode) in 1960-61. Palghat, which stands foremost in rice cultivation, gets less rainfall than most other districts in the State.

1.3 Land-man ratio:

Kerala covers an area of 38855 sq. km. The population of the State in 1961 was 169.04 lakhs. The density of population in Kerala is the highest in India. According to the 1961 Census 435 persons on an average lived in every square kilometre of area in this State.

compared with only 144 persons for India as a whole. The per capita availability of land in Kerala in 1961 was only 56 cents while it was 172 cents at the All India level. With the increase in population, the availability of land per head is declining. The district-wise land-man ratio in 1961 is given in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2

Land-man ratio (1961)*(In acres 0.00)*

<i>District</i>	<i>Land—man ratio</i>		
	<i>All land</i>	<i>Cultivable land</i>	<i>Cultivated land (net)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State	0.56	0.32	0.28
Trivandrum	0.31	0.22	0.21
Quilon	0.61	0.28	0.26
Alleppey	0.25	0.23	0.22
Kottayam	0.89	0.45	0.40
Ernakulam	0.42	0.29	0.27
Trichur	0.44	0.21	0.19
Palghat	0.71	0.40	0.34
Kozhikode	0.62	0.36	0.30
Cannanore	0.80	0.41	0.33

Against a total per capita land of 56 cents the cultivable land was 32 cents and cultivated land 28 cents in 1961. The per capita availability of cultivated land is the highest in Kottayam district followed by Palghat, Cannanore and Kozhikode. But the difference between cultivable land and cultivated land is the maximum in Cannanore district, the extent being 11 cents per head; Kozhikode ranks next with 6 cents per head. This shows that Cannanore district provides the maximum scope for expansion of area under cultivation in the State.

1.4 Land Utilisation:

The net area sown in the State in 1965-66 was 2064 thousand hectares (53.5%) as against a total geographical area of 3859 thousand hectares. The total cultivable land, including cultivable waste

and fallows, was 2238 thousand hectares (58.0%) Land not available for cultivation includes forests (27.3%), land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivable land (8.8%), permanent pastures and other grazing land (0.7%) and land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in net area sown (5.2%). The district-wise utilisation of land is given in Table 1.3.

One striking feature is that the three districts of Malabar viz., Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore which occupy 45% of the total area of the State account 70% of the cultivable lands lying uncultivated in the State.

The intensity of land use in the different States of the Indian Union is shown in Table 1.4. In Kerala 91% of the cultivable area is already cultivated, against 82% at the all India level. The only States which excel Kerala in this respect are Punjab and West Bengal with 94% and 93% respectively. With regard to the percentage area sown more than once in relation to the total cultivated area Kerala has the fourth rank among the States.

1.5 Crop Pattern:

The total cropped area in 1955-66 was 2551 thousand hectares. Of this, the area under food crops was 1635 thousand hectares (64%). Considering the crops separately, rice covered 802 thousand hectares (31%), coconut 586 thousand hectares (23%) and tapioca 230 thousand hectares (9%). The other major crops are pepper, cashewnut, arecanut, banana, tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom. The district-wise details of crop pattern are given in Table 1.5.

The pattern of crops shows a marked variation from district to district. The percentage area under food crops is around the State average (64%) in Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Ernakulam, the range being 60% to 65%. The proportion of area under food crops is the least in Kottayam followed by Kozhikode, the percentages being 51 and 55 respectively. The districts of Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore have a comparatively high proportion of the cropped area under food crops; 70% to 80% of the cultivated area in these districts are set apart for food crops. The low percentages of area under food crops in Kottayam and Kozhikode are due to the predominance of cash crops in these two districts.

All the major crops except tea, coffee and cardamom are grown in every districts of the State to varying extent. Tea and cardamom are mainly cultivated in Kottayam district and coffee in Kozhikode district.

TABLE 1.3

District-wise utilisation of land (1965-66)

(Area in '000 hectares)

District	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Total area according to village papers	Forests	Land put to non-agri-cultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Per-manent pastures and other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous crops not included in net area sown	Culti-vable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Current fallow	Net area sown	Total cropped area
1. Trivandrum	216.10	44.56	14.29	0.54	0.55	0.80	0.79	1.48	1.00	152.00	206.11
2. Quilon	469.05	210.86	14.04	12.04	1.30	3.30	3.00	1.52	1.57	221.42	287.52
3. Alleppey	186.79	0.51	13.12	1.31	0.25	6.15	2.54	0.48	0.79	161.04	222.23
4. Kottayam	626.22	251.78	15.30	17.95	3.50	14.36	18.38	0.98	2.94	301.03	334.71
5. Ernakulam	317.43	55.21	21.58	8.53	2.00	6.98	8.18	1.46	1.82	211.67	247.04
6. Trichur	294.26	132.81	15.20	3.15	0.50	1.16	2.62	0.60	1.63	135.59	208.55
7. Palghat	510.42	99.66	61.60	27.80	5.00	31.00	20.70	5.12	8.76	250.78	338.23
8. Kozhikode	661.59	193.76	29.10	14.04	2.70	40.07	23.22	5.80	8.20	344.70	384.38
9. Cannanore	576.66	65.93	44.00	24.56	12.00	96.19	28.52	14.54	6.42	284.50	322.49
STATE	3858.52 (100)	1055.08 (27.3)	228.23 (5.9)	109.92 (2.9)	27.80 (0.7)	200.01 (5.2)	107.95 (2.8)	31.98 (0.8)	33.22 (0.9)	2064.83 (53.5)	2551.31

Figures in brackets are percentages

TABLE 1.4

Distribution of Area under land utilization in India (1960-61)

('000 hectares)

State	Area according to village papers	Cultivable area	Cultivated area	Area sown more than once	Percentage of col. (4) to col. (3)	Percentage of col. (5) to col. (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	298961	175456	144564	19507	82.4	13.5
Andhra Pradesh	27297	15764	13241	1032	84.0	7.8
Assam	14473	2542	2264	394	89.1	17.4
Bihar	17330	11117	9371	3075	84.3	32.8
Gujarat	17914	10928	9739	371	89.1	3.8
Jammu & Kashmir	4871	938	765	152	81.6	19.9
Kerala	3858	2197	1991	425	90.6	21.3
Madhya Pradesh	43783	21516	16885	2090	78.5	12.4
Madras	13015	8300	6971	1323	84.0	19.0
Maharashtra	30758	21226	19075	944	89.9	4.9
Mysore	18779	12231	11062	360	90.4	3.3
Orissa	15540	7642	5925	1046	77.5	17.7
Punjab	12252	8438	7965	2310	94.4	29.0
Rajasthan	33842	25079	15134	901	60.3	6.0
Uttar Pradesh	29495	20261	17362	4542	85.7	26.2
West Bengal	8852	5818	5436	918	93.4	16.9

TABLE 1.5

District-wise details of crop pattern (1965-66)

Crop	Area of crops (in '00 hectares)										
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		State	Triv- andrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kotta- yam	Erna- kulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhi- kode	Cannan- ore
Food crops:											
1. Rice	8023	(31.4)	387	496	816	406	834	1088	1951	1102	943
2. Pulses	433	(1.7)	27	70	10	8	19	89	125	55	30
3. Sugarcane	92	(0.4)	..	10	53	14	5	..	7	..	3
4. Pepper	997	(3.9)	84	48	13	144	68	7	35	160	438
5. Ginger	118	(0.5)	..	2	1	36	11	1	18	44	5
6. Turmeric	44	(0.2)	..	..	..	13	4	..	13	12	2
7. Cardamom	287	(1.1)	..	..	..	243	10	..	19	11	4
8. Betal nuts	645	(2.5)	45	74	35	49	63	84	48	126	121
9. Bananas & other plantains	478	(1.9)	28	64	31	49	30	41	88	62	85
10. Cashewnut	874	(3.4)	36	105	28	15	76	79	81	138	316
11. Tapioca	2297	(9.0)	538	576	231	438	136	41	65	197	75
12. Other food crops	2065	(8.1)	200	331	154	298	230	142	265	223	222
Total food crops	16353	(64.1)	1945	1776	1372	1713	1486	1572	2715	2130	2244
Non-food crops											
1. Coconut	5863	(23.0)	612	740	756	716	517	373	229	1183	737
2. Tea	395	(1.5)	10	29	..	290	1	4	6	40	15
3. Coffee	236	(0.9)	..	1	..	20	2	..	33	153	27
4. Rubber	1496	(5.9)	48	257	27	469	215	76	74	202	128
5. Other non-food crops	1170	(4.6)	46	72	68	139	249	61	325	136	74
Total Non-food crops	9160	(35.9)	716	1099	851	1634	984	514	667	1714	981
Total cropped area	25513	(100.0)	2061	2875	2223	3347	2470	2086	3382	3844	3225

The figures in brackets are percentages

The data on total production and average yield of the principal crops are provided in Table 1.6.

TABLE 1.6

**Total production and average yield of principal crops
(1964-65)**

Principal crops	Total production		Yield per hectare	
	Quantity (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Rice	1121	11227	1401	1402
2. Coconuts	3278*	8775	5864**	1570
3. Tapioca	2763	4805	13198	2295
4. Arecanut	8945*	3059	150360**	5142
5. Pepper	22	762	223	765
6. Cashew	96	805	1121	936
7. Banana	341	538	7553	1190
8. Tea	42	..	1069	..
9. Rubber	40	..	273	..
10. Coffee	10	..	446	..

* Million nuts

** Number of nuts

The above ten crops together account for more than 80% of the gross value of all crops in the State. The gross income per hectare by itself does not indicate the comparative profitability of the crops. Cost of production is an important factor affecting the net profitability. In the case of rice, the value is estimated on the basis of controlled price and not the open market price. However, it can be safely stated that arecanut is the most profitable of all the crops.

1.6 Irrigation:

A striking illustration of the importance of irrigation in agriculture is provided by Palghat District. Palghat which has the lowest rainfall in the State leads the other districts in respect of rice production and productivity. This is because a number of major irrigation projects in the State are located in that district.

During the year 1965-66, out of a total cropped area of 2551 thousand hectares, the gross area irrigated was 509 thousand hectares (20%). About 56% of the gross area under paddy is

irrigated. The crop-wise details of the area irrigated are furnished in Table 1.7.

TABLE 1.7
Gross Area Irrigated—Crop-wise

Crops	Area in '000 hectares			
	(1960-61)	(1963-64)	(1964-65)	(1965-66)
1. Paddy	348	381	391	406
2. Sugarcane	4	4	4	4
3. Other food crops	65	61	56	56
Total food crops	417	446	451	466
4. Non-food crops	39	43	43	43
5. Grand total	456	489	494	509

The net area irrigated was 362 thousand hectares in 1965-66. Of this, Government canals accounted for as much as 169 thousand hectares (47%), private canals for 8 thousand hectares (2%), tanks for 60 thousand hectares (17%), wells for 4 thousand hectares (1%) and other sources for 121 thousand hectares (33%).

1.7 Workforce in agriculture:

The total workforce in Kerala in 1961 was 56.30 lakhs compared to 43.73 lakhs in 1951. The workforce engaged in the agricultural sector (which includes mining, quarrying, plantations, forestry, fishing, livestock and hunting) was 26.42 lakhs (47.2%) in 1961. The corresponding figure in 1951 was 24.52 lakhs (56.1%). The census figures suggest that during the decade 1951 to 1961 only 1.90 lakhs workers could be additionally absorbed by the agricultural sector out of a total increase of 12.57 lakhs in the workforce. This indicates that the capacity of the agricultural sector to provide additional employment is only marginal.

The distribution of the workforce in 1961 and 1951 by sex is given in Table 1.8. The rate of participation by women in agriculture was slightly higher in 1961 than in 1951.

TABLE 1.8
Distribution of workforce in 1961 and 1951 (in lakhs)

Category	1961			1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Workers	56.30	39.47	16.83	43.73	31.18	12.55
1. As cultivators	11.77	9.04	2.73	10.12	7.98	2.14
2. As agricultural labourers	9.78	5.17	4.61	11.15	7.09	4.06
3. Mining, quarrying plantations, forestry, fishing, livestock and hunting	4.87	3.98	0.89	3.25	2.31	0.94
Sub-total(1+2+3)	26.42	18.19	8.23	24.52	17.38	7.14
4. Others	29.88	21.28	8.60	19.21	13.80	5.41

The district-wise distribution of cultivators and agricultural labourers as given in the 1961 census is shown in Table 1.9.

TABLE 1.9
District-wise distribution of agricultural workers (1961)

District	Total	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Percentage	
				Cultivators (Col.3 by Col.2)	Agricultural labourers (Col. 4 by col. 2)
STATE	2156499	1178103	978396	55	45
Trivandrum	195604	116352	79252	59	41
Quilon	287097	200403	86694	70	30
Alleppey	226400	109566	116834	48	52
Kottayam	198567	113397	85170	57	43
Ernakulam	213562	126789	86773	59	41
Trichur	173307	90276	83031	52	48
Palghat	358072	140505	217567	39	61
Kozhikode	240868	127844	113024	53	47
Cannanore	263022	152971	110051	58	42

The agricultural labourers outnumber the cultivators in two districts, viz., Alleppey and Palghat. In Quilon District, the number of agricultural labourers is relatively very small. In the other districts their proportion ranges between 40% and 50% of the total agricultural workforce.

The availability of land per agricultural worker in the various districts is set out in Table 1.10.

TABLE 1.10
Availability of land per agricultural worker (1961)

(area in acres 0.00)

District	Agricultural worker		Cultivator		Agricultural labourer	
	Cultivable land	Cultivated land	Cultivable land	Cultivated land	Cultivable land	Cultivated land
STATE	2.52	2.20	4.61	4.03	5.55	4.86
Trivandrum	1.97	1.86	3.32	3.13	4.87	4.60
Quilon	1.89	1.79	2.71	2.56	6.26	5.92
Alleppey	1.83	1.73	3.78	3.56	3.55	3.34
Kottayam	3.90	3.50	6.84	6.12	9.10	8.15
Ernakulam	2.55	2.34	4.29	3.95	6.27	5.77
Trichur	2.00	1.80	3.85	3.45	4.18	3.75
Palghat	1.96	1.67	5.00	4.25	3.23	2.75
Kozhikode	3.86	3.29	7.27	6.19	8.23	7.00
Cannanore	2.98	2.24	5.13	3.85	7.13	5.36

Note.— An agricultural worker is either a cultivator or an agricultural labourer, so that the total number of agricultural workers equals the number of cultivators plus the number of agricultural labourers.

Kottayam District has the maximum land per agricultural worker in the State closely followed by Kozhikode. Cultivable land per cultivator is 5 acres or more in Kozhikode, Kottayam, Cannanore and Palghat districts. However, cultivated land per cultivator is above 5 acres only in Kozhikode and Kottayam Districts.

The variation in the area per cultivator between different districts is but a reflection of the size of holding. So far as the area per agricultural labourer is concerned, the inter-district variation is due to the difference in cropping pattern. The area per worker is greater in districts where perennial crops, especially plantation crops predominate, and is less in districts where the seasonal crops, particularly paddy, predominate.

1.8 State Income:

The State income at current prices in 1964-65 was estimated at Rs. 676 crores. Of this, the contribution from the agricultural sector was Rs. 372 crores (55%). The sector-wise break-up of State income is given in Table 1.11.

TABLE 1.11

State Income of Kerala (at current prices)

Sectors	1960-61		1964-65	
	Rs. Crores	Percentage	Rs. Crores	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total State Income	462	100	676	100
2. Agriculture	241	52	372	55
3. Industries	68	15	93	14
4. Services	153	33	211	31

The low land-man ratio and the large number of landless agricultural labourers constitute the major problem which has a bearing on land reforms in the State. The intensity of the problem is not the same everywhere.

In the Travancore and Cochin areas the pressure of population on land is rather high and the availability of cultivable waste is nominal. In the Malabar area the land-man ratio is more favourable and there is also greater scope for extensive cultivation.

CHAPTER II

LAND TENURES

General

The conditions governing ownership and possession of land are generally referred to as land tenures. In India, two types of tenurial systems prevailed during the British regime: (i) Zamindari and (ii) Ryotwari. Under the British administration, the Zamindars, who were the tax collectors, were declared as absolute owners of the land over which they held jurisdiction. They exercised full powers for rejection or renewal of tenancies and enhancement of rents according to their whims and fancies. Government did not interfere so long as they got the revenue in time. Under the ryotwari system, the peasant is responsible for the payment of revenue direct to the Government. Here the State owns the land and the ryots derive their title directly from the State. Both the systems have resulted in more harm than benefits to the ordinary cultivators. The zamindars expropriated a major share of the agricultural produce as rent and left the tenants impoverished. On the other hand in the ryotwari areas, the small ryots who had always been in want continued to depend on big landlords for financial assistance. Often the land was pledged as security for loans. In the long run, the small land owners were deprived of their bits of land and reduced to the rank of subtenants or share croppers.

The post independence era witnessed abolition of the zamindari system in the country and establishment of the tenants as free peasants on the land. However, the evil effects of the ryotwari system which are not dissimilar to those of the zamindari system still remain unbridled.

In Kerala, the tenurial conditions are highly complex in character. One reason for this is the dominance of caste and social strata on the economic scene. The upper castes hold control over the land as their prerogative and the prestige of this control forms the leading motive force in social activities. The ownership of land in the past was confined mostly to a small group of royal families and a few Nair Chieftains and Namboothiris. Land was also largely dedicated to Devaswoms (temples) which were controlled by the privileged class of Brahmins.

Based on land tax, the jenmom lands can be divided into three categories, viz:—

- (i) Adhikara Ozhivu and Desa Ozhivu lands—They are the lands totally exempted from the payment of tax to Government under any circumstance.

(ii) Devaswom and Brahmaswom lands—The lands, originally held free of tax but have become subsequently taxable, belong to this category.

(iii) Madambimarvaka Lands—These are lands held by Nair chieftains for which Rajabhogam or a light tax was paid from the very beginning.

However, the Land Tax Proclamation of 1947 of Travancore introducing basic tax on all lands excepting Sreepandaravaka and Sreepadam lands removed the shades of distinction which existed among the various jenmom lands. Sreepandaravaka lands are lands belonging to Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple. But most of these lands are today occupied by tenants on various terms. Sreepadam lands are the private property of the Maharani of Travancore.

Apart from the above categories, there remain lands over which nobody except Government has full proprietary rights. They are called Pandaravaka lands. They fall under pandarapattom, pandaravaka otti, inam, viruthi, Pandaravaka kudijenmom and karamozhivu. Most of these tenures now carry full proprietary rights which are heritable and alienable, and are free from Governmental interference as long as the tax fixed is paid regularly. Kandukrishi lands which formerly belonged to the Maharaja of Travancore are now under the proprietorship and administration of the Government.

A unique feature of the land system in Kerala is the jenmon tenure. In Travancore, the most important of the subordinate tenures under jenmom is "Kanapattom"—a combination of a lease and a mortgage, lease which entitled the jenmi (landlord) to rent and mortgage which entitled the kudiyan (tenant) to so much of the usufructs as is equal in value to the interest on the sum advanced by him as "Arthom". Other types of tenures relating to jenmom lands are verumpattom, otti, kuzhikanam, karanma tenures, varam and kudikidappu. Verumpattomdars are tenants-at-will and are liable to be evicted under conditions of the contract. They hold land on lease for specified periods and on conditions stated in the contract. Otti is a possessory mortgage granted for specified periods on payment of ottiarthom. Under kuzhikkanam tenure, tenants are entitled to compensation for improvement. A karanma tenant is in the position of a permanent mortgagee holding the land in lieu of certain services to be rendered to the jenmies. Varamdars are people who raise crops on agricultural lands in partnership with the owners of the land. It is also known as pamkuvaram and pathivaram depending upon the shares of the produce enjoyed by the owners and the varamdars. Kudikidappukar are persons who were previously allowed by the owners of the land to occupy a small portion of it generally to put up small houses to live in, to watch the land or work on it.

Pandaravaka and puravaka are the two important forms of tenures in the Cochin area. Pandaravaka lands belong to the State exchequer. The most important forms of subordinate tenures under this system are kanam, verumpattom and inam. The Settlement Proclamation of 1905 conferred full proprietorship on the tenants in respect of kanam and verumpattom tenures. Inam, also called anubhogam, was a grant of land made to a person either as a gift or in return for certain services. Puravaka lands are lands which are the private properties of landlords or jennies.

Panayam is a simple mortgage with or without possession. Otta has almost the same characteristics as kanam—the only difference being the ottidar's rights of pre-emption if the jenmi wishes to dispose of the property. Kuzhikanam or Chamayapattom is a lease granted to a tenant to reclaim the land or improve the soil.

The main types of tenures in the Malabar area are jenmom, kanam, kanam-kuzhikanam, kuzhikanam, verumpattom and kuduyirippu. Jenmom is the highest form of ownership and means absolute ownership. Kanam is generally a lease for 12 years. Kuzhikanam means the transfer of land by a landlord to another for the enjoyment of the trees on the land and for the purpose of planting such fruit-bearing trees thereon. Kanam-kuzhikanam is a mortgage of waste land for improvement, the landlord receiving some pecuniary considerations. Kuttikanam is a mortgage of forest land. Melcharth or Melkanam means the transfer by the landlord of part of his interest in any land held by his tenant by which the transferee is entitled to eject such tenant. Otta is a usufructuary mortgage, the interest of which almost extinguishes the entire income from the land. Panayam is a mortgage with or without possession, the former being called kaivasapanayam and the latter called thodupanayam.

The tenures of Kasargode are not as complicated as those of Malabar. The ordinary lease is known as chalgeni or precarious lease. The term lease is known as Vaidageni and permanent lease as Mulgeni Arwar. Ildarwar or Bhogyo is the name given for usufructuary mortgage. In Kasargode and Hosdurg taluks of Cannanore District the tenure that corresponds to the jenmom is called Muli and the holder of the tenure is called Mulvargdar.

CHAPTER III

HISTORY OF LAND REFORMS

The territory which the present State of Kerala comprises was formerly under three separate regimes viz., the princely States of Travancore and Cochin and the Malabar province forming part of British India. The history of land reforms in Kerala would therefore be the sum total of the history of such reforms in all the above territorial units. It is dealt with separately in the following pages.

TRAVANCORE

The erstwhile Travancore State led the other two constituent parts in initiating progressive land reforms measures. The lands in the Travancore area fall under two main classes viz., Pandaravaka and Jenmom lands. Pandaravaka land is primarily Government land. Jenmom land is land owned by Brahmin Jenmies (big landlords), Devaswams or non-Brahmin Jenmies called Madampis. Jenmies create various kinds of tenures from verumpattom to attiper, the most important among them being kanapattom. The tenants had no permanent occupancy right on the land and the jenmies evicted them from their holdings at their will. This led to the Royal Edicts of 1002 and 1005 M. E. (1826 and 1829 A. D.) which called upon the courts to maintain the established usage in the country viz., that the tenant should pay all the dues to the jenmies and that the jenmies receive the same and let the tenants remain in possession and enjoyment of the property.

Pattom Proclamation of 1040 (1865):

In Travancore the Pattom Proclamation of 1865 was the earliest attempt at land reforms. It has been hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of the Travancore ryots. Prior to this proclamation the holders of Pandaravaka lands had no proprietary right. This legislation was designed to confer on the ryots fixity of tenure by checking conspicuous eviction of every kind and by restricting the demand for exorbitant claims by Government. It enfranchised the sirkar pattom lands and converted a large body of ryots from the position of mere tenants at will to that of full proprietors.

Jenmi Proclamation of 1042 (1867):

It prohibited the jenmies from evicting their tenants so long as they paid the stipulated rent and other customary dues. The

rights and obligations were thus equitably adjusted to the mutual advantage of both parties. However it did not seek to confer ownership on the tenant.

Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 (1895-96):

This Regulation was passed for carrying out more effectively the objectives of the 1042 Proclamation. It defined more clearly the relative rights of jenmies and kudiyans. According to this Regulation the kudiyan got permanent occupancy right in his holding but he could not alienate the holding without the jenmy's consent in writing. This Regulation was amended by Act 12 of 1108 (1932-33) which made the tenants owners of land subject to the payment of jenmie's dues.

Edavagai lands:

Edavagai means any tract or areas recognised as such in Government accounts and wholly or partly exempt from the payment of land revenue to Government. There were four Edavagais viz., Edappilly, Kilimanoor, Poonjar and Vanjipuzha. By regulation 4 of 1068 (1893) the landholders of Edappilly and Kilimanoor Edavagais were given permanent occupancy right. Regulation 3 of 1109 (1934) conferred permanent occupancy rights on holders of land in Poonjar and Vanjipuzha Edavagais. The Edavagai Act was not applicable to lands to which the Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation of 1071 applied and to settlement of land belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms or to Pandaravakai lands within the Edavagai.

Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1124 (1949):

This was a temporary Act. It stayed proceedings in execution of decrees in civil courts relating to delivery of possession of immovable property.

Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1124 (1949):

This was enacted to prevent the arbitrary eviction of kudikidappukars. It gave the kudikidappukaran permanent right of occupancy in his kudikidappu subject to certain conditions.

COCHIN

Lands in Cochin are classified into two main tenures viz., pandaravaka and puravaka. Pandaravaka lands are held under subsidiary tenures like varumpattom, kanam, adima, anubhogam, karaima, danam etc. In the case of puravaka lands proprietorship was vested in a third party called the jenmi. The main land reform legislations in the Cochin area are the following.

Settlement Proclamation of 1080 (1904-1905):

By this Proclamation holders of pandaravaka verumpattom lands were given full proprietary right in the land subject to the payment of State revenue. All items of miscellaneous revenue were abolished and instead provisions was made for the payment of Thirumulkazcha at the rate of six pies on every rupee of land revenue.

Cochin Tenancy Act, 1090 (1914-1915):

This Act defined in certain respects the law relating to landlord and tenant in Cochin and made better provisions for the payment of compensation for improvements effected by tenants and provided for the speedy realisation of rent and other customary dues. It was enacted granting fixity of tenure to those who took kanam holdings before 1885.

Proclamation 3 of 1112 (1936):

This was enacted for staying arbitrary evictions of kudikidappukar from the homesteads. It repealed the Proclamation of 1107 (1931) which kept in abeyance all suits relating to kanams and panayams of whatever duration. It made all panayam holdings that have the main incidents of kanam holdings as expressed or implied in the Cochin Tenancy Act 2 of 1090 and were of 30 years duration on the day on which that Act came into force to stand on the same footing as kanam holdings of the same duration. This Act substituted the Cochin Tenancy Act of 1915 and conferred security of tenure on kanams which originated between 1885 and 1915. It also restricted the grounds for eviction of the kanam tenants and limited the renewal fee to 5% of the kanam amount.

Cochin Tenancy Act, 1113 (1938):

This Act was passed in 1938 to define, declare, alter and amend the law relating to landlord and tenant including the law relating to compensation for improvements made by the tenant. It repealed the Cochin Tenancy Act 2 of 1090. It was provided that all pending cases instituted after 15-9-1107 for eviction of kanam tenants were to be governed by this Act. Section 25 of the Act gave fixity of tenure to kanam tenants subject to the limitations prescribed therein. Wilful denial of title of landlord, intentional acts of waste, and bona fide requirement of the landlord of the holding for building a house for his residence were the grounds on which a kanam tenant could be evicted. The landlord was obliged to renew the tenancy after the expiry of a period of 12 years. The Cochin Tenancy Act, 1113 was amended by

Act 6 of 1115 which provided that panayam transactions possessing the incidents of kanam be presumed to be kanams if there was a provisions for renewal and payment of puravaka dues.

Proclamation 6 of 1117 (1941):

Cochin Tenancy Act of 1113 gave fixity of tenure to kanam tenants, but not to verumpattomdars. Proclamation 6 of 1117 was issued staying suits and decrees for eviction of verumpattomdars.

Cochin Verumpattomdars Act, 1118 (1943):

The Cochin Verumpattomdars Act 8 of 1118 was passed in 1943. It gave fixity of tenure to verumpattom tenants under certain terms and conditions. Wilful denial of title of the landlord, intentional acts of waste, non-payment of pattom, non-payment of arrears of pattom at the commencement of the Act or within six months after the commencement of the Act, allowing a stranger to encroach on the holdings etc., are the grounds of eviction of a verumpattomdar. The Act did not apply to leases of lands situated within the Municipalities other than lands used for the cultivation of paddy and other lands held in Tharikuthu right within the Municipal areas of Chittur Taluk.

Proclamation 11 of 1112 condoned the forfeiture of tenancy of verumpattomdars against whom eviction has been ordered for non-payment of rent. Proclamation 16 of 1112 stayed action for eviction of verumpattomdars of holdings within limits of Municipalities who lived in houses of their own in those holdings. Proclamation 1 of 1119 extended the time fixed for pattom payment in respect of garden lands where the major produce was coconut. Proclamation 2 of 1119 stayed suits instituted against verumpattomdars for eviction on the grounds of non-payment of pattom and extended the time for payment. Amending Act 6 of 1122 provided for the proportionate reduction of pattom when any part of the holding becomes substantially unfit for cultivation.

Devaswam Verumpattom (Settlement) Proclamation, 1118 (1943):

The Devaswam Verumpattom (Settlement) Proclamation 23 of 1118 promulgated in 1943 gave the pattadars permanent right of occupancy in respect of their holdings. This Act laid down that pattadars should not be evicted for arrears of rent. The Cochin Verumpattomdars Act 8 of 1118 was made applicable to verumpattomdars holdings under pattadars. Holders of Devaswam lands under tenures which partake of the nature of grants made wholly or partly as remuneration for the performance of services were not

included in Pattadars Proclamation 18 of 1122 (1946). In spite of the above measures a number of suits for the eviction of kudikidappukar were pending before courts. Proclamation 18 of 1122 was therefore passed in 1947, prohibiting the institution of suits for eviction of kudikidappukar and staying suits filed on or after 20-11-1946.

Proclamation 6 of 1124 (1949):

This Proclamation benefited all those verumpattomdars, kanam tenants, verumpattomdars who had taken mortgages with possession of their holdings and tenants of buildings the monthly rent of which was below Rs. 3. The Proclamation prohibited the institution of suits for eviction against them.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

With the dawn of independence land reforms received a great impetus. The Travancore Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act 21 of 1124 which stayed proceedings in civil courts relating to the delivery of possession of holdings was a temporary Act which was in force only for six months. So the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Ordinance 2 of 1125 was issued in 1949. This was replaced by the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act 8 of 1950 which extended to the whole of Travancore and the enclaves which formed part of Tirunelveli District and which were absorbed in the State of Travancore-Cochin. As per this Act holdings was defined as any immovable property held under a single transaction by which a leasehold right in the property was created and possession of property was transferred by one person in favour of another. Holding shall include kanapattom, but shall not include varom or pathivaram. This Act was amended several times and the last amendment was by the Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Second Amendment Act 6 of 1956 which extended the duration of the Act for one more year from 25-9-1956.

Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955:

The Travancore Act 22 of 1124 and the Cochin Proclamation 18 of 1122 were repealed by the enactment of Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955. It provided for the prevention of eviction of kudikidappukar except under certain circumstances. Section 3 of the Act gave every kudikidappukaran a permanent right of occupancy in his kudikidappu subject to the provisions of the Act. Section 7 gave the grounds on which a kudikidappukaran could be evicted.

The Kanam Tenancy Act, 1955:

The Jenmi and Kudiyan Amendment Act, 1108 conferred full proprietary rights on kanam tenants in the Cochin area subject only to the payment of jenmikaram and provided for the settlement, collection and payment of jenmikaram and for matters incidental thereto. This Act extended to the erstwhile State of Cochin and also to the enclaves which formed part of the Malabar District and which have been absorbed in the Travancore-Cochin State under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950. The Act came into force on 1-3-1956. Section 11 of the Act provided for the creation of kanams by registered instruments even after the Act.

Edavagai Rights Acquisition Act, 1955:

Regulation 4 of 1068 and Regulation 3 of 1109 conferred permanent rights of occupancy on the holders of land other than Thanathu lands in the Edavagais. These holders were called registered landholders. The Edavagai Rights Acquisition Act, 1955 conferred on the Government, all the Edavagai rights over the Edavagais of Edappilly, Kilimanoor, Poonjar and Vanjipuzha.

Travancore-Cochin Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1956:

Provision was made in this Act for the payment of compensation for tenants' improvements in the State of Travancore-Cochin. Formerly this matter was governed in the Cochin area by the Cochin Tenancy Act 2 of 1090 which was repealed by the Cochin Tenancy Act, 1113 (1937). But no such statute existed in the Travancore area. The conditions for the payment of compensation are given in Section 3 of the Act. Contracts affecting compensation for improvements are made invalid by the Act.

MALABAR

The present districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore excluding Hosdurg and Kasargod taluks of South Canara District constituted the old Malabar District. For administrative convenience the Malabar District was divided into North Malabar and South Malabar. North Malabar comprised the present taluks of Taliparamba, Cannanore, Tellicherry and North Wynad of Cannanore District and Badagara, Quilandy and South Wynad Taluks of Kozhikode District. South Malabar comprised Kozhikode, Tirur and Erand Taluks of Kozhikode District and Ponnani, Ottapalam Perinthalmanna, Alathur, Palghat and Chittoor taluks of Palghat District. The present Hosdurg and Kasargod taluks were part of South Canara District before the integration of the State.

The agricultural pattern of Malabar stands entirely on a different footing. Conditions of land holdings are peculiar in the region and the tenures present peculiar features especially in the Hosdurg and Kasargode taluks.

The tenorial system in Malabar is well known to be complex due to the existence of a chain of intermediaries between the original jenmi and the actual cultivator. Under a jenmi there is generally one or more kanamdars under whom there are one or more verumpattom tenants who in turn cultivate through hired agricultural labourers or directly by themselves and their dependents. In between these are also found a number of sub-tenants who are sub-lessees and who sublet their holdings to still smaller cultivators. It is usual especially in North Malabar to find three or four intermediaries between the jenmi and the actual cultivator, all having different interests in the same piece of land.

The jenmies in Malabar are the absolute owners of the land and have in theory and practice the proprietary rights in the soil. The ultimate landowner may be a temple or a sthani or Namboodiri Illom or Nair tharavad having proprietary rights over hundreds of acres. The State never owned or claimed ownership of any land in Malabar except what it had acquired by escheat, purchase or land acquisition. Some of the jenmies in Malabar are big landlords who collect enormous amounts as rent. But there are a few jenmies who have given land at a nominal rent to big kanamdars who sublet land to verumpattomdars at a higher rent. Actually these intermediary kanamdars are persons who benefit from the land. There are a number of such kanamdars who are in a much better position than their landlords.

Tenancy legislation in Malabar has a long and chequered history. The relations between the landlords and tenants were originally regulated by custom. Early in the 19th century, as population grew and pressure on land increased there was stiff competition for land. As a result of these, eviction became the order of the day. Due to severe hardships the ryots became restive. This led to the Mappila outbreaks in many parts of the Malabar District which attracted the serious attention of the Government towards the question of land tenures. In 1852, Mr. Strange, a Judge of Madras, was deputed as a Special Commissioner to enquire into the causes of the Mappila outrages and suggest remedies for the same. He recommended that the rules to be observed in regard to land tenures may be promulgated by the Sadr Adalat Court. In 1854 the Sadr Adalat Court instituted an enquiry into the existing land tenures of Malabar. The result of the enquiry was embodied in the proceedings of the court

in 1856 defining the main tenures established by usage and precedent. In the period that followed evictions steadily increased mostly for enhancing rents rather than for cultivating the lands directly. The relations between the jenmies and tenants further deteriorated and the period saw the out-break of many social disturbances which marred the tranquillity of the District.

In 1880 the Government received an anonymous petition enumerating the various grievances of the agriculturists of Malabar and citing eviction in particular as the root cause of the Mappila unrest. In 1881, Mr. Logan, the Collector of Malabar was appointed Special Commissioner to enquire into the land tenures and tenants' rights, particularly the adequacy of compensation allowed for tenants' improvements in Malabar. He prepared an elaborate report keeping in view the fact that the cultivators were rapidly degenerating into a state of insolvency. He attributed this mainly to three crying evils viz., rack renting, exorbitant renewal fees and inadequate compensation for improvements. The improvement rates were fixed according to custom and they varied enormously throughout the District. For coconut alone there were 74 rates, for arecanut 28 rates and for jack 45 rates. The inadequacy of the rates placed a ready weapon in the hands of unscrupulous jenmies. The remedy suggested by Mr. Logan for these evils was the creation of a statutory class of peasant proprietors with permanent occupancy rights and to provide by law for the payment of adequate compensation for the improvements effected by the tenant. A Commission appointed subsequently recommended legislation more or less on the lines suggested by Mr. Logan. But the Chief Justice of Madras Sir Charles Turner was against the provisions for the conferring of occupancy rights. The Government, therefore appointed another Commission to report on the best available form of legislation. The basic principle of the Bill prepared by the Commission was that on eviction the tenant was entitled to the full market value of the improvements effected by him. This Bill was passed as the "Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act of 1887". But it failed to serve its purpose fully and an Act was passed in 1900 making certain modifications to the Act of 1887. The Act, however, could not check the arbitrary exercise of power of eviction. The practice of 'Melcharth' became widespread. 'Melcharth' was a usual phenomenon which helped the proprietors to circumvent the provisions of the Act against eviction. In order to restrict the power of granting Melcharths, the "Malabar Melcharth Bill" was drafted, but it was postponed on account of the opposition of the landlords. In 1915, Collector Inns in his report to the Madras Government, on the working of the Compensation for Tenants' Improvement Act of 1900, attributed the evils

of the Malabar tenancy system to insecurity of tenure, rack-renting, exorbitant renewal fees, social tyranny and miscellaneous exactions.

In 1927, the Government appointed the Raghavayya Committee to enquire into and report on the disabilities of the tenants in Malabar and the best means of remedying them. Based on the recommendations of this Committee the Malabar Tenancy Act was passed in 1929. This was in force till the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960 was passed. The Act of 1929 conferred a qualified fixity of tenure on cultivating verumpattomdars holding wet lands and the right to demand a renewal of their leases on kanamdars, kuzhikanamdars and customary verumpattomdars. The Act also prescribed the rates of fair rent in respect of wet, garden and dry lands. The scale of renewal fees was fixed with reference to the income from land. The Act, however, proved to be defective in certain respects. Malabar Tenancy Committee known as the "Kuttikrishna Menon Committee" was appointed in 1939 to study the nature and effect of land tenures. The Committee reported in 1940 on the general question of tenancy reforms in Malabar. But the consideration of the recommendations of the Committee was postponed due to the out-break of the Second World War. After the war these recommendations were examined by Shri N. Ragavendra Rao appointed as Special Officer for investigation. Proposals for extensively amending the Act of 1929 were brought forward in the form of an amending Bill which was passed into an Act in 1951. The amending Act abolished the system of renewals and renewal fees, gave fixity of tenure to all cultivating verumpattomdars whether their holdings included wet lands or not and extended such fixity to all customary verumpattomdars, kanamdars and kuzhikanamdars. It also provided for the simultaneous settlement of fair rents and the preparation of record of rights for all holdings. The Act was further amended in 1954 with a view to preventing evictions and further safeguarding the interests of the tenants. It conferred another important right viz., that the landlord shall pay to the cultivating tenant compensation equivalent to one year's net income in case of evictions on the ground that the land is needed for bona fide self cultivation. In the meanwhile the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act was passed in 1946 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act was passed in 1965. These applied to the Malabar District also.

KERALA

In the history of land reforms a new era began after the formation of Kerala State in 1956. In 1957 the Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings Act, 1957 was passed with a view to provide for temporary protection to tenants, kudikidappukar and persons

cultivating the land on minor sub-tenures at the will of the proprietors. As per this Act, suits and other proceedings for eviction of a person from his holding or for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of or for damages for use and occupation of the holdings accrued due before 11-4-1957 were prohibited and all pending suits and other proceedings were stayed. A similar relief was granted to kudikidappukar. Provision was also made for the restoration of rights of kudikidappukar and varamdar. The Holdings (Stay of Execution Proceedings) Act, 1950 was repealed by this Act which was kept alive by amendments from time to time. The latest amendment to the Act is Act 21 of 1960 which extended its duration upto 11-4-1961.

Kerala Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1958:

The Act repealed the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899 and the Travancore-Cochin Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1956. It made provision for payment of compensation for improvements made by tenants in the State of Kerala. It provided for compensation at the rate of 15 times the net annual yield of trees planted by them and actual value for permanent structures put up by them.

The Jenmikaram Payment Abolition Act 3 of 1961:

The Act replaced the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act of 1071 and provided for the payment of compensation to jenmies in lump sum instead of periodical payments made as per the Jenmi and Kudiyan Act of 1071.

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960:

The most revolutionary piece of land reforms was introduced in 1960. As the first unified legislation in Kerala, the K. A. R. Act was passed in 1960 embodying the broad principles of land reforms as enunciated in the Five Year Plans. It provided for fixity of tenure to tenants and kudikidappukar, resumption of land held by a tenant having fixity of tenure, determination of fair rent to be paid by tenants, mode of payment of rent, discharge of arrears of rent, vesting in Government of landlords' rights in lands held by tenants and assignment of such rights to tenants, restriction upon ownership and possession of land in excess of ceiling area and disposal of excess lands. A novel feature of this Act was that it provided for the establishment of Land Board and Land Tribunals for the implementation of its provisions.

Government lands, lands belonging to local authorities, leases of private forests, leases for non-agricultural purposes, tenancies granted by limited owners, lands owned by universities, religious,

charitable or educational institutions, public trusts were all exempted from the purview of the Act. Private forests, plantations, waste lands, commercial sites and sites of religious institutions were exempted from the ceiling provisions.

This Act extended fixity of tenure to varamdars of nilams for paddy cultivation, odachanthudars and punam or kumri cultivators. Grounds of eviction like waste, denial of title of landlord etc., which existed as per the Malabar Tenancy Act and the Cochin Verumpattomdars Act were no longer available under this Act.

As per the Travancore-Cochin Prevention of Eviction of Kudikidappukars Act, 1955 (T. C. Act 13 of 1955) permission for kudikidappu was to be given by the owner of the land. But under the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act a person in lawful possession of the land could give permission. The Act gave fixity of tenure to kudikidappukar.

The Act received the President's assent on 21-1-1961. Despite the fact that this Act contained provisions for improving the tenurial system in the State, there were problems standing in the way of its implementation. Some of the provisions of the Act came under criticism forcing the Government to enact a new legislation, the Kerala Land Reforms Act. It retains most of the provisions of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act with minor modifications. It repealed the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, 1960, the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 and Madras Cultivating Tenants Act, 1956 and is now in force.

CHAPTER IV

THE KERALA LAND REFORMS ACT, 1963

Land reforms programmes have two basic objectives—one is economic and the other social. The economic aim of creating conditions that would enhance agricultural production is sought to be achieved by eliminating all elements of exploitation and social injustice and by providing security of tenure and conferment of ownership of those who till the soil. This could be achieved only by the abolition of intermediaries and by tenancy reforms. The social aim is to reduce large disparities in the distribution of land. This is sought to be achieved by imposition of ceiling on land holdings and redistribution of surplus land to landless agriculturists. The Kerala Land Reforms Act was passed to achieve these twin objectives of agrarian reform.

Background.—At the time of the formation of Kerala the tenurial system that existed in the State was very complex in nature, the main reason for this being the origin and nature of jennom tenure. The tenurial relations were governed by custom and usage and conflicts arose in the interpretation of customary rent. It became necessary for the State to regulate by law the tenurial relationships. The land reform laws thus developed in the Travancore, Cochin and Malabar areas differed materially in the emphasis and regour of the principal elements that governed the tenurial right and obligations of the landlord, the intermediary and the cultivating tenant. As the first unified legislation in the State, the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, was passed in 1960. This Act was repealed and in its place a new legislation, viz., the Kerala Land Reforms Act was enacted keeping in view the following principles: (1) the broad principles of land reform as enunciated in the Five Year Plans, (2) the basic aims of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, (3) the need for doing justice to all sections of the population, (4) the necessity for reducing the strain on the finances of the State and (5) desirability of having a new law which is capable of smooth and easy administration. According to the provisions of the new Act, the rates of fair rent have been made uniform throughout the State and the small holder has been granted certain special benefits. The three main benefits which the Act conferred on the cultivating tenant are security of tenure, fixation of fair rent and the right to purchase the landlord's rights and become the full owner of the land. The tenant could get his rights established by approaching the Land Tribunal.

Fixity of tenure.—Cultivating tenants other than those holding land under a member of the armed forces or seaman or a legal representative of these persons are entitled to fixity of tenure. In the exempted cases also fixity of tenure is ensured if the tenancy was created three months before the landlord became a member of the armed forces, or a seaman, or if under any law the tenant was entitled to fixity of tenure immediately before the 21st January 1961. Fixity of tenure thus conferred is absolute in the case of kudiyruppu tenant.

Resumption of leased out land.—A landlord can resume land from the tenant under the following circumstances:

(1) A trustee or owner of a place of public religious worship can resume land for the extension of the place of public religious worship by obtaining a certificate from the District Collector.

(2) A landlord who is not in possession of any land or is in possession of land less than 5 standard acres can resume land not exceeding 50 cents for purposes of constructing a building bona fide for members of his family.

(3) A landlord can resume land for personal cultivation if the tenant possesses more than the ceiling area. The tenant will, of course, be left with a non-resumable extent—equal to the ceiling area.

(4) A landlord who is a small holder can resume half the extent of the tenant's holding, but the total extent of the land in the landlord's possession cannot be raised above 4 standard acres or 4 acres in extent whichever is greater. In the case of tenants who were entitled to fixity of tenure under any law in force prior to 21st January, 1961 the small-holder landlord can resume only if the tenant would consent to his doing so. The Act laid down that the landlord could apply for resumption upto 1st April, 1965. The tenant could apply at any time for the purchase of landlord's rights.

The tenant has the right to use for restoration of possession of land which has been resumed from him as referred to under conditions 2 and 3, if within three years of such resumption, the person who resumed the land fails to use it for the purpose for which it was resumed. The tenant has to apply for restoration to the Land Tribunal within a period of one year from the expiry of three years after resumption.

Fixation of Fair Rent.—Section 27 of the Act lays down that where the landlord is not a small holder, the rent payable by the tenant shall be the rent calculated at the rate specified in Schedule III to the Act or the contract rent whichever is less. There is no need to change the contract rent if it is favourable to the tenant.

Where the landlord is a small holder the tenant has to pay rent calculated at the rates specified in Schedule III to the Act or the fair rent fixed under any law prior to 21-1-1961 or 75% of the contract rent as may be decided by the landlord.

For fixation of fair rent the tenant has to apply to the Land Tribunal. Proceedings for fixation of fair rent can be continued without interruption. Elaborate enquiry is needed for determining fair rent. The Land Tribunal will satisfy itself with reference to its own experience and records that the agreed rent does not exceed the fair rent.

Rent can be paid either in cash or in kind. The tenant is entitled to get a receipt for his payment and he can insist upon such a receipt. When there arises any disagreement between the landlord and the tenant about the payment of rent the latter is entitled to send the rent by money order. The tenant can pay the rent through the Land Tribunal if difficult situations arise. When the fair rent is determined in kind by the Land Tribunal the money value has to be calculated with reference to the prices published by the District Collector in the Gazette every quarter. In other cases the rent is to be paid according to the money value specified in the tenant's lease deed or at the market rate of prices as the case may be. Arrears of rent carry an interest at the rate of 6% or the contract rate whichever is less.

Whenever there is loss or damage to the crops or any portion of the tenant's holding is damaged or taken away from him, he is entitled to have the rent proportionately reduced. Again in order to protect the tenant from compulsory surrender of his leasehold rights it has been provided that any such surrender should be registered with the Land Tribunal.

In order to avoid further complications in the nature of tenurial relationship henceforth, it has been laid down that future tenancies will be valid only when they are created by (1) a minor (2) a widow (3) an unmarried woman (4) a divorced woman (5) a person incapable of cultivating land by reason of any physical or mental disability, or (6) a serving member of the armed forces or a seaman.

Purchase of landlord's rights by cultivating tenants.—A cultivating tenant having fixity of tenure shall be entitled to purchase the right, title and interest of the landowner and the intermediaries, if any, in respect of the land comprising his holding subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) If the landlord is entitled to resume any portion of the holding and he applied for such resumption, the cultivating tenant shall be entitled to purchase the ownership right only in respect of the remaining portion of the holding.

- (2) The cultivating tenant shall not be entitled to purchase landlord's rights if the tenant or his family owns land not less than the ceiling area.
- (3) Where the cultivating tenant or his family owns less than the ceiling area he can purchase landlord's right to the extent that will make his total holding equal to the ceiling area.

The tenant should apply to the Land Tribunal for the purchase of the area in his possession. After issuing notices to the landlord and other interested persons and conducting an enquiry in regard to the resumable area, the Land Tribunal will pass the order determining the purchase price which will be 16 times the fair rent plus value of permanent structures and half the value of timber trees belonging to the landlord. If the payment is made lump sum only 75% need be paid, if not the tenant will have to pay the entire amount and also interest at the rate of 4½%.

The tenant will become the full owner of the land immediately after depositing the first instalment of the purchase price or 75% of the purchase price, if he is paying it in lump.

A religious, charitable or educational institution of a public nature has been given the right to opt for an annuity, equal to the income that it was deriving before 21-1-1961 from all its lands held by tenants, being paid to it by Government. The fixation of annuity will be for an institution as such and not for certain portions of lands held by tenants under it. An institution which does not desire to opt for this can always obtain directly from the tenant the purchase price payable to it as in the case of other landlords.

Arrears of rent.—In respect of arrears outstanding on 11-4-1957, the tenant should deposit in court before 1-7-1964, 50% of the arrears subject to a minimum of one year's rent or the actual amount in arrears whichever is less and a maximum of 3 years' rent. In the case of arrears, accrued due on or after 11-4-1957 and outstanding on 15-2-1961 the tenant will have to pay the landlord or deposit in court before 1-10-1964, 75% of the contract rent, or where fair rent has been fixed under any law in force immediately before 15-2-1961, at the rate of such fair rent.

Rights of Kudikidappukar.—A Kudikidappukaran is one who has neither a homestead nor any land on which he could erect a homestead and has been permitted by a person in lawful possession of any land to have the use and occupation of a portion of such land for the purpose of erecting a homestead or to occupy

a hut belonging to that person. He is entitled to protection under this Act on condition that the permission was granted prior to 11-4-1957. Again if the hut is situated in a plantation or in any area of land which is appurtenant to a mill, factory or workshop and if the hut is occupied in connection with the employment in the plantation, mill, factory or workshop he is not entitled to the benefits unless treated as a kudikidappukaran under any law in force prior to the commencement of this Act.

The kudikidappukaran is conferred permanent occupancy right and is not liable to be evicted except on the ground that he has leased out his kudikidappu or alienated his right or has ceased to reside in the hut for two years or has acquired land fit for erecting a homestead. In certain cases the landlord can require the kudikidappu to shift to another place by giving him an alternate site suitable for erecting a homestead as well as the cost for shifting to the new site. The rent, if any, payable by the kudikidappu is limited to a maximum of Rs. 6 a year. His rights are heritable but not alienable except to a member of his family. He has also the right to get his name registered in the register of kudikidappukar to be prepared and maintained in each village.

Rights of small holders.—A small holder is one who does not have interest in more than 8 standard acres or 24 ordinary acres of land in any one or more of the following capacities viz., (a) owner (b) intermediary (c) cultivating tenant and who is not in actual possession of land, either as owner or as cultivating tenant or as both, exceeding 4 standard acres or 4 ordinary acres in extent whichever is greater. Rights as a small holder will be determined only with reference to the position that existed on 18th December, 1957 when the land reform legislation for the State was first thought of.

The Act gives special protection to the small land owners without detriment to the interests of the tenants. While the tenants of big landholders are given the choice to pay fair rent or contract rent whichever is less, the tenants of small landholders do not enjoy this right. The small holders have the option to demand the fair rent or 75% of the contract rent. Again, in cases where the tenants enjoyed security of tenure under any law in force prior to 21-1-1961, while the cultivating tenants of big landholders can purchase the landlords' rights, the cultivating tenants of small landholders can do so only after allowing the small holder to resume a portion of the land, if he so chooses. These are two essential privileges allowed to the small landholders.

Ceiling on land holdings.—The Act lays down that no family or adult unmarried person shall own or hold more than 12 standard

acres subject to a minimum of 15 acres and a maximum of 36 acres in extent. This area is termed as the ceiling area. A family is to consist of the husband, wife and their unmarried minor children or such of them as exist. Transfers effected after 18-12-1957 except as noted below are to be disregarded when calculating the ceiling area of the transferor. The exceptions are in regard to transfers effected—

1. by way of partition, or
2. on account of natural love and affection
3. in favour of a person who was a tenant of the holding before the 18th December, 1957 and continued to be so till the date of transfer; or
4. in favour of a religious, charitable or educational institution of a public nature solely for the purpose of the institution.

Certain categories of lands are exempted for purposes of fixing the ceiling on holdings under the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. Important among them are:—

1. Plantations of coffee, tea, rubber, cocoa, cardamom and cinnamon;
2. pure pepper and pure arecanut gardens as on 1-4-1964 which are 5 acres or more in contiguous extent;
3. Cashew estates as on 1-4-1964 which are 10 acres or more in contiguous extent;
4. kayal padasekarams of Kuttanad area as specified in schedule IV of the Act so long as they are cultivated with paddy or other crops notified by Government;
5. Private forests;
6. Lands comprised in mills, factories or workshops and which are necessary for the use of such mills, factories or workshops;
7. Commercial sites; and
8. Land owned or held by a religious charitable or educational institution of a public nature or a public trust.

Conversions of cultivation of land after 1-4-1964, will be regarded for calculating the extent of land to be exempted only if they are permitted by Government for the cultivation of plantation crops, or for the expansion or preservation of an existing plantation or for the starting of dairy farms or cattle breeding farms.

CHAPTER V

MACHINERY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KERALA LAND REFORMS ACT

The Kerala Land Reforms Act—1963 came into force with effect from 1-4-1964. The Act provides for the institution of a Land Board to be in overall charge of the administration of the Kerala Land Reforms Act. There is also provision for the appointment of Land Tribunals for settling cases related to the implementation of the Act.

The Land Board.—The First Member, Board of Revenue functions as the Land Board. A Deputy Collector in the State service was appointed as Secretary to the Land Board. For the proper guidance and effective supervision of the field agencies for implementation of the land reform laws it was later decided that there should be a cell in the Board of Revenue to concentrate attention on the work. Consequently the post of the Secretary, Land Board was upgraded and designated as "Secretary, Land Board and Additional Secretary to the Board of Revenue". The Secretary of the Land Board inspects the Land Tribunals. Detailed inspection notes are prepared and communicated to the Land Tribunals for rectification of the defects found. The Secretary holds discussions with the Land Tribunals at the time of his visit about the general working of the Act as well as on the speedy disposal of applications and other administrative problems.

Land Tribunals.—As provided in the Act, 15 Land Tribunals were appointed with effect from 1-4-1964. Later the number of Land Tribunals was raised to 28. The 28 Land Tribunals thus formed and their respective Headquarters are given below.

Land Tribunals set up on 1-4-1964.

<i>Name of Land Tribunal</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
1. Land Tribunal	Trivandrum
2. "	Quilon
3. "	Kottayam
4. "	Alleppey
5. "	Fort Cochin (Headquarters shifted to Ernakulam with effect from 2-8-1964)
6. "	Wadakkancherry
7. "	Irinjalakuda

<i>Name of Land Tribunal</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
3. Land Tribunal	Trichur
9. "	Chowaghat
10. "	Ottappalam
11. "	Palghat
12. "	Kozhikode
13. "	Badagara
14. "	Tellicherry
15. "	Kannangad

Land Tribunals set up on 1-10-1964

1. "	Chengannur
2. "	Muvattupuzha
3. Additional Land Tribunal	Trichur
4. "	Wadakkancherry
5. "	Irinjalakuda
6. Land Tribunal	Ponnani
7. "	Tirur
8. "	Payyoli
9. Additional Land Tribunal	Badagara
10. "	Tellicherry
11. Land Tribunal	Cannanore
12. Additional Land Tribunal	Cannanore
13. Land Tribunal	Taliparamba

In order to distribute the pending applications evenly among all the Land Tribunals certain changes were made in respect of the jurisdiction of some of the Land Tribunals during 1965-66. The Land Tribunal of Trivandrum district was abolished and the Land Tribunal, Quilon was conferred with jurisdiction over both Quilon and Trivandrum districts. The Additional Land Tribunal, Palghat and three Additional Land Tribunals at Kozhikode were abolished. Two Additional Land Tribunals each were created in the districts of Alleppey and Ernakulam and one Additional Land Tribunal in Trichur. However, the total number of Land Tribunals remained 28 as before. During the first half of 1966-67 one of the Land Tribunals in Cannanore was abolished, thus reducing the total number to 27. Some readjustments in jurisdictions were effected between the Land Tribunals of Ernakulam and Kottayam. The number of Land Tribunals in each district was fixed taking into consideration the number of applications pending in each district.

The district-wise break-up of the 27 Land Tribunals and their Headquarters is given below:

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Land Tribunals</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
Trivandrum and Quilon	1	Quilon
Alleppey	3	Alleppey
"	1	Chengannur
Kottayam	1	Kottayam
Ernakulam	3	Ernakulam
"	1	Muvattupuzha
Trichur	3	Trichur
"	3	Irinjalakuda
"	1	Wadakkancherry
"	1	Chowghat
Palghat	1	Palghat
"	1	Ottapalam
Kozhikode	1	Kozhikode
"	1	Tirur
Cannanore	1	Cannanore
"	1	Tellicherry
"	1	Taliparamba
"	2	Kanhangad

The changes effected from time to time in the total number and distribution of the Land Tribunals are summarised below:

District-wise distribution of Land Tribunals

	<i>Number of Land Tribunals</i>			
	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	<i>Upto 30-9-1966</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Trivandrum	1	..	..	..
Quilon	1	1	1	1
Alleppey	2	4	4	4
Kottayam	1	1	1	1
Ernakulam	2	4	4	4
Trichur	7	8	8	8
Palghat	3	2	2	2
Kozhikode	5	2	2	2
Cannanore	6	6	6	5
Kerala	28	28	27	

Camp Sitzings.—For the sake of convenience of the parties the Land Tribunals have been permitted to hold camp sittings outside their headquarters wherever this was considered necessary. The

number of places where camp sittings were held and the total number of camp sittings by the Land Tribunals are given below:

Name of Land Tribunal	Number of places where camp sittings were held		Total number of sittings	
	1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Land Tribunal, Quilon	8	11	215	244
2. " Kottayam	6	7	151	24
3. " Chengannur	2	5	83	277
4. " Alleppey (Principal 1st additional & 2nd additional)	2	3	124	28
5. " Muvattupuzha	2	3	71	27
6. " Ernakulam (Principal 1st additional and 2nd additional)	7	4	234	272
7. " Irinjalakuda (Principal 1st additional and 2nd additional)	2	3	140	683
8. " Trichur (Principal) 1st additional & 2nd additional				
		No camp courts		
9. " Wadakkancherry	2	2	158	131
10. " Chowghat	1	3	100	275
11. " Ottappalam	2	2	136	276
12. " Palghat	2	4	145	276
13. " Tirur	2	3	89	273
14. " Badagara	4	5	249	552
15. " Kozhikode	4	7	97	268
16. " Tellicherry	3	3	134	328
17. " Cannanore	1	2	96	432
18. " Taliparamba	1	1	40	156
19. " Kanhangad (Principal and additional)	1	1	58	189

During 1965-66 a conference of all the Land Tribunals was held at Ernakulam to discuss the problems relating to the implementation of the K.L.R. Act. It reviewed the progress made till then of the implementation of the various provisions of the Act and thought out ways and means for improving the position.

Progress of work:—The Land Tribunals received 33,136 applications under the K.L.R. Act out of which 19,341 cases (58.4%) were

disposed of till the end of September 1966. Besides, 59,773 applications received under the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act and 2916 applications received under the Malabar Tenancy Act for fixation of fair rent were restored to file. Of these, 55,450 cases and 2849 cases respectively were disposed of till 30-9-1966.

The total number of applications submitted to and disposed of by the Land Tribunals under the different land legislations viz., Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, Malabar Tenancy Act and Kerala Land Reforms Act is furnished below:

Number of applications received and disposed of by the Land Tribunals

Year	No. restored to file (cumulative total)	No. disposed of			Balance pending	% of disposal
		Allowed	Rejected	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964-65	71823	11041	17669	28710	43113	40.0
Upto 1965-66	90364	28074	36739	64813	25551	71.7
Upto 30-9-1966	95825	34385	43255	77640	18185	81.0

Details regarding applications received and disposed of under the three legislations are furnished hereunder separately. Rate of disposal is higher in the case of applications filed under the Malabar Tenancy Act. By September 1966 nearly 98% of the total applications received under this Act were disposed of. The corresponding percentages under the K.A.R. Act and K.L.R. Act were 93 and 58 respectively. Under the K.A.R. Act and M.T. Act, majority of the cases considered were rejected. But under the K.L.R. Act majority of the disposed cases have been allowed.

Applications submitted to the Land Tribunals under the K.A.R. Act

Year	No. restored to file (cumulative total)	Disposed			Balance pending	% of disposal
		Allowed	Rejected	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964-65	54376	9447	15743	25190	29186	46.3
Upto 1965-66	58406	20531	29162	49693	8713	85.1
Upto September 1966	59773	23359	32091	55450	4323	92.8

(2) Under the Malabar Tenancy Act:—

Year	No. restored to file	Disposed			Balance pending	% of disposal
		Allowed	Rejected	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964-65	2571	273	1316	1589	982	61.8
Upto 1965-66	2916	568	2017	2585	331	88.6
Upto September 1966	2916	627	2222	2849	67	97.7
(3) Under the K.L.R. Act:—						
1964-65	14876	1321	610	1931	12945	13.0
Upto 1965-66	29042	6975	5560	12535	16507	43.2
Upto September 1966	33136	10399	8942	19341	13795	58.4

Fixation of fair rent:—Sections 27, 31 and 33 of the K.L.R. Act relate to fair rent payable by a cultivating tenant to his landlord. According to Section 27, the fair rent is the rent calculated at rates applicable to the class of lands comprised in the holding or the contract rent, whichever is less. Section 31 provides for determination of fair rent by Land Tribunals. The cultivating tenant or any landlord may apply to the Land Tribunal in prescribed form for determining the fair rent in respect of a holding. Under section 33, the landlord and the tenant can agree on the rent payable and get it fixed by the Land Tribunal as the fair rent. The details of cases for fixation of fair rent under the K.L.R. Act dealt with by Land Tribunals are presented below:

Fixation of fair rent under Section 27, 31 and 33 of K.L.R. Act (cumulative progress)

Year	No. of applications filed	Cases disposed of			Balance pending	% of disposal
		Allowed	Rejected	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964-65	6033	1032	414	1446	4587	24.0
Upto 1965-66	14737	5021	2444	7465	7272	50.7
Upto 30-9-1966	17496	7155	3683	10838	6653	61.9

The Malabar Tenancy Act and the K.A.R. Act which were in force prior to the enactment of the K.L.R. Act also contained provisions for the fixation of fair rent. A number of applications for fixation of fair rent filed under the above two Acts were pending disposal when the K.L.R. Act came into force on 1-4-1964. These

applications were restored to file for disposal by the Land Tribunals. The details of disposal of such applications till 30-9-1966 are given below:

	M.	T. Act	K.A.R. Act
1. Applications restored to file	2916		59773
2. Disposed of: (a) allowed	627		23359
(b) rejected	2222		32091
Total:	2849		55450
3. Balance pending	67		4323
4. Percentage of disposal	97.7		92.8

Under Section 38 of the K.L.R. Act, the tenant is entitled to remission of rent in case of damage to or failure of crops. The Taluk Tahsildars were authorised by Government to consider such cases. Under the above section, 2746 applications were received in 1965-66 and 2797 in 1966-67 (upto 30-9-1966) of which 961 (35%) and 1953 (70%) respectively were disposed of.

Where the landlord refuses to accept a tender of the rent, the tenant under section 46 of the K.L.R. Act is entitled to pay the rent through the Land Tribunal. The details of such cases dealt with by the Land Tribunal are shown below:

	1964-65	Upto 1965-66	Upto 30-9-1966
1. Applications received	601	1754	2213
2. Disposed of: (a) allowed	145	768	1349
(b) Rejected	39	199	269
Total	184	967	1618
3. Balance pending	417	787	595
4. Percentage of disposal	31	55	73

Normally, the fair rent determined under the K.L.R. Act is not liable to any alteration or revision. However, the tenant shall be entitled to an abatement in the rent in cases where a portion of the holding is acquired compulsorily for public purposes (vide section 39). But such cases have been very few. Till the end of September 1966, only 7 cases under this section were filed. Of these, one was allowed and two were rejected.

Resumption.—Sections 14 to 22 contain provisions for resumption of land for various purposes like extension of public places of worship, construction of residential buildings and for personal cultivation. Such cases dealt with by the Land Tribunal till 30-9-1966 are presented hereunder.

	1964-65	Upto 1965-66	Upto 30-9-1966
1. Applications received	6871	8960	9001
2. Disposed of: (a) Allowed	11	383	642
(b) Rejected	44	2260	4055
Total	55	2643	4697
3. Balance pending	6816	6317	4304
4. Percentage of disposal	0.8	29.5	52.2

Purchase of landlords' rights.—One of the prime objectives of land legislations is to confer ownership of land on the tiller of the soil. This objective is sought to be achieved by section 54 of the K.L.R. Act, which enables all cultivating tenants to become owners of their holdings by paying compensation to the landlords. The details of applications received in this regard by the Land Tribunals are shown below:

	1964-65	Upto 1965-66	Upto 30-9-1966
1. Applications received	528	1336	1771
2. Disposed of: (a) Allowed	13	138	250
(b) Rejected	31	216	309
Total:	44	354	559
3. Balance pending	484	982	1212
4. Percentage of disposal	8.3	26.5	31.6

Applications received by the Land Tribunals under other sections are comparatively very few in number. Important among such cases are those relating to preparation of record of rights (section 29) and determination of annuity payable to religious and charitable institutions (section 66). The applications received upto 30-9-1966 under section 29 numbered 92 of which 53 were allowed and 35 rejected. In the case of section 66 the number of applications received till 30-9-1966 has been 182 and the number disposed of has been only 4.

Registry of Kudikidappu.—The Taluk Tahsildars are entrusted with the work of preparation of a register of Kudikidappukar as per section 80 of the K.L.R. Act. The district-wise break up of applications received under this section is furnished below:

District	1964-65		1965-66		1966-67 (upto 30-9-'66)	
	Applications received	Disposed of	Applications for disposal	Disposed of	Application for disposal	Disposed of
Trivandrum	6742	..	7275	554 (7.6)	7324	1152 (15.7)
Quilon	6157	5	6180	327 (5.3)	6183	1598 (25.8)
Alleppey	32459	19 (0.1)	33897	6428 (18.9)	35022	21280 (60.8)
Kottayam	10178	195 (0.2)	10339	812 (7.9)	10339	2554 (24.7)
Ernakulam	20072	..	19634	3397 (17.3)	19634	7445 (37.9)
Trichur	5287	..	5389	362 (6.7)	5326	1519 (28.5)
Palghat	412	6 (1.4)	329	231 (70.2)	329	328 (99.8)
Kozhikode	5448	10 (0.2)	5499	136 (2.5)	5500	1647 (29.9)
Cannanore	5195	73 (1.4)	5046	326 (6.5)	5004	1676 (33.5)
Kerala	91950	308 (0.3)	93588	12573 (13.4)	94661	39199 (41.4)

The maximum number of applications filed as well as disposed of was in the Alleppey district while the percentage of disposal was the highest in Palghat. Out of 91950 applications received in 1964-65 only 308 were disposed of during the year and all of them were rejected. The poor progress was due to the fact that by the end of the year in question, there was a rush of applications as the period for filing the applications was about to expire and Tahsildars were engaged mainly in receiving the applications and accounting them. During 1965-66 12573 applications were disposed of. Out of these, 4693 were rejected, the parties being not eligible for registration. The rejected cases in 1966-67 numbered 12138 out of the total disposal of 39199 applications. On the whole, kudikidappu registers were prepared for 27,061 applicants throughout the State by 30-9-1966.

PART II

THE SURVEY ON LAND REFORMS



CHAPTER VI

ORIGIN, SCOPE AND METHOD OF THE SURVEY

Origin.—Government for some time have been feeling the lack of adequate data to formulate a satisfactory policy in regard to land reforms in the State. The only information available on this aspect is the report on the census of land holdings for the former state of Travancore-Cochin conducted as far back as 1955 and a similar report for the Malabar region compiled by the Madras Government. As the concepts and definitions in the two reports differ they lack cohesion and comparability. Moreover, the figures have become obsolete owing to large scale sub-division of holdings since the last land census.

The Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission had sponsored a phased programme of studies on land reforms in States like U. P., West Bengal, Maharashtra, Sourashtra and Hyderabad. Those studies are found to be highly useful. The State Government therefore decided to conduct a similar study in Kerala also. Accordingly Bureau of Economics and Statistics was asked to undertake a study in this regard in G.O. (MS) No 500/66/Rev. dated 17-9-1966.

Scope.—The proposed study consisted of four parts, viz.

- (i) study of available material on land legislations.
- (ii) collection of primary data through a sample survey.
- (iii) study of cases disposed of by and pending with the Land Tribunals and
- (iv) collection of information on land holdings and agrarian relations from village records and contacts with leading public men, peasant organisations, etc.

The intention was to bring out a comprehensive picture of the history and evolution of the early legislations in general and the impact of Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963 in particular.

Statistical Design and Coverage.—The sample survey on agricultural holdings and land reforms covered all the 9 revenue districts of the State. From each District 16 census villages and 2 census wards and from each village/ward 25 households were selected for the survey. The sampling procedure was to stratify the districts according to the natural regions viz., low land, mid land and high land and then to allocate the total number of sample villages to the regions in proportion to the total number of villages

in each region and to select villages in each stratum by simple random sampling. For the selection of the sample household in a village/ward, a preliminary list of all the households in the village/ward was first prepared which contained information about the household status based on interests in land. The households were classified into six types on the basis of the above information.

- A. **Landlord**—Any household which has got owned land leased out, irrespective of the extent of the lease, will come under this category.
- B. **Owner cultivator**—This type of household has neither leased out nor leased in land but only owned land to its credit.
- C. **Kudiyirippu**—It is defined as a household with a leased in holding consisting of the site of any residential building and such other lands as are necessary for the convenient enjoyment of such residential building and easements attached thereto, but not a kudikidappu.
- D. **Tenant other than kudiyirippu**—A household of this category is one which has leased in land as cultivating tenant or intermediary, irrespective of whether the household has owned land.
- E. **Kudikidappu**—A kudikidappu is the household of a person who has his homestead erected on another's land with the latter's permission and has no land suitable for erecting a homestead in his possession.
- F. **Others**—All those households which do not fall under any of the above five categories are included in this type.

From each of the first five categories of households, 5 households were selected at random by the systematic sampling method. Where the total number of households in a category was less than five, the deficit was made up from the category "Tenants other than kudiyirippu". But if the shortage occurred in this particular class of 'tenants other than kudiyirippu', no substitution from any other group was made.

The maximum number of households designed to be selected was 4050 for the State as a whole at the rate of 450 per district.

As against this, the total number of households finally selected for detailed study was 3475. The district-wise break-up of the selected households by type is given in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

Sample households selected for Survey

District	Household type					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Trivandrum	43	90	11	78	82	304
Quilon	60	90	30	90	71	341
Alleppey	72	90	39	106	88	445
Kottayam	20	90	..	153	69	332
Ernakulam	60	90	..	193	83	426
Trichur	45	78	..	237	79	439
Palghat	59	68	90	176	55	448
Kozhikode	46	60	85	78	63	332
Cannanore	68	72	89	108	71	408
Total	473	728	394	1219	661	3475

Schedules.—There were six schedules for the survey. Schedule 1 was for listing of households while schedules 2 to 6 were for detailed survey of the selected households.

Schedule 1: List of households.—All the households in the selected village or municipal ward were to be entered in this schedule. In cases where the total number of households in a village/ward exceeded 400, the listing was to be confined to the first 400 house numbers.

The schedule gives a list of the households in the selected village classified into the six types viz. (A) Landlords, (B) Owner cultivators, (C) Kudiyrrippu tenants, (D) Tenants other than Kudiyrrippu, (E) Kudikidappukar and (F) Others. This list formed the frame for selection of households for detailed enumeration.

Schedule 2: Land holdings and other particulars of households.—This schedule consists of six Blocks. Block (i) gives identification particulars of sample household, Block (ii) General information like number of operational and ownership holdings, household means of livelihood and income and Block (iii) particulars of household members like demographic details and employment status. Block (iv) provides detailed information on each of the plots comprising the holding of the household. Details such as classification of land into wet and dry, irrigated and unirrigated,

owned and possessed, leased out and leased in are covered. Block (v) is devoted to enumeration of data on land use and cropping pattern. Block (vi) seeks information on transfers of ownership and possession of land over the decade ending March 1966.

Schedule 3: Rights of cultivating tenants.—This schedule is comprised of two Blocks. Block (i) is concerned with the tenurial conditions and action taken for fixity of tenure and purchase of land lords right under the K.L.R. Act. Block (ii) pertains mainly to fixation of fair rent under the Act.

Schedule 4: Resumption particulars of leased out lands and evictions.—This schedule is divided into three Blocks. Block (i) provides information on land resumed under the Act. Block (ii) gives information on evictions of tenancy and kudikidappu over the decade ending March 1966. The last Block of the schedule deals with settlement of arrears of rent.

Schedule 5: Particulars of Kudikidappukar.—Schedule 5 is concerned only with Kudikidappu. It seeks information on the duration of kudikidappu, registration of the kudikidappu under the Act, threat or harrassment, if any, by the landlord, etc.

Schedule 6: Capital formation and adoption of improved agricultural practices.—The schedule is meant for assessing the economic impact of land reforms by way of land development and adoption of improved agricultural practices as a result of Cultivation and ownership of land going into the hands of one and the same person.

A copy each of the schedules is appended.

Period of Survey.—The field work of the survey was started on October 15, 1966 and completed in about 4 months. The scrutiny of the filled-in-schedules took another two months from March 1967. Data collected in schedule 2 were processed in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Bureau. The processing of all the other schedules was attended to by the staff of the Agriculture Research Division of the Bureau. The preparation of the final report was completed in the first half of 1968.

Staff pattern.—The field work of the survey was attended to by the existing staff of the Bureau. The services of 54 investigators were spared for this purpose for four months. For the proper guidance and supervision of the field work 3 Special Officers (one for every three Districts) of the status of District Statistical Officer were additionally provided for the period.

Besides the sample survey, the study involved extensive collection of facts and figures relating to the evaluation of land tenure,

history of land legislations in the State and their effects, regional variations in tenorial practices, intermediary interests in agrarian relations etc. These have been collected by reference to published materials, contacts with land tribunals and local enquires with revenue officers, village leaders and peasant organisations. Since this part of the work was of the nature of a research study, 3 Research Officers—one for every three districts—assisted by 3 Research Assistants were also provided. Of these 2 Research Officers and 3 Research Assistants were specially appointed. One Research Officer of the Agriculture Division of the Bureau was put in additional charge of the above work and also preparation of the report. The Assistant Director, Agricultural Research Division was put in charge of the design and conduct of the survey and preparation of the Report in addition to his normal duties. The whole work was carried out under the guidance and supervision of the additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

The necessary funds for meeting the cost of additional staff, T. A., contingencies etc., for the survey were provided by the Revenue Board. An amount of Rs. 35000 was placed at the disposal of the Additional Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics for the purpose, out of which Rs. 11507 wasspent. The details of expenditure are given below:

Pay and allowances	Rs. 5784
Travelling allowances	Rs. 5123
Contingencies	Rs. 600
Total	Rs. 11507

CHAPTER VII

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

People who have interests in land can be classified into landlords, owner cultivators, tenants and kudikidappukar. Tenants can further be classified into kudiyrrippukar and other tenants, as kudiyruppu differs from other types of tenancies in certain respects. Kudikidappu does not imply any right on land other than the right to occupy and use the kudi a residential hut with the site thereof—for residential purposes. In the present survey therefore representation was sought to be given to all the above types of interests in land.

For the purposes of the survey landlord is defined as a person who has leased out any part or the whole of his land and owner cultivator as any one who is a cultivator but has neither leased in nor leased out any land. Tenant is one who has leased in a part or the whole of his holding and has not leased out any land. Kudiyrrippukaran is a person who has leased in a holding consisting of the site of any residential building irrespective of whether he holds any other land as owner or tenant. Kudikidappukar are those who reside in a hut in another person's land and do not hold as tenants or owners any land suited for residence. They have no right on the land on which the kudikidappu is situated except the right of occupying the kudikidappu.

The survey has revealed that the total number of households which have interests in land, i. e., the agrarian households, is 28.25 lakhs which forms almost 84% of the total number of households in the State. Landlords account for just 2.3% of these agrarian kudikidappukar for 12.2%. Of the 44.9% households of tenants 21.8% are kudiyrrippus and the remaining 23.1% are households of other tenants.

TABLE 7.1
Percentage Distribution of Households classified by type

District	Total	landlo ds	Owner cultivators	Tenants		Kudikidappu
				Kudiyrrippu	Others	
Trivandrum	100.00	1.3	88.5	0.2	1.8	8.2
Quilon	100.00	1.8	87.6	1.2	3.2	6.2
Alleppey	100.00	2.1	56.6	5.7	8.9	26.7
Kottayam	100.00	1.3	50.0	..	34.6	14.1
Ernakulam	100.00	3.1	35.7	..	43.5	17.7
Trichur	100.00	3.4	6.3	..	73.7	16.6
Palghat	100.00	2.3	12.5	39.7	39.1	6.4
Kozhikode	100.00	2.1	7.2	81.7	5.0	4.0
Cannanore	100.00	3.9	24.1	35.2	22.9	13.9
STATE	100.00	2.3	40.6	21.8	23.1	12.2

The district-wise break-up of the figures furnished in Table 7.1 shows distinctly the difference in land relations between the Travancore area and the region comprising Cochin and Malabar areas. While owner cultivators predominate the scene in the Travancore area, the Cochin-Malabar region is characterised by landlord—tenant relationship in land. Owner cultivators account for about 88% of the agrarian households in Trivandrum and Quilon districts, 57% in Alleppey and 50% in Kottayam. In Ernakulam district where part of the area is drawn from the erstwhile Travancore State and part from Cochin State, the proportion of owner cultivators is 36%. In all the remaining districts it is less than 25%—6% in Trichur, 13% in Palghat, 7% in Kozhikode and 24% in Cannanore. Tenant households, on the other hand, form the vast majority of agricultural households in the Cochin-Malabar region. They constitute 74% of the agrarian households in Trichur district, 79% in Palghat, 87% in Kozhikode and 58% in Cannanore. The corresponding percentages in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam are 2, 4, 15 and 35 and in Ernakulam 44. The percentage figure for kudikidappus is comparatively high in the districts of Alleppey (the highest), Ernakulam, Trichur, Kottayam and Cannanore.

Information on the household income was also collected. The average annual income of an agrarian household in Kerala is found to be Rs. 1526. Among the different agricultural classes, the landlords have the highest average income of Rs. 4039 per annum. The averages for the other classes are Rs. 1601 for owner cultivators, Rs. 1137 for kudiyruppukar, Rs. 1853 for other tenants and Rs. 869 for kudikidappukar. The figures represent income from all sources. As the estimates are based solely on the statements of the informants they are likely to be under-estimates. The figures are, however, comparable with the estimates of income worked out independently in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The estimates at current prices are available upto 1964-65 and they are provisional and subject to revision. The average per capita income at current prices for all classes of people for 1964-65 has been worked out at Rs. 370. This may be compared with the per capita income of the agricultural classes as obtained from the survey which can be worked out roughly by assuming the number of members per households to be 6. The per capita income calculated on this basis is Rs. 673 for landlords, Rs. 267 for owner cultivators, Rs. 190 for kudiyruppukar, Rs. 309 for other tenants and Rs. 145 for kudikidappukar. For all the classes taken together, the per capita income is Rs. 254.

The percentage distribution of the different types of households according to annual income is provided in Table 7.2.

TABLE 7.2

Percentage distribution of households by type and income

Income group (Rs.)	Total (%)	Landlords (%)	Owner cultivators (%)	Tenants		
				Kudiyirippu (%)	Others (%)	Kudikidappu (%)
1000	43.9	7.4	38.1	55.7	32.0	71.4
1000-1999	35.8	22.9	38.9	34.3	38.8	25.1
2000-2999	9.7	23.2	10.7	4.9	15.0	2.9
3000-3999	5.4	16.2	6.6	2.7	7.2	0.4
4000-4999	1.5	3.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.2
5000-5999	1.0	5.5	1.1	..	1.8	..
6000 & above	2.7	18.9	3.0	1.2	3.3	..
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

Distribution of the households by income given in Table 7.2 shows that 44% of the agricultural households receive less than Rs 1000 each as annual income. Less than 3% of the households have an annual income of Rs 6000 or more. Those receiving an annual income of Rs 3000 or more form only about 10% of the total number of households.

The agrarian households can be classified into agricultural households and non-agricultural households based on the main source of income. Agricultural households are those which have agricultural households as percentage of the total number of agrarian households in each category according to size of operational holding is given in Table 7.3.

TABLE 7.3

Agricultural households as percentage to total number of households by type, and size of operational holdings.

Size of operational holding (Acres)	% of agricultural households to total number of households				
	Total	Landlords	Owner cultivators	Kudiyirippus	Other tenants
1.00	30	21	25	44	23
1.00- 2.50	50	45	46	64	46
2.50- 5.00	70	73	80	70	63
5.00-10.00	74	79	76	67	73
10.00-15.00	82	71	88	50	84
15.00-20.00	81	73	..	..	95
20.00-25.00	78	89	..	..	72
25.00 & above	90	87	100	..	90
Total	42	58	37	50	44

The data presented in Table 7.3 reveal some interesting features. Only 42% of all the households have agriculture as their means of livelihood (main source of income). The percentage of households dependent on agriculture increases steadily with the size of operational holding upto the size-group 10-15 acres. It exhibits a falling trend over the next two size groups viz. 15-20 acres and 20-25 acres but again rises to reach a maximum at the size-group above 25 acres. The only explanation to this is that the households in these size groups being comparatively well off the members of such households are able to go in for higher education and attain well paid jobs. This is true of the next size-group of above 25 acres also, but there the income from agriculture in most cases is so high as to exceed that from other sources.

Landlords.—The number of landlords' households in the State, as revealed by the Survey is 65641 which is only 2.3% of the households with interests in land. These landlords have under their ownership 12.61 lakh acres of land which forms 37% of the total land owned by all classes. The average area of land owned by a landlord is 19.21 acres and the average area leased out by a landlord is 12.20 acres—64% of the owned area.

Distribution of landlords households by size of ownership holding (vide Table 7.4) shows that 12% of the households have ownership holdings less than 1 acre in size while 13% have holdings above 25 acres in size. Households having 10 acres or more of land under ownership form 30% of the total number of households. These figures show that most of the landlords come in the category of small holders. They are landlords only by definition. All landowners who have leased out even a bit of land are classified as landlords for the purpose of the Survey since the Land Reforms Act assigns almost similar rights and responsibilities to all the landowners who have leased out land. It would be more appropriate to consider as landlords only those landowners who own not less than 10 acres of land each and who have leased out more than 50% of their land. Had this definition been adopted the total number of landlords in the State would be even less than 30% of the number now classified as landlords.

The landlords with less than 1 acre of land each though forming 12% of the total number of landlords, account for only 0.4% of the total land owned by all the landlords. The landlords owning less than 10 acres of land each constitute 70% of the total number but they own among them only 12% of the total land owned by all landlords. The proportion of landlords and the area owned in the above size group (less than 10 acres) is comparatively low in the Malabar area—the figures being 55% and 5.5% respectively. Holdings of 25 acres and above form only 13% of the total

number of holdings but they account for 74% of the land owned by the landlords in the State as a whole. The corresponding figures for the three northern districts of Malabar are 24% and 84% respectively

There is little correlation between the size of ownership holding and the proportion of owned area leased out. The proportion varies rather erratically with increase in the size of holding. It is about 53% for the lowest size group of less than 1 acre. Then it falls and rises alternately over the next five size-groups, but touches the peak level of 70% at the biggest size-group viz., 25 acres and above. The explanation for the irregular trend is the multiplicity of motives and causes behind the leasing out of land in the case of holdings upto 25 acres in size. As corroborative evidence for this it can be pointed out that the proportion of leased out area to total owned area fluctuates within a small range of 40 to 53 percent in the size-groups below 25 acres.

The distribution of landlords' households and the area owned and leased out by them according to size of holding is presented in Table 7.4.

TABLE 7.4

Percentage composition of ownership holdings of landlords according to size

<i>Size of ownership holdings of each household (Acres)</i>	<i>No. of holding % to total</i>	<i>Owned and possessed % to total</i>	<i>Leased out % to total</i>	<i>Total % to total</i>	<i>Proportion of owned area leased out</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.00-	11.77	0.51	0.33	0.39	52.73
1.00- 2.50	23.21	3.20	1.40	2.06	43.29
2.50- 5.00	18.90	5.40	2.64	3.64	45.96
5.00-10.00	16.04	9.88	3.77	6.00	39.95
10.00-15.00	7.89	6.60	4.23	5.09	52.77
15.00-20.00	5.85	7.73	3.63	5.13	44.98
20.00-25.00	3.35	5.96	2.67	3.87	43.88
25.00 & above	12.99	60.72	81.33	73.82	70.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	63.55

Some landlords have leased out all their land. They form 3.69% of the total number of landlords. These are cases of pure absentee landlordism. A small percentage of these landlords have leased in land in their possession. Cases of leasing out the whole of owned land are comparatively few in the larger size-groups. The average area of family holding fully leased out is only 4.25 acres.

The landlords retain with them 4.60 lakh acres (out of their total owned land of 12.61 lakh acres) for personal cultivation. In addition to this they have also leased in 1.00 lakh acres. Taking these together, they have in possession 5.60 lakh acres of land which is 12.4% of the total land possessed by all the agricultural households. The leased in area forms 17.83% of the total area possessed by them. Only 25.64% of the landlords' households have leased in land. This percentage is quite low in the lowest two size-groups of less than 1 acre and 1 to 2.50 acres, the figures being 6.81% and 15.14% respectively. The proportion of leased in land in the total possessed land is 5.99% and 11.58% in these two size groups. In the bigger size-groups the percentage of households leasing in land is considerably higher, but the percentage of leased in land in these size groups is not proportionately high. In the case of the highest size groups of 25 acres and more, the percentage of households leasing in land is 45.00% and the percentage of leased in area in the total possessed area is 14.14%. The percentage composition of operational holdings of landlords by size is given in Table 7.5.

TABLE 7.5

Percentage Composition of operational holdings of landlords according to size

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings		Area possessed		Total	Proportion of leased in land as % to total possessed land
	With leased in land as % to total	Without leased in land as % to total	Owned % to total	Leased in % to total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.00	6.81	93.19	1.35	0.40	1.19	5.99
1.00- 2.50	15.14	84.86	4.36	2.63	4.05	11.58
2.50- 5.00	32.90	67.10	6.29	7.75	6.55	21.10
5.00-10.00	36.84	63.16	13.89	19.62	14.90	23.47
10.00-15.00	40.02	59.98	8.29	11.79	8.92	23.58
15.00-20.00	36.02	63.98	8.29	15.01	9.49	28.20
20.00-25.00	38.64	61.36	6.64	4.17	6.20	11.98
25.00 & above	45.00	55.00	50.89	38.63	48.70	14.14
Total	25.64	74.36	100.00	100.00	100.00	17.83

Only over 7% of the households of landlords are in the income group less than Rs. 1000 while about 19% of them are having an annual income of Rs. 6000 and above. Households with annual income of Rs. 3000 or more form more than 46% of the total number of landlords' households. There is a concentration of households in the income range, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000.

Owner Cultivators.—Owner cultivators account for 40.64% of the total number of agrarian households. The number of households of owner cultivators is estimated at 11.48 lakhs. In the districts which formed part of the former Travancore State, most of the households with interests in land come under the category of owner cultivator. The percentage of such households in the total number of agricultural households is 88.49 in Trivandrum district, 87.64 in Quilon, 56.62 in Alleppey and 49.98 in Kottayam. The percentage is lowest at 6.27 in Trichur. In the districts comprising the Malabar area also the percentage is comparatively low, 12.54 in Palghat, 7.21 in Kozhikode and 24.14 in Cannanore.

The owner cultivators own and cultivate 15.37 lakh acres of land which is 45.26% of the total area owned and 34.03% of the total area possessed by all the agrarian households. The average area of land per household of owner cultivators is only 1.34 acres comprised of 1.19 acres of dry land and 0.15 acre of wet land. The percentage composition of holdings of owner cultivators according to size is given in Table 7.6.

TABLE 7.6

Percentage composition of holdings of owner cultivators according to size

<i>Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings % to total</i>	<i>Area owned and possessed % to total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.00	65.05	18.01
1.00- 2.50	21.57	24.18
2.50- 5.00	7.41	20.00
5.00-10.00	4.81	24.83
10.00-15.00	0.98	8.47
15.00-20.00	0.06	0.78
20.00-25.00	0.12	3.73
25.00 & above		
Total	100.00	100.00

Nearly two thirds (65%) of these households have holdings of less than 1 acre each and 87% have less 2.50 acres each. The proportion of wet land in the total land is comparatively low in both these size-groups. These facts go to show that most of the owner-cultivators have such small holdings that they can hardly depend on agriculture alone for their livelihood. The average size of a holding in the lowest size-group of less than 1 acre is as low as 37 cents - 35 cents dry and 2 cents wet.

In the next size group of 1 to 2.50 acres the average size of holding is only 1.50 acres - 1.34 acres dry and 0.16 acre wet. This would further show that agriculture may not be the main source of income for these households and that in most cases all the land they hold are but the plots forming their homesteads. This is evident from Table 7.3 giving the percentage of households with agriculture as the means of livelihood in each size group. The percentages are 25% in the size-group, less than 1 acre and 46% in the size-group 1-2.5 acres. Big holdings of 10 acres or more form only 1.15% of the total number of Households and account for 12.98% of the total area. The number of holdings in the size-groups of 15 acres and more is insignificantly few. Holdings in the size-group 10-15 acres constitute nearly 1% of the total number of holdings and account for more than 8% of the area. In this size group, 88% of the households have agriculture as their means of livelihood. As many as 71% of the owner cultivators' households have not even a single person actually engaged in agriculture. Even among the households with agriculture as the means of livelihood, 35% have no member with agriculture as the main occupation. The data regarding this are presented in Table 7.3.

The average annual income of an owner cultivator's household is Rs. 1501 which is comparable with the average household income for the State. The average income of an agrarian household is, however, lower at Rs. 1526 per annum. The large majority (77%) of the households of owner cultivators have income below Rs. 2000 per year. Households with an annual income of Rs. 2000 or more form 23% of the total number of owner-cultivators' households those with Rs. 3000 or more per year form 12% and those with Rs. 6000 and above form only 3%. This shows that the owner-cultivators are generally poor as could be expected from the small size of their holdings. The distribution of households by income is given in Table 7.2.

Kudiyirippus.

The number of Kudiyirippus in the State is estimated to be 6.15 lakhs which forms 21.78% of the total number of agrarian households. Kudiyirippu tenancies are very rare in the former Travancore-Cochin area. About 96% of the Kudiyirippu tenancies are in the Malabar area comprising the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. Almost 82% of the agricultural households in Kozhikode come under Kudiyirippu tenancy. The corresponding percentages for Palghat and Cannanore are 40% and 35% respectively. Kudiyirippu has emerged as an important form of tenancy in the findings of the survey. They account for almost 50% of the total number of tenants' households in the State as a whole.

The total area possessed by Kudiyirippu tenants is 5.51 lakh acres which forms 12.21% of the total area possessed by all categories of households. More than 99% of the land possessed by them is leased in. The distribution of Kudiyirippu holdings according to size is given in Table 7.7.

TABLE 7.7

Percentage composition of operational holdings of Kudiyirippu tenants according to size

Size of operational holdings (Acre)	No. of holdings %	Area possessed			Leased in land as % to total posses- sed land
		Owned land %	Leased in land %	Total land %	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.00	71.2	50.99	29.81	30.01	98.39
1.00— 2.50	20.7	49.01	33.91	34.06	98.63
2.50— 5.00	7.1	..	26.36	26.11	100.00
5.00—10.00	0.6	..	4.70	4.65	100.00
10.00—15.00	0.4	..	5.22	5.17	100.00
15.00—20.00	..	..	..	..	..
20.00—25.00	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.05

The distribution of holdings given in Table 7.7 shows that the holdings are mostly of small size. Holdings of size less than 1 acre form 71% (of the total number of holdings) and account for 30% of the total area possessed. Holdings below 2.50 acres in extent form 92% of the total number of holdings and cover 64% of the total area possessed. All the holdings of Kudiyirippu tenants are less than 15 acres in size, average extent being only 90 cents. Wet land forms less than 6% of the area of the holdings.

Agriculture provides the means of livelihood for 50% of the households of Kudiyirippu tenants. Even among the households with less than 1 acre of land each the percentage of households dependent mainly on agriculture for their livelihood is as high as 44% despite the fact that the average size of holding in this size group is only 38 cents. This is indicative of the fact that they are essentially households of agricultural labourers. In the next size-group where the average size of a holding is 147 cents, agriculture forms the means of livelihood for 64% of the households. Corresponding percentages are 70 and 67 respectively for the next two size groups of 2.50 to 5.00 acres and 5.00 to 10.00 acres; it is however less at 50% for the size group 10.00 - 15.00 acres.

The average annual income of a Kudiyirippu households is Rs. 1137 which is the lowest but for kudikidappus. The average income is

less than Rs. 1000 per annum for 56% of these households and less than Rs. 2000 for 90%. Only 1% have an income of Rs. 6000 or more per annum.

Tenants other than Kudiyirippukar.

The number of tenants' households other than kudi-yiruppus is estimated at 6.52 lakhs. They form 23.09% of the total number of agrarian households. Tenants account for a comparatively small proportion of the total number of agrarian households in the Travancore area. The percentage of tenants' households, including Kudiyiruppus is the smallest (about 2%) in Trivandrum district. It steadily increases as we go north to reach a maximum of about 87% in Kozhikode and then drops to 58% in the case of Cannanore. The percentage of tenants' households other than Kudiyiruppus is the highest in Trichur where there are no kudi-yiruppus. It is as low as 5% in Kozhikode where 82% of all the households with interests in land are Kudiyiruppus.

The area of land possessed by tenants' households other than Kudiyiruppus is 18.68 lakh acres which forms 41.37% of the total area possessed by all the categories of households. It may be noted that even though the Kudiyiruppus are almost equal in number to these other tenants the area possessed by the former is only 5.51 lakh acres. While owned land forms less than 1% of the total land possessed in the case of Kudiyiruppus the proportion of owned land in the total possessed area is as high as 32% in the case of other tenants. Table 7.8 shows the distribution of the operational holdings of these tenants according to size of holding.

TABLE 7.8

Percentage composition of operational holdings of tenants other than kudiyirippu according to size

Size of operational holdings (Acres)	No. of holdings %	Area possessed		Total %	Leased in land as % to total possessed land
		Owned land %	Leased in land %		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.00	43.1	2.71	7.50	5.98	85.60
1.00— 2.50	24.3	10.40	15.65	13.98	76.40
2.50— 5.00	17.1	21.55	21.24	21.34	67.95
5.00—10.00	10.4	28.71	23.27	25.00	63.57
10.00—15.00	3.0	14.74	11.84	12.76	63.35
15.00—20.00	0.8	6.42	3.75	4.60	55.73
20.00—25.00	0.5	3.92	4.11	4.05	69.29
25.00 and above	30.8	11.55	12.64	12.29	70.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	68.28

Holdings of less than 1 acre each constitute 43% of the total number of holdings but account for only 6% of the total area possessed. The average size of a holding in the size-group is 40 cents. The number of holdings in each size-group falls steadily as the size-group gets larger. As many as 84.5% of the holdings are of size less than 5 acres each but the area under these holdings forms only 41% of the total area. More than 80% of the area possessed by these tenants are in holdings of size 2.50 acres and above.

The proportion of leased in area to total possessed are falls as the size-groups get larger upto the size-group 15.00—20.00 acres. Thereafter the proportion rises steeply. Wet land form 49% of the leased in area but the proportion of wet land in the owned area is only 22%. The proportion of wet land in the total possessed land in the State is 24%. The above figures indicate a preference on the part of tenants to lease in wet land. On the side of landlords also there was a stronger tendency to lease out wet land rather than dry land. Many of the leases were effected at a time when paddy was the most valued produce of land. As its cultivation called for close and constant attention the landlords who were either not willing or not in a position to give that much attention to it resorted to the easy alternative of leasing the land out at a reasonable rent. A large part of the dry lands was left idle. The landless people also preferred wet land as it yielded quick returns and provided them with the much needed food.

The tenants (other than kudiyrippukar) are better off than any other agricultural class except landlords. The average household income per year of a tenant is Rs 1853 compared to Rs 1601 for owner-cultivator, Rs 1137 for kudiyruppu and Rs 869 for kudikidappu; the corresponding figure for landlord is however Rs 4039. The average household income of tenants shows wide variation from district to district. It is the highest at Rs 2631 in Kozhikode and the lowest at Rs 1424 in Quilon. The majority of households—as many as 71% of them—have income less than Rs 2000 per annum. Households with an annual income of Rs 4000 or more form only 7% of the total number of households.

There is at least one person engaged in agriculture in 86% of the households of tenants, but agriculture is the means of livelihood for only 44% of the tenants' households. This percentage is only 23 for households with an operational holding of less than an acre in extent. The percentage increases as the size of operational holding increases upto the size-group 15-20 acres. Then it shows a sudden fall but rises again for sizes of holdings above 25 acres. In the case of households with operational holdings of 15-20 acres the percentage of households with agriculture as the means of

livelihood is 95%, but the percentage suddenly falls to 72 for households with operational holdings of 20-25 acres. This would indicate that an optimum operational holding for a tenant may be of size between 15 to 20 acres in so far as a holding of that size would enable a household to depend solely on agriculture for a living.

Kudikidappukar:

The total number of kudikidappus in the State according to the Survey is 3.43 lakhs. It forms 12.2% of the total number of households with interests in land. The kudikidappukar have very little interests in land in their capacity as kudikidappukar. It is, however, a fact that many of these kudikidappukar are more intimately related with land and agriculture than any other category of agricultural households. A large percentage of them belong to the landless agriculture labour class and are the real 'tillers of the soil'. Their right in land is confirmed to a hutment and one or two cents of land on which it is put up. They have no land of their own and make a precarious living by wage-labour, mostly casual labour. They cease to become kudikidappukar as soon as they happen to possess any land suitable for putting up a house.

Among the District Alleppey has the largest number of kudikidappus and Kozhikode has the smallest number. Their number is comparatively large in the districts of Kottayam, Ernakulam, Trichur and Cannanore also.

The average income of a kudikidappu household is only Rs 869 per year. The annual income per household is less than Rs 1000 for 71% of these households and less than Rs 2000 for 97%. There is no household with an annual income of Rs 5000 or more.

CHAPTER VIII

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The term agricultural holding is generally used to mean both an operational unit and an ownership unit. The operational holding comprises the area held under one management for purposes of operation. Usually this is synonymous with a family holding. Ownership holding, on the other hand, need not be the same as family holding. There can be more than one ownership holding in a household according to the number of owners in whom the title of ownership of the land is vested. Where land is owned in common as in the case of undivided family property the number of ownership holding is deemed as one.

Theoretically, the operational holding and ownership holding should agree in respect of the total area. While the owned and possessed area is common to both, the total land leased in should be equal to the total land leased out. But in the case of the holdings as worked out from the data obtained through the Land Reforms Survey, the total area under operational holdings is not the same as that under ownership holdings. This is because only land held by private households has been enumerated in the Survey. Land under Government management and land held by companies, royal families, temples and other institutions has been excluded from the purview of the Survey. Consequently, the area under all operational holdings will be less by the extent of the land held by these agencies. Similarly the area under ownership holdings will be lower by the extent of land owned by them. Most of the lands of the royal families, and temples are in the possession of numerous tenants and have been enumerated in the Survey under operational holdings. Their ownership has not been recorded. The result is that in the Survey the operational holdings far exceed the ownership holdings in area.

Operational holding:

The operational holdings constitute 24.79 lakh units and cover an area of 45.16 lakh acres (18.28 lakh hectares). This forms 86% of the area classified as net area sown and fallow land. The area under occupation according to the records of the Board of Revenue is 21.40 lakh hectares.

The distribution of operational holding according to size is given in Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>		<i>Total area</i>		<i>Average area per holding (acres)</i>
	<i>(in '000)</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>	<i>(in '000' acres)</i>	<i>Percentage to total</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Less than 1.00	1480.0	59.7	560.7	12.4	0.38
1.00— 2.50	547.6	22.1	843.2	18.7	1.54
2.50— 5.00	250.2	10.1	886.7	19.6	3.54
5.00—10.00	138.7	5.6	957.7	21.2	6.90
10.00—15.00	37.1	1.5	446.9	9.9	12.04
15.00—20.00	9.1	0.4	151.0	3.3	16.68
20.00—25.00	5.0	0.2	110.3	2.5	22.28
25 and above	11.4	0.4	559.5	12.4	48.94
Total	2479.1	100.0	4516.0	100.00	1.82

Nearly 92% of the operational holdings are in the size-group less than 5 acres. They account for 51% of the total operated area. Holding below 1 acre alone constitute 60% of the total number of holdings, but the area covered by them is as low as 12%. The percentage of households belonging to the size-group above 5 acres is only 8% but they hold 49% of the total area. Based on a 20% sample the 1961 Census has estimated that 93% of the cultivating households have holdings less than 5 acres in extent. The closeness of the two estimates is striking and indicating of the accuracy of the data obtained from the present Survey. The average size of an operational holding is 1.82 acres. In the case of holdings below 5 acres in size the average area per holding is only 1.01 acres. For holdings of size above 5 acres the average area per holding is 11.05 acres. Holdings of 25 acres and above constitute only 0.4% of the total number of holdings but they account for 12% of the total area. The average area per holding in this size-group is as high as 48.94 acres. These large holdings are mainly private plantations.

The number of cultivators actually engaged in agriculture in the different size-groups of operational farms is given in Table 8.2.

TABLE 8.2

No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture (in '000)</i>	<i>Average No. of persons engaged</i>	
		<i>Per holding</i>	<i>Per acre</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Below 1.00	203.4	0.14	0.36
1.00—2.50	258.9	0.47	0.31
2.50—5.00	209.4	0.84	0.24
5.00—10.00	148.0	1.07	0.15
10.00—15.00	47.7	1.29	0.11
15.00—20.00	8.7	0.96	0.06
20.00—25.00	4.6	0.94	0.04
25.00 and above	17.9	1.57	0.03
Total	898.6	0.36	0.20

The total number of persons actually engaged in agriculture is only 8.99 lakhs. As there are 24.79 lakh households occupying 45.16 lakh acres of land there is, on an average, only 1 cultivator for every 3 households or every 5 acres of land. This reflects the low level of participation of the households in agriculture. The number of families with atleast one member engaged in agriculture is only 7.06 lakhs which forms 28.47% of the total number of families holding land. This shows that the large majority of the households holding and operating land are really non-agricultural households. Naturally there is a predominance of such households in the smaller size-groups of upto 2.5 acres. These households have only subsidiary interest in agriculture.

It can be seen from Table 8.2 that the majority of holdings of size below 2.50 acres are not able to provide employment even to one person. In the size-group 2.50 to 5.00 acres, more than 80% of the households have one cultivating member each. In the next two size groups of 5-10 acres and 10-15 acres the average number of cultivators per holding exceeds one, but it again falls below one for the higher size-groups, 15-20 acres and 20-25 acres. The explanation for this strange phenomenon is that in respect of holdings of size between 5 and 15 acres farming takes the form of a household occupation. As the holdings become bigger

the household members will not normally take any active part in field operations and may resort to hired labour even for supervisory work. The larger number of cultivators in the size group 25 acres and above is obviously due to the unduly large size of holdings.

Another interesting phenomenon is that there is steady decline in the number of cultivators per acre of holding as the farm size increases. It declines from 0.36 person per acre for the lowest size group to 0.03 person per acre for the highest size group. In the size groups between 5 and 15 acres where farming is a household occupation the number of cultivators per acre is between 0.11 and 0.15. If the average of these viz., 0.13 person per acre, is taken as the norm, there is a large amount of under employment among the cultivators in the lower size groups. Based on the above norm of 0.13 person per acre the total number of persons required for the area covered by the smaller size-groups below 5 acres is only 2.98 lakhs. As against this, there are 6.72 lakh cultivators in the above size groups. This would mean that if the holdings were of economic size 3.74 lakh persons (42% of the total number of cultivators) could be shifted from agriculture to other occupations.

The district-wise distribution of operational holdings is given in Table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3

District-wise percentage distribution of operational holding

Size group of operational holdings (acres)	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhikode	Cannanore
Below 1.00	66.6	57.4	72.9	46.2	66.0	59.2	63.3	60.3	42.1
1.00—2.50	22.6	26.8	16.6	23.3	15.4	16.2	18.4	25.8	29.5
2.50—5.00	6.1	8.7	8.8	11.8	9.2	11.9	9.3	11.1	14.7
5.00—10.00	3.5	5.9	1.1	12.0	7.6	8.3	5.8	1.9	8.4
10.00—15.00	1.2	1.2	0.2	3.4	1.1	1.9	2.2	0.4	3.0
15.00—20.00	(a)	(a)	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.8
20.00—25.00	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6
25.00 and above	(a)	(a)	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actual holdings (in '000)	250.7	339.8	255.0	211.1	251.9	184.4	322.1	412.1	252.0

(a) Means insignificant.

Kozhikode has the largest number of operational holdings. Quilon comes next to it, closely followed by Palghat. Trichur has the least number of holdings. The percentage of holdings in the size-group less than 1.00 acre ranges between 42.1 (in Cannanore) and 72.9 (in Alleppey). It varies from 81.3% to 98.3% for holdings below 5 acres the lower limit being in Kottayam District and the upper limit in Alleppey District. The comparatively larger percentage of big holdings in Kottayam is due to the existence of a large number of plantations in the district. In Trivandrum and Quilon, holdings above 15.00 acres are negligible.

Details relating to the distribution of the area of holdings in the districts by size-group are presented in Table 8.4.

TABLE 8.4

District-wise percentage distribution of area of operational holdings

<i>Size of operational holdings</i>	<i>Trivan- drum</i>	<i>Quilon</i>	<i>Alleppey</i>	<i>Kotta- yam</i>	<i>Erna- kulam</i>	<i>Trichur</i>	<i>Palghat</i>	<i>Kozhi- kode</i>	<i>Canna- nore</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	21.3	15.0	22.1	5.4	13.8	8.3	12.5	20.2	5.6
1.00—2.50	28.0	25.7	22.8	12.3	15.0	11.4	16.3	28.4	15.1
2.50—5.00	18.9	21.8	28.1	12.2	20.7	18.7	18.0	27.0	17.7
5.00—10.00	19.2	28.5	6.9	25.6	31.8	24.4	22.7	9.2	19.1
10.00—15.00	11.6	8.1	1.6	13.7	9.3	9.7	15.0	3.4	11.6
15.00—20.00	0.4	0.3	1.1	5.5	3.4	6.9	2.9	2.5	4.4
20.00—25.00	..	..	2.2	0.5	1.0	8.3	2.3	2.8	4.3
25.00 and above	0.6	0.6	18.2	24.8	5.0	12.3	10.3	22.2	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total area of opera- tional holdings (in '000 acres)	302.9	504.0	299.2	684.9	408.7	419.4	571.4	554.3	770.8

Table 8.5 contains information on the average area per operational holding in the district

TABLE 8.5

District-wise average area per operational holding (acres)

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>Trivandrum</i>	<i>Quilon</i>	<i>Alleppey</i>	<i>Kottayam</i>	<i>Ernakulam</i>	<i>Trichur</i>	<i>Palghat</i>	<i>Kozhikode</i>	<i>Cananore</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.38	0.34	0.32	0.35	0.48	0.41
1.00—2.50	1.50	1.42	1.57	1.71	1.59	1.60	1.58	1.48	1.57
2.50—5.00	3.77	3.70	3.72	3.29	3.65	3.56	3.43	3.28	2.69
5.00—10.00	6.61	7.24	7.07	6.88	6.81	6.70	6.90	6.54	7.01
10.00—15.00	12.05	10.27	11.98	12.93	13.05	11.30	11.99	12.55	12.00
15.00—20.00	17.35	15.45	17.26	16.22	16.53	16.85	18.08	16.74	16.46
20.00—25.00	..	..	22.37	21.09	23.98	22.70	23.35	22.49	21.31
25.00 and above	31.16	29.75	78.81	34.64	29.70	43.64	37.40	57.07	73.19
Total	1.21	1.48	1.17	3.22	1.62	2.27	1.77	1.35	3.06

The average size of operational holding is the highest in Kottayam District (3.22 acres) and the lowest in Alleppey District (1.17 acres).

Composition of operational holdings:

The operational holdings pertain to all the agrarian households possessing land. The possession may be in the form of owned land, leased in land or both. All the tenant households and a few of the landlords households have holdings with leased in land. Holdings without leased in land belong to the owner cultivators and the landlords who have neither leased in any land nor leased out their entire land. The distribution of operational holdings with leased in land and without leased in land is given in Table 8.6.

TABLE 8.6

Percentage distribution of operational holdings with leased in land and without leased in land

<i>Size of operational holding (acres)</i>	<i>Holdings with leased in land</i>	<i>Holdings without leased in land</i>	<i>All holdings</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Below 1.00	48.7	51.3	100.0
1.00—2.50	52.6	47.4	100.0
2.50—5.00	63.2	36.8	100.0
5.00—10.00	54.8	45.2	100.0
10.00—15.00	63.1	36.9	100.0
15.00—20.00	70.9	29.1	100.0
20.00—25.00	80.8	19.5	100.0
25.00 and above	66.3	33.7	100.0
Total	51.8	48.2	100.0

In the State as a whole, 52% of the operational holdings have leased in land. The general trend exhibited is that the proportion of holdings with leased in land increases with the size of holding. The exceptions to this general rule are the size-groups 5 to 10 acres and 25 acres and above.

The proportion of leased in land to total possessed land is given in Table 8.7.

TABLE 8.7

Proportion of leased in land to total possessed land

<i>Size of operational holding (acres)</i>	<i>Total leased in land as % to total possessed land</i>	<i>Leased in Wet land as % of total possessed land</i>	<i>Leased in dry land as % of total possessed land</i>	<i>Leased in wet land as % of total wet land possessed</i>	<i>Leased in dry land as % of total dry land possessed</i>
Below 1.00	46.2	3.3	42.9	47.6	46.1
1.00—2.50	46.0	10.8	35.2	62.4	42.5
2.50—5.00	47.7	17.5	30.2	61.8	42.1
5.00—10.00	35.7	19.0	16.7	66.2	23.5
10.00—15.00	42.8	16.4	26.4	64.8	35.4
15.00—20.00	41.6	18.7	22.9	53.4	35.3
20.00—25.00	51.3	18.7	32.6	60.4	47.2
25.00 and above	35.7	22.3	13.4	70.1	19.6
Total	42.6	15.4	27.2	63.7	35.8

The total leased in land as obtained from the survey is 19.21 lakh acres which forms 42.6% of the total possessed land of 45.16 lakh acres. The leased in land consists of 6.92 lakh acres (15.4%) wet land and 12.29 lakh acres (27.2%) dry land. Only about 36% of the total area under dry land is leased in. In the case of wet land, leased in area forms as much as 64% of the total wet land area. The greater prevalence of these transfers in the case of the wet land is due to the fact that the operation and management of wet land is more difficult than that of dry land. The former needs closer attention by the agriculturists. Where the owners are not regular agriculturists, what is usually done is to leased out the wet lands rather than the dry lands. The tenants on the other hand have a preference for wet land as it provides rice for their consumption.

In the holdings of less than one acre the total leased in land forms 46% while the leased in wet land figures very little. As an exception to this general rule, holdings of 5-10 and above 25 acres have more wet lands leased in than dry lands. For all holdings

above 5.00 acres, the leased in wet lands form more than 60% of the leased in dry lands, the only exception being the size group 20-25 acres where it is 57%.

The leased in wet land as percentage of the total possessed wet land in each size group exceeds 50 in all cases excepting the lowest size groups. In size groups ranging between 1 to 15 acres and above 20 acres, the leased in wet land is more than 60% of the total wet land in possession.

Of the total dry land in possession, the leased in dry land forms above 40% in respect of holdings below 5 acres and between 20 to 25 acres. In the other size groups it is far below the 40% level.

The wet and dry classification of the area under operational holdings is given in Table 8.8.

TABLE 8.8

Wet and dry classification of area possessed*(area in '000 acres)*

<i>Size of operational holding (acres)</i>	<i>Owned & possessed</i>			<i>Leased in</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Wet</i>	<i>Dry</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	19.9	282.0	301.9	18.1	240.7	258.8	38.0	522.7	560.7
1.00—2.50	54.9	400.9	455.8	90.9	296.5	387.4	145.8	697.4	843.3
2.50—5.00	95.9	368.2	464.1	155.0	267.6	422.6	250.9	635.8	886.7
5.00—10.00	92.5	523.1	615.6	181.5	160.6	342.1	274.0	683.7	957.7
10.00—15.00	39.8	215.8	255.6	73.1	118.2	191.3	112.9	334.0	446.9
15.00—20.00	24.6	63.5	88.1	28.2	34.7	62.9	52.8	98.2	151.0
20.00—25.00	13.5	40.2	53.7	20.7	35.9	56.6	34.2	76.1	110.3
25.00 & above	53.2	306.5	359.7	125.0	74.8	199.8	178.2	381.3	559.5
Total	394.3	2200.2	2594.5	692.5	1229.0	1921.5	1086.8	3429.2	4516.0

The total possessed area of 45.16 lakh acres is comprised of 10.87 lakh acres (24.1%) of wet land and 34.29 lakh acres of dry land (75.9%). The estimate of wet land area obtained in earlier surveys is around 13 lakh acres. This is nearly 25% of the total net area sown (including the fallow lands). It can be seen that the two estimates almost agree in percentages. The lower estimate of the absolute area in the present survey is due to incomplete coverage of possessed land referred to earlier. The proportion of wet land under owned and possessed category of land is 15% while that under leased in land is 36%. In holdings above 2.50 acres, wet land forms between 25% and 35% as against 7% in respect of holdings less than 1.00 acre and 17% for holdings of size 1.00-2.50 acres.

Fragmentation of holdings:

One of the reasons for the low agricultural productivity in India is considered to be the fragmented nature of holdings. According to the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1928), fragmentation "refers to the manner in which the land held on by an individual (or undivided family) is scattered throughout the village area in plots separated by land in the possession of others". The scattered nature of holdings is a serious handicap to proper and efficient farm management.

In 1963 a study on consolidation of holdings in Kerala was instituted by Sri T. N. Jayachandran at the instance of the Government. According to him, "85% of the landholders holding 80% of the total wet land area have their holdings scattered in not more than three plots. This would mean that consolidation of holdings is not necessary since the extent of scatteredness is not sufficient to admit such a scheme". His estimate of the average number of fragmented plots per holding is only 1.9. However, considering the importance attached to the problem of fragmentation in land reforms even at the international level, an attempt has been made to examine the problem in the present survey. The findings of the survey in this regard are discussed below.

Details regarding the number of fragments per holding and area per fragment are provided in Table 8.9.

TABLE 8.9

Number of fragments per holding and area per fragment

<i>Size of operational holding (acres)</i>	<i>Number of fragments per holding</i>			<i>Area per fragment (acres)</i>	<i>Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (4)</i>
	<i>Within the Village</i>	<i>Outside Village</i>	<i>Total</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Below 1.00	1.18	0.05	1.23	0.31	4.1
1.00—2.50	1.80	0.16	1.96	0.78	8.2
2.50—5.00	2.71	0.37	3.08	1.15	12.0
5.00—10.00	3.28	0.43	3.71	1.86	11.6
10.00—15.00	4.32	0.98	5.30	2.27	18.5
15.00—20.00	5.28	0.89	6.17	2.70	14.4
20.00—25.00	4.86	0.98	5.84	3.81	16.8
25.00 and above	5.13	1.22	6.35	7.70	19.2
Total	1.68	0.15	1.83	1.00	8.2

The average number of fragments per operational holding for all landed classes in the State comes to 1.8, the average area per fragment being 1.00 acre. These averages bear close resemblance to the estimates arrived at by Sri Jayachandran. However, the problem does not seem to be as light as brought out by him. For holdings above 2.50 acres, the fragments range from 3 to 6. For holdings above 10.00 acres the average number of fragments is invariably above 5.

About 8% of the fragments for all holdings taken together lie outside the villages of the holders. In the case of holdings less than 1.00 acre, this is only 4%. However, for holdings above 5 acres, 12% to 19% of the fragments are outside the home villages. Evidently there is a case for certain amount of consolidation of holdings, especially in larger holdings.

The problem is subjected to further analysis below by taking the agricultural classes also into consideration. Table 8.10 gives details of fragmented holdings in respect of landlords, owner cultivators, kudiyruppu tenants and tenants other than kudiyruppu separately.

TABLE 8.10

No. of fragments per holding and area per fragment

1. Landlords:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of fragments per holding			Area per fragment (acres)	Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (4)
	Within the village	Outside the village	Total		
Below 1.00	1.29	0.10	1.39	0.35	7
1.00—2.50	2.13	0.08	2.21	0.73	4
2.50—5.00	3.00	0.47	3.47	1.02	14
5.00—10.00	4.66	0.52	5.18	1.36	10
10.00—15.00	5.56	2.18	7.74	1.55	28
15.00—20.00	5.57	1.74	7.31	2.32	24
20.00—25.00	7.91	1.58	9.49	2.33	17
25 and above	7.09	1.22	8.31	7.24	15
Total	3.45	0.57	4.02	2.19	14

2. Owner cultivators:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of fragments per holding			Area per fragment (acres)	Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (4)
	Within the village	Outside the vilage	Total		
Below 1.00	1.25	0.04	1.29	0.29	3
1.00—2.50	1.90	0.17	2.07	0.72	8
2.50—5.00	2.66	0.34	3.00	1.20	11
5.00—10.00	2.43	0.24	2.67	2.59	9
10.00—15.00	4.61	0.12	4.73	2.45	3
15.00—20.00	2.00	..	2.00	9.44	..
20.00—25.00	..	..	..	..	..
25 and above	5.00	..	5.00	8.39	..
Total	1.50	0.10	1.69	0.79	6

3. Kudiyiruppu Tenants:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of fragments per holding			Area per fragment (acres)	Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (4)
	Within the village	Outside the village	Total		
Below 1.00	1.03	0.05	1.08	0.35	5
1.00—2.50	1.19	0.02	1.21	1.21	2
2.50—5.00	1.38	0.08	1.46	2.26	5
5.00—10.00	1.00	1.67	2.67	2.70	63
10.00—15.00	2.00	..	2.00	6.01	..
15.00—20.00	..	..	..	..	..
20.00—25.00	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1.09	0.06	1.15	0.78	5

TABLE 8.10 (Contd.)

Number of fragments per holding and area per fragment

4. Tenants other than Kudiyiruppu:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of fragments per holding			Area per fragment (acre)	Percentage of Col. (3) to Col. (4)
	Within the village	Outside the village	Total		
Below 1.00	1.22	0.09	1.31	0.30	7
1.00—2.50	2.10	0.27	2.37	0.70	11
2.50—5.00	3.24	0.49	3.73	0.96	13
5.00—10.00	3.86	0.50	4.36	1.57	11
10.00—15.00	4.18	1.34	5.52	2.23	24
15.00—20.00	5.51	0.49	6.00	2.71	8
20.00—25.00	3.45	0.70	4.15	5.39	17
25.00 and above	3.57	1.52	5.09	8.14	30
Total	2.21	0.30	2.51	1.14	12

Taking the agricultural classes of households viz., landlords, owner cultivators and tenants separately, it is seen that the number of fragments per operational holding is the greatest in the landlord class. It is as high as 4.02 for the landlords, but is only 1.69 for the owner cultivators, 1.15 for the kudiyiruppu tenants and 2.51 for the other tenants. For holdings above 10.00 acres, the number of fragments range between 7 and 10 in the case of landlords. For owner cultivators and kudiyiruppu tenants, fragmentation does not appear to be a serious problem. "Other tenants" however are faced with the problem though to a lesser degree than the landlords. In this case, there are 4 to 6 fragments per holding in the size groups 5 acres and above.

Nearly 14% of the plots constituting the operational holdings of the landlords is situated outside their villages. In the case of other tenants, the corresponding percentage is 12. For owner cultivators, it is 6 and for the kudiyiruppu tenants 5. The average size of a fragment in respect of the landlord class is nearly double that for "other tenants". Between the owner cultivators and kudiyiruppu tenants, the average area per fragment is almost equal, but is quite small compared to landlord class.

The intensity of fragmentation of holdings under all agricultural classes in the various districts can be seen from Table 8.11.

TABLE 8.11

No. of fragments per holding—district-wise (all types)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhikode	Cannanore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	1.45	1.36	1.34	1.26	1.25	1.08	1.13	1.06	1.12
1.00—2.50	2.96	2.05	2.74	1.70	2.40	2.06	1.98	1.14	1.72
2.50—5.00	2.94	3.56	4.08	2.60	3.95	3.39	3.69	1.43	3.26
5.00 10.00	3.54	2.43	7.13	2.54	5.01	4.15	4.74	5.08	3.80
10.00—15.00	8.03	4.08	8.28	3.61	10.96	6.94	4.74	5.67	3.83
15.00—20.00	5.0	5.00	9.00	3.63	7.53	10.60	4.89	9.77	6.16
20.00 25.00	..	..	5.00	10.00	29.00	4.08	7.00	6.58	4.18
25.00 and above	7.00	1.00	17.07	4.99	4.00	4.86	9.67	7.46	5.79
Total	2.03	1.83	1.93	1.86	2.12	2.02	1.88	1.20	2.02

On an average, the number of fragments per holding at the district level ranges between 1.20 (in Kozhikode) and 2.12 (in Ernakulam). The districts of Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Trichur and Cannanore have more than 2 fragments per holding. For the other districts, it is less than 2. Normally the number of fragments per holding should increase with the size of holding. But a steady increasing trend is evident in the above Table only in respect of the smaller holdings. The erratic trend in the case of the bigger size groups is mainly due to the very small percentage of holdings in each of those size groups making the samples less representative.

Among the districts, the problem of fragmentations is not of uniform intensity. However it exists in the larger holdings in all districts. The foregoing analysis clearly shows that the problem of fragmentation exists in the State and is rather serious in respect of larger holdings of size 10 acres and above. There are on an average 5 to 6 fragments in a holding of the above size group. About 14% and 19% of these fragments lie outside the village of residence of the cultivating family concerned. This fact further aggravates the problem. It may be noted in this connection that these large holdings cover 12.68 lakh acres of land, which is 28% of the total land possessed. Therefore, there is a strong case for consolidation of holdings in the State.

Ownership Holdings:

The Land Reforms Survey has covered only land owned and/or possessed by the households in the State. According to the survey the number of households with ownership of land in the State is 15.04 lakhs. The estimated total number of households in the State is 35.31 lakhs. This would show that only about 43% of the households in the State own any land. The survey has revealed that only 84% of the total number of households have any interest in land. The above percentage of households includes a large number of households of tenants and kudiki-dappukar with no land of their own. When the tenants get ownership of land the percentage of households with owned land will increase considerably. The number of households with owned land as percentage of the total number of households with interests in land (agrarian households) is 53%. The size distribution of ownership holdings of households is given in Table 8.12.

TABLE 8.12

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of household		No. of holdings		Total Area	Average No. of Average area		
	(in '000)	% to Total	(in '000)	% to Total	(in '000 acres)	% to Total	holdings per household (acres)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Below 1.00	903.0	60.0	1040.1	54.6	347.8	10.2	1.15	0.33
1.00—2.50	337.3	22.4	458.5	24.1	510.2	15.0	1.36	1.11
2.50—5.00	134.7	9.0	202.9	10.6	480.9	14.2	1.50	2.37
5.00—10.00	87.7	5.8	125.8	6.6	601.9	17.7	1.43	4.78
10.00—15.00	22.7	1.5	47.3	2.5	272.0	8.0	2.09	5.75
15.00—20.00	5.1	0.4	7.5	0.4	86.1	2.5	1.48	11.45
20.00—25.00	3.5	0.2	4.8	0.2	75.9	2.3	1.38	16.00
25 & above	10.2	0.7	19.0	1.0	1020.8	30.1	1.86	53.75
Total	1504.2	100.0	1905.9	100.0	3395.6	100.0	1.27	1.78

As many of the households have more than one member with owned land, the number of ownership holdings is greater than the number of households with owned land. The number of ownership holdings is estimated at 19.06 lakhs against the 15.04 lakhs of households with ownership in land. The average number of ownership holdings per household thus works out to 1.27.

The total area of land owned by all the households is 33.96 lakh acres comprised of 6.50 lakh acres of wet land and 27.46 lakh acres of dry land. The average area of owned land per household (with owned land) is 2.26 acres. The average area of an ownership holding is only 1.78 acres. The distribution of households by size of their ownership holdings shows that 60% of the households own less than 1 acre of land each. This size group accounts for only 10% of the total owned land and the average area per household in the size group is only 0.39 acre (39 cents). The next size group of 1-2.5 acres accounts for 22% of the households and 15% of the area owned. About 91% of the households own less than 5 acres of land each but they cover only 39% of the total area owned.

Family holdings of size 25 acres and above constitute only 1% of the total number of holdings but account for 30% of the total area owned. A notable feature of the size distribution of holdings is that there is a sharp fall in the number of holdings to an insignificantly low level in the two size-groups just above 15 acres. This in all likelihood, is the result of purposeful sub-division and alienation in order to circumvent the provision of the K. L. R. Act fixing a ceiling on land holdings. Holdings above 25 acres in size are mostly plantations which are exempted from the above provision. Hence the comparatively larger number of holdings in this size group. The ownership holdings are, as a rule, small in the districts of the Travancore-Cochin area compared to those in the districts of the Malabar area. Among the districts of the Travancore-Cochin area Kottayam and Trichur have a comparatively large number of big holdings—holdings above 15 acres in extent. The proportion of big holdings in the total number of holdings is the largest in Kozhikode district, followed by Palghat and Cannanore. The total number of households with ownership of land as well as the total number of ownership holdings is the largest in Quilon district; next comes Trivandrum followed by Alleppey.

The number of households with leased out land by size of ownership holdings is given in Table 8.13.

TABLE 8.13

Number of households with leased out land according to size of ownership holding

<i>Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)</i>	<i>Total Number of households with owned land ('000)</i>	<i>Number of households with leased out land ('000)</i>	<i>Percentage of households with leased out land to total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Below 1.00	903.03	7.72	0.85
1.00—2.50	337.26	15.24	4.52
2.50—5.00	134.74	12.41	9.21
5.00—10.00	87.74	10.53	12.00
10.00—15.00	22.67	5.18	22.85
15.00—20.00	5.09	3.84	75.44
20.00—25.00	3.45	2.19	63.77
25.00 and above	10.19	8.53	83.71
Total	1504.17	65.64	4.36

Out of the 15.04 lakh households with owned land, only 0.66 lakh (4.36%) have leased out any of their owned land. The percentage of households with leased out land to the total number of households with owned land increases as the size-group of ownership in land becomes larger, the only exception being the size-group 20-25 acres in which the percentage is smaller than the next lower size-group of 15-20 acres. The above percentage is as low as 0.9% in the lowest size group of less than one acre but increases gradually to 22.9% for the size group 10-15 acres. Then it steeply rises to 75.4% for the next size group of 15-20 acres but falls to 63.8% in the size-group 20-25 acres and rises again to 83.7% as the size group becomes 25 acres and above. It is difficult to explain the strange behaviour of the curve over the last three size-groups. It is probably due to the error factor introduced by the smallness of the sample in the bigger size-groups. The size-groups 15-20 acres and 20-25 acres account for only 0.3% and 0.2% of the total number of households with ownership in land. It would be more appropriate to consider these two size-groups together for the purpose of this part of the analysis. The percentage of households with leased out land to the total number of households with owned land in the size-range 15-25 acres worked out in the above manner will be 70.8% as against 83.7% in the next higher size-group.

Table: 8.14 shows the composition of ownership holdings under the different size-groups.

TABLE 8.14
Composition of ownership holdings by size
(Area in '000 acres)

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Area owned					
	Possessed			Leased out		
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	28.1	317.1	345.2	1.5	1.1	2.6
1.00—2.50	66.7	432.2	498.9	5.9	5.3	11.2
2.50—5.00	95.2	364.5	459.7	13.7	7.4	21.1
5.00—10.00	80.2	491.4	571.6	20.8	9.4	30.2
10.00—15.00	33.0	205.2	238.2	15.6	18.3	33.9
15.00—20.00	18.2	38.9	57.1	14.2	14.9	29.1
20.00—25.00	13.1	41.4	54.5	10.3	11.1	21.4
25.00 and above	59.8	309.5	369.3	174.1	477.5	651.6
Total	394.3	2200.2	2594.5	256.1	545.0	801.1

Size of ownership holding of each households (acres)	Area owned			Proportion of Col. 7 to 10 (percentage)
	Total			
	Wet	Dry	Total	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 1.00	29.6	318.2	347.8	0.75
1.00—2.50	72.6	437.5	510.1	2.20
2.50—5.00	108.9	371.9	480.8	4.39
5.00—10.00	101.0	500.8	601.8	5.02
10.00—15.00	48.6	223.5	272.1	12.46
15.00—20.00	32.4	53.8	86.2	33.74
20.00—25.00	23.4	52.5	75.9	28.20
25.00 and above	233.9	787.0	1020.9	63.83
Total	650.4	2745.2	3395.6	21.59

Leased out land constitutes 23.6% of the total owned land. While 39.4% of the owned area is leased out in the case of wet land, only 19.9% of the owned area is leased out in the case of dry land. This feature is observed in the case of area leased in as related to possessed area also. The total leased out area in the State is 8.01 lakh acres out of which 5.45 lakh acres (68.0%) are dry land and 2.56 lakh acres (32.0%) are wet land. The share of dry land in the total area of owned land is 80.8% and that of wet land only 19.2%.

The percentage of leased out land to total owned land increases steadily as the size group of holdings becomes larger. The only exception to this is the size-group 20-25 acres. The percentage of leased out land to total owned land is only 0.8 in the lowest size group of less than 1 acre. The percentage rises gradually to reach 33.7 at the size-group 15-20 acres. Then it drops to 28.2% for the size-group 20-25 acres but touches the maximum of 63.8% in the case of holdings of size 25 acres or more.

Information regarding the location of owned land between the village of residence of the owner and other villages is provided in Table 8.15.

TABLE 8.15

Percentage of owned land outside the village of residence of the owner

Size of ownership holdings of each household (acres)	Area owned and possessed%	Area leased out %	Total area owned
	Outside the village (%)	Outside the village (%)	Outside the village (%)
Below 1.00	6.35	32.18	6.54
1.00—2.50	10.54	34.86	11.07
2.50—5.00	11.45	45.76	12.96
5.00—10.00	19.24	53.47	20.96
10.00—15.00	14.84	44.98	18.59
15.00—20.00	5.41	42.27	17.85
20.00—25.00	38.56	20.08	33.35
25.00 and above	40.24	51.64	47.52
Total	17.16	49.79	24.86

It can be seen from Table 8.15 that 25% of the owned land is outside the village in which the owner resides. In respect of land leased out the percentage of area outside the village of residence of the owner is about 50%. This is only natural since remoteness is one of the main reasons for leasing out land. In the case of owned land under possession the percentage of area outside the village of residence is only 17%.

The percentage of area outside the home village is generally higher for bigger holdings. It is only 6.54% in the case of holdings below 1 acre in extent but 47.52% for holdings of 25 acres and above. In respect of leased out land the percentages are, as a rule, higher for all size groups and for owned and possessed holdings they are lower. In the size group of less than 1 acre the percentage area outside the home village is 6.35% in the case of owned and possessed land and 32.18% in the case of leased out land. In the highest size-group of 25 acres and above the corresponding percentages are 40.24% and 51.64% respectively.

Information was collected on the number of kudikidappus in the owned plots. The data obtained show that there are, on an

average 15 kudikidappus per 100 households. Out of these 15 kudikidappus, 12 are in the home village of the owner and 3 outside the home village. The number of kudikidappus per 100 households varies widely over the size-groups, increasing steadily as the size of holding becomes bigger. The number ranges from 6 for the lowest size-group of less than 1 acre and 673 for the highest size-group of 25 acres and above.

IRRIGATION

Information on irrigation obtained from the Survey shows that only 15.68% of the total area possessed by all households is irrigated. This bears close comparison to the estimates published by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, according to which the irrigated area in 1965-66 was 16.91% of the total area in private lands. Irrigation of dry land is not common in the State. Many of the crops grown on dry land do not need irrigation since rainfall is fairly high. Some dry land crops like coconut and arecanut are known to benefit considerably from summer irrigation. The practice of irrigating these crops is very rare as the crops can withstand the drought though their yielding capacity will be affected to some extent. Consequently, only 3.20% of the dry land is irrigated in the State. On the contrary, irrigation is provided to the wet lands as far as possible because paddy which occupies more than 90% of the wet lands needs standing water almost throughout its period of growth. The percentage area irrigated under wet lands is therefore as high as 55.05%.

The condition of leased in land is slightly better in the matter of irrigation than owned land in possession. Area irrigated forms 22.26% of the leased in land but in the case of owned land in possession the corresponding percentage is only 10.80. The reason for such a wide difference in the percentage area irrigated between the two categories of land is that the percentage of wet land in the total leased-in land is higher than that in the total owned land under possession. The percentage of areas irrigated under wet land and dry land taken separately do not show any marked difference between leased-in land and owned land in possession. In the case of wet land the percentage area irrigated is 54.80% for owned land in possession and 55.16% for leased in land; in the case of dry land the figures are 2.91% for owned and possessed land and 3.72% for leased in land.

The extent of wet land irrigation is below the average in small holdings (below 5 acres). It is generally higher than the average in large holdings with the exception of the size-group 20-25 acres. In respect of dry land irrigation, on the contrary, small holdings of upto 2.5 acres are above the average. Total irrigated area as a percentage of total possessed area also shows the same trend as total wet land over the size groups of operational holdings. Details of irrigation are furnished in Table 8.16.

TABLE 8. 16.

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Owned and possessed					Leased in					Total							
	Wet land		Dry land		Total	Wet land		Dry land		Total	Wet land		Dry land		Total			
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated + Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated + Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated + Unirrigated			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Below 1.00	41.30	53.70	6.96	93.04	9.23	90.77	47.35	52.65	3.62	96.38	6.68	93.32	44.10	55.90	5.43	94.57	8.05	91.95
1.00-2.50	51.93	43.92	1.18	95.82	9.83	90.17	51.62	48.38	3.38	96.62	14.70	85.30	51.42	48.58	3.84	96.16	12.07	87.93
2.50-5.00	57.16	42.84	1.85	98.15	13.28	86.72	43.21	56.79	3.98	96.02	18.37	81.63	48.55	51.45	2.75	97.25	15.71	84.29
5.00-10.00	65.91	34.09	1.48	98.52	11.16	88.84	57.95	42.05	5.43	94.57	33.29	66.71	60.64	39.36	2.41	97.59	19.07	80.93
10.00-15.00	63.60	36.40	2.63	97.37	12.11	87.89	60.59	39.41	3.24	96.76	25.15	74.85	61.66	38.34	2.84	97.16	17.69	82.31
15.00-20.00	66.56	33.44	2.55	97.45	20.41	79.59	46.96	53.04	3.41	96.59	22.96	77.04	56.09	43.91	2.86	97.14	21.48	78.5,
20.00-25.00	45.61	54.39	..	100.00	11.48	88.52	14.30	85.70	1.31	98.69	6.05	93.95	26.69	73.31	0.61	99.39	8.69	91.31
25.000 & above	30.68	69.32	1.90	98.10	6.16	93.84	74.98	25.02	2.83	97.17	47.97	52.03	61.76	38.24	2.08	97.92	21.09	78.91
Total	54.80	45.20	2.91	97.09	10.80	89.20	55.16	44.84	3.72	96.28	22.26	77.74	55.05	44.95	3.20	96.80	15.68	84.32

CHAPTER IX

TENANCY RELATIONS

The term 'tenant' is defined as any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other consideration, for his being allowed by another to possess and to enjoy the land of the latter. The tenancy varies in nature and scope according to the type of tenurial contracts. The tenancy relations in Kerala are characterised by a multiplicity of tenancies and different levels of intermediary interests.

The important types of tenancy in the State are kanam, kuzhikanam, kanam-kuzhikanam, verumpattam, mulgeni, chalgeni, kudiyiruppu and a number of oral and conventional lease arrangements classified as deemed tenancy. The definitions adopted for these tenancies in the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 (Act I of 1964) are briefly stated below:

1. *Kanam*.—means the transfer for consideration by a landlord of an interest in specific immovable property to another person for the latter's enjoyment, described in the document as kanam or kanapattom. The incidents of such transfer include—

(a) a right in the transferee to hold the said property liable for the consideration paid by him or due to him;

(b) the liability of the transferor to pay to the transferee interest on such consideration unless otherwise agreed to by the parties; and

(c) payment of michavaram or customary dues, or renewal on the expiry of any specified period, and in areas in the State other than Malabar, includes such transfer of interest in specific immovable property which is described in the document evidencing the transaction as Otti, Karipanayam, panayam, nerpanayam or by any other name and which has the incidents specified in such-clauses (a) and (b) above and also the following incidents:

(i) renewal on the expiry of any specified period; and

(ii) payment of customary dues.

2. *Kuzhikanam*.—means and includes a transfer by a landlord to another person of garden lands or of other lands or of both, with the fruit-bearing trees if any, standing thereon at the time of the transfer, for the enjoyment of those trees and for the purpose of planting such fruit-bearing trees thereon.

3. *Kanam-kuzhikanam*.—means and includes a transfer by a landlord to another person of lands with the fruit bearing trees thereon, the incidents of which transfer include:

- (a) a right in the transferee to hold the same lands liable for the consideration paid by him or due to him, which consideration if called kanartham; and
- (b) the liability of the transferor to pay to the transferee interest on the kanartham unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

4. *Verumpattam*.—means a lease or sub-lease of immovable property with express or implied contract to hold the same under lease with or without security for rent, and includes a tharikuthu lease in the Palghat District.

5. *Mulgeni*.—means a tenancy in perpetuity at a fixed invariable rent created in favour of a person called mulgenidar.

6. *Chalgeni*.—Holder of a chalgeni lease means a lessee or sub-lessee of specific immovable property situated in the taluk of Hosdurg or Kasargod in the District of Cannanore, who has contracted either expressly or impliedly to hold the same under a lease, whether for a specified period or not.

7. *Kudiyiruppu*.—means a holding or part of a holding consisting of the site of any residential building and such other lands as are necessary for the convenient enjoyment of such residential building and easements attached thereto.

8. *Deemed tenancy*.—Deemed tenants are of different categories.

- (i) Certain odacharthudars and persons claiming under odacharthudars.
- (ii) Certain mortgagees with possession of immovable property situate in Cochin.
- (iii) Certain mortgagee who were holding land on verumpattom on or after 1st Chingam 1111.
- (iv) Certain persons occupying land honestly believing to be tenants.
- (v) Certain persons who were cultivating land on varam arrangement.
- (vi) Certain persons who surrendered lease hold rights but continued in possession of the land.
- (vii) Certain other persons like a punam or kumri cultivator a licensee in kuttanad area. a varamdar, a vechu pakudidar and a person holding land situated in any

part of the taluk of Hosdurg or Kasargod under a transaction described in the document evidencing it as bhogya, otti, nattotti, arwar, illidarwar or krithasartha illidarwar.

(viii) Sambalapattomdar. sambalachittudar. etc., in Palghat district.

Area under different tenancies.—The tenancies like kanam, kuzhikanam, kanam-kuzhikanam and verumpattom and chalgeni are mainly supported with documents. The other types of tenancies are mostly oral.

The total leased in area in the state is 19.21 lakh acres (7.74 lakh hectares) forming 42.5% of the total area in private possession. The distribution of area under different tenancies is presented in Table 9.1.

TABLE 9.1

Percentage distribution of leased in area according to tenancies

Tenancy	Area covered		Percentage area under	
	in '000 (acres)	Percentage	Oral tenancy	Documentary tenancy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All tenancies	1921	100.0	12.6	87.4
1. Kanam	496	25.8	1.1	98.9
2. Kuzhikanam	283	14.7	9.3	90.7
3. Kanam-Kuzhikanam	100	5.2	6.6	93.4
4. Verumpattom	849	44.2	11.8	88.2
5. Mulgeni	(a)	a)	..	100.0
6. Chalgeni	9	0.5	15.1	84.9
7. Kudiyiruppu	86	4.5	53.2	46.8
8. Deemed tenancy	54	2.8	66.5	33.5
9. Others	44	2.3	47.6	52.4

(a) negligible

Nearly 44% of the total leased in area falls under verumpattom tenancy. The tenancy next in order of importance is kanam which covers 26% of the leased in area. The area under kuzhikanam lease forms 15% and all the other tenancies together account for the remaining 15% of the area.

The tenancies based on documentary rights cover 87% of the leased area. The rest of the area is accounted for by oral tenancies. Kanam is mainly documentary in character, while kudiyiruppu and

deemed tenancies are mostly oral. The district wise distribution of area under the various tenancies is shown in Table 9.2.

TABLE 9.2

Percentage distribution of area under different tenancies by districts

Tenancy	State	Triv- drum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kotta yam	Erna- kulam	Tri- chur	Pal- ghat	Kozhi- kode	Cann- annore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All tenancies	100.0	0.4	0.4	2.4	11.0	8.2	16.4	20.2	23.2	17.8
1. Kanam	100.0	..	0.1	0.8	36.5	4.0	12.0	26.4	19.3	0.9
2. Kuzhikanam	100.0	0.2	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	14.2	84.6
3. Kanam-Kuzhikanam	100.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	94.6	5.0
4. Verumpattom	100.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	14.1	27.8	22.7	23.6	7.9
5. Mulgeni	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
6. Chalgeni	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0
7. Kudiyiruppu	100.0	0.1	0.3	19.3	..	..	..	68.3	8.5	3.5
8. Deemed tenancy	100.0	0.2	0.1	5.9	27.8	29.5	19.1	3.1	12.3	2.0
9. Others	100.0	4.0	4.0	35.0	..	2.0	21.3	5.8	..	27.9

There is wide variation among the districts in the type of major tenancies and in the proportion of the area under each tenancy. In the southern most districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey, none of the tenancies has any dominating influence compared with the other districts. Kanam lands predominate in Kottayam, Palghat, Kozhikode and Trichur. The four Districts together account for 94% of the area under this tenancy. Kuzhikanam is an outstanding tenancy in Cannanore district which covers as much as 85% of the area under it. Kozhikode mainly accounts for the rest of the area under the tenancy. Just a Kuzhikanam in Cannanore, Kanam-kuzhikanam is predominant in Kozhikode district. 95% of the area under this tenancy is concentrated in this District. The area under verumpattom is accounted for mainly by Ernakulam and the districts north of it. The tenancies, mulgeni and chalgeni, are found only in the Kasargod area of the Cannanore district. More than 80% of the area under kudiyiruppu is in the Malabar region. Alleppey accounts for the rest of the area under the tenancy. There is a concentration of deemed tenancy in Kottayam, Ernakulam and Trichur and to a lesser extent in Kozhikode.

Tenancy by duration.—Section 74 of the Kerala Land Reforms Act 1963 has laid down that after the commencement of the Act, no tenancy shall be created in respect of any land except in certain special cases. Any tenancy created in contravention of this provision shall be invalid. Hence, normally the incidence of creation of

new tenancies ought to be less since 1964. Table 9.3 provides details of the tenancies by duration.

TABLE 9.3

Percentage of area under tenancies by duration

Duration of tenancy	kanam	kuzhi-kanam	kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattom	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	kudiyirippu	Deemed tenancy	others	%	Total Actual in '000 acres
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Below 1 year old	0.1	0.4	..	0.2	..	..	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	4
1-2 years	1.2	11.2	0.0	2.2	..	..	0.3	9.2	3.9	3.3	63
2-3 "	2.0	0.1	..	1.4	..	..	0.7	3.9	0.7	1.3	25
3-4 "	2.6	0.2	1.3	1.0	..	..	0.1	1.0	4.3	1.4	26
4-5 "	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.8	..	..	0.1	8.1	0.6	1.4	28
5-10 "	16.1	2.0	5.6	6.7	..	2.5	4.1	16.6	15.0	8.7	167
10-15 "	11.2	2.6	1.0	4.2	..	0.7	2.3	13.3	3.9	5.8	111
15-20 "	6.2	7.1	3.5	5.7	..	4.0	4.0	8.0	4.8	5.9	113
20-25 "	2.2	0.1	1.2	11.8	..	9.2	0.5	2.3	1.7	6.0	116
25 & above	57.1	75.9	87.2	65.0	100.0	83.6	87.8	35.7	64.6	66.0	1268
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1921

The classification of tenancies by duration indicates that most of the tenancies were created decades ago. Tenancies in respect of 66% of the area are more than 25 years old. Important among these old tenancies are mulgeni, kanam-kuzhikanam, chalgeni and kudiyirippu. Among the tenancies which are less than 10 years old, deemed tenancy figures foremost covering more than 40% of the area. The other tenancies of the above duration, in their order of significance are kanam (23%), kuzhikanam (14%) and verumpattom (13%). In the last 5 years, the incidence of the creation of tenancies has been comparatively higher in 1965 in the case of kuzhikanam and deemed tenancy and to a lesser extent verumpattom. The percentage area covered by the tenancies created in 1965 was 11.2% for kuzhikanam, 9.2% for deemed tenancy and 2.2% for verumpattom as against the annual average of 1% to 1.5% for all tenancies. Apparently, there have been cases of creation of tenancies in 1965 in contravention of the provision of the Act (Section 74) prohibiting the same. Taking all tenancies together the total percentage area involved in new tenancies in 1965 was much higher than the average for any other year. This sounds paradoxical as the Act came in force in 1964. Even apart from prohibiting new tenancies the Act conferred additional rights and benefits on the tenants. Normally there should have therefore been a steep fall in the creation of new tenancies in 1965 as

a result of the enforcement of the Act in 1964. But the tempo of creation of new tenancies, instead of falling, showed a sharp rise in 1965. The only possible explanation for this strange phenomenon is that the landlords made an attempt to take advantage of section 74 of the Act to make tenancies null and void with the compliance of the tenants under persuasion, pressure or coercion.

The percentage distribution of the leased in area in each District by types of tenancy is given in Table 9.4.

TABLE 9.4

Percentage area under tenancies by Districts

Tenancy	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhikode	Cannanore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All tenancies	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1. Kanam	..	4.0	8.4	86.0	12.6	18.8	33.9	21.5	1.4
2. Kuzhikanam	6.6	..	..	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	9.9	70.0
3. Kanam-kuzhikanam	2.7	..	..	..	..	(a)	..	21.3	1.4
4. Verumpattom	66.5	69.4	17.3	6.6	75.7	74.8	49.8	45.1	19.7
5. Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
6. Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7
7. Kudiyirippu	0.9	3.5	35.4	..	..	..	15.1	1.6	0.9
8. Deemed tenancy	1.2	0.7	6.8	7.1	10.2	3.3	0.4	1.5	0.3
9. Others	22.1	22.4	32.4	..	0.6	3.0	0.7	..	3.6

(a) insignificant

It is found that verumpattom is the leading type of tenancy in all the districts except Alleppey, Kottayam and Cannanore. The most important tenancy in Alleppey is kudiyirippu, in Kottayam it is kanam and in Cannanore kuzhikanam.

Tenancy Status.—A tenant can have more than one tenancy status. He may be an intermediary tenant with regard to one plot, a sub-tenant in the case of another and a pure tenant in respect of a third plot. An intermediary tenant is one who has taken land from a landlord or a tenant and leased out the same or part there of to another tenant. A sub-tenant is one who has leased in land from an intermediary tenant. The status of a pure tenant is that his lease is directly with the landlord.

(i) **Intermediary tenancy.**—There are 1.51 lakh cases of intermediary tenancy in the State. They together account for 0.97 lakh acres, i.e. 5.1% of the total leased in land. The average size of

holding under intermediary tenancy is 64 cents. The distribution of intermediary tenancy by type is given in Table 9.5.

TABLE 9.5
Distribution of cases of intermediary tenancy.

Type of Tenure	Number of intermediary tenants		Area		Average area per tenant (acres)
	in lakhs	%	in lakhs (acres)	%	
All	1.51	100.0	0.97	100.0	0.64
Kanam	0.54	35.8	0.30	31.0	0.56
Kuzhikanam	0.16	10.6	0.09	9.3	0.06
Kanam-Kuzhikanam	0.41	27.2	0.23	23.7	0.56
Verumpattom	0.32	21.2	0.31	32.0	0.97
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	0.02	1.3	0.01	1.0	0.50
Kudiyiruppu	0.02	1.3	0.01	1.0	0.50
Deemed tenancy	0.03	2.0	0.01	1.0	0.33
Others	0.01	0.6	0.01	1.0	1.00

Nearly 95% of the intermediary tenants, holding as much as 96% of the area under the tenancy, are covered by the four tenancies of kanam, kuzhikanam, kanam-kuzhikanam and verumpattom. The average area under verumpattom tenancy is 97 cents as against 6 cents under kuzhikanam. For both kanam and kanam-kuzhikanam it is 56 cents.

(ii) *Sub-tenancy*.—The total number of cases of sub-tenancy in the State is 2.65 lakhs which account for 2.17 lakh acres (11.2% of the total area under lease). The average area per case of sub-tenancy is much more than that under intermediary tenancy, the size of holding being 82 cents. The distribution of sub-tenancy by type is provided in Table 9.6.

TABLE 9.6
Distribution of sub-tenancy by type

Type of tenancy	No. of sub-tenants		Area		Average area per sub-tenant (in acres)
	in lakhs	%	in lakh acres	%	
All	2.65	100.0	2.17	100.0	0.82
Kanam	0.11	4.2	0.12	5.5	1.09
Kuzhikanam	0.10	3.8	0.10	4.6	1.00
Kanam-Kuzhikanam	0.45	17.0	0.17	7.8	0.38
Verumpattom	1.56	58.9	1.59	73.3	1.02
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyiruppu	0.17	6.4	0.09	4.2	0.59
Deemed tenancy	0.25	9.4	0.10	4.6	0.40
Others	0.01	0.3	(a)	..	..

(a) insignificant

Of the area under sub-tenancy, verumpattom tenure figures most prominent, covering as much as 73% of the total area. 59% of the sub-tenants belong to this category.

(ii) *Pure tenancy*.—Pure tenancy is the most important in land-lord tenant relations. Out of a total leased in area of 19.21 lakh acres, as much as 16.07 lakh acres (83.7%) come under this category. The number of pure tenants is 23.50 lakhs, the average area under pure tenancy per tenant being 68 cents. The details regarding pure tenancy are given in Table 9.7.

TABLE 9.7

Distribution of pure tenancy by type.

<i>Type of tenancy</i>	<i>No. of pure tenant</i>		<i>Area</i>		<i>Average area per pure tenants (acres)</i>
	<i>in lakhs</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>in lakh acres</i>	<i>%</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All	23.50	100.0	16.07	100.0	0.68
Kanam	7.66	32.6	4.54	28.3	0.59
Kuzhikanam	1.87	8.0	2.64	16.4	1.41
Kanam-Kuzhikanam	0.77	3.3	0.60	3.7	0.78
Verumpattom	9.55	40.6	6.59	41.0	0.69
Mulgeni	(a)	..	(a)	..	..
Chalgeni	0.09	0.4	0.08	0.5	0.89
Kudiyiruppu	2.31	9.8	0.76	4.7	0.33
Deemed tenancy	0.66	2.8	0.43	2.7	0.65
Others	0.59	2.5	0.43	2.7	0.73

(a) insignificant

About 41% of the pure tenancy, both in area and number is accounted for by verumpattom. Kanam covers 33% of the tenants and 28% of the area.

The relative importance of the tenancies by type is shown in Table 9.8.

TABLE 9.8

Relative importance of the tenancies by type.

Type of tenure	Total area		Intermediary	Sub	Pure
	(in lakh acres)	%	tenancy %	tenancy %	tenancy %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
All	19.21	100.0	5.1	11.3	83.6
Kanam	4.96	100.0	6.1	2.4	91.5
Kuzhikanam	2.83	100.0	3.1	3.7	93.2
Kanam-Kuzhikanam	1.00	100.0	23.4	16.6	60.0
Verumpattom	8.49	100.0	3.7	18.7	77.6
Mulgeni	(a)	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	0.09	100.0	12.5	..	87.5
Kudiyiruppu	0.86	100.0	0.6	10.4	89.0
Deemed tenancy	0.54	100.0	2.5	18.2	79.3
Others	0.44	100.0	1.1	0.9	98.0

(a) significant.

Of the entire leased in land of 19.21 lakh acres, the area under pure tenancy comes to 34% as against 5% under intermediary tenancy and 11% under sub-tenancy. In respect of kanam and kuzhikanam the area covered by pure tenancy is more than 90%. Among the other tenancy types the area under pure tenancy was between 60 to 89%. Exploitation of tenants by intermediaries is the least in the case of kanam, kuzhikanam and kudiyiruppu. The proportion of land involving intermediaries is the greatest under kanam-kuzhikanam. The creation of sub-tenancies has been more common where oral tenancies are significant and the tenancies are not well defined.

Leased in area by type of Jenmi and tenure.—The major jenmis of the State from whom tenants have leased in land come under the classes of (i) Devaswoms (ii) other religious charitable and educational institutions, (iii) small holders and (iv) large holders. (Small and large holders referred to here are landlords other than institutions). In the ancient past extensive areas of landed property had been bequeathed to the temples managed by namboothiris and local chieftains. The idea behind the large scale transfer of ownership of land to the names of gods and goddesses was that the common man would not protest against giving anything to the deities, whom he also worshipped. At the same time as the trustees of the temple funds and their administrators the small

group of namboothiris and chieftains could enjoy all the wealth owned by the temples. The ownership of land by devaswoms till continue as a dominant feature of our agrarian relations. Churches and other religions, charitable and educational institutions also own land to some extent.

The small holders are landlords who do not have interest in land exceeding eight standard acres or twenty four ordinary acres in extent, whichever is less. They also have leased out lands for various reasons. Of all the classes of jenmis, the large holders, who have interest in more than eight standard acres of land are the most dominant lot who own much of the leased land. Under them come the royal palaces and households like kovilakom and Mana and houses of chieftains.

Table 9.9 presents an account of the leased in lands by type of jenmi.

TABLE 9.9
Tenancy area by type of jenmi

Jenmi status	Total area in '000 acre	Percentage area under							
		All	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verumpattom	Kudiyirippu	Deemed tenancy	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(i) Devaswoms	389.6	20.3	8.1	2.8	(a)	8.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
(ii) Other institutions	16.9	0.9	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.7	(a)	0.1	(a)
(iii) Small holders	186.5	9.7	0.6	1.8	0.7	4.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
(iv) Large holders	1328.4	69.1	17.0	10.1	4.5	30.9	3.4	1.6	1.6
TOTAL	1921.4	100.0	25.8	14.7	5.2	44.2	4.5	2.8	2.8

(a) insignificant

The large holders own 69% of the total tenancy area as against 20% owned by devaswoms, 10% by small holders and 1% by other institutions. The devaswom lands are leased out mainly under three types of tenancies viz. verumpattom, kanam and kuzhikanam. In the case of small holders the most important tenancies are verumpattom and kuzhikanam. verumpattom, kanam and kuzhikanam predominate among the tenancies created by large holders.

The pattern of jenmi status indicating the extent of influence by the different types of jenmis in the districts is presented in Table 9.10.

TABLE 9.10

Districts wise Percentage distribution of tenancy lands by type of Jenmis.

<i>Jenmi status</i>	<i>Percentage distribution of tenurial lands</i>								
	<i>Trivan- drum</i>	<i>Qui- lon</i>	<i>Alle- ppey</i>	<i>Kotta- yam</i>	<i>Erna- kulam</i>	<i>Tri- chur</i>	<i>Pal- ghat</i>	<i>Kozhi- kode</i>	<i>Canna- nore</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(i) Devaswoms	0.3	21.1	23.1	30.0	33.4	43.3	15.8	3.0	14.5
(ii) Other institutions	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.7	2.0	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.5
(iii) Small holders	29.9	41.5	34.8	5.5	3.4	12.4	6.5	10.4	10.7
	69.0	35.0	41.8	63.8	61.2	42.2	76.8	86.5	74.3
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The tenancies coming under devaswom land are the least significant in Trivandrum District. Next to it is Kozhikode. In all the other Districts, devaswom land covers a significant portion of the total tenancy area, the range being 15% to 43%. Trichur district has the maximum percentage area under Devaswoms. The other religious, charitable and educational institutions as jenmis cover only a small percentage of the area in the districts.

The area leased out by small holders is comparatively high in the southern Districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey. The ownership of about 30% to 48% of the tenancy area in these Districts is vested in the small holders. In the other Districts, the percentage of area falling under this type of jenmis is less than 12, the least being in Ernakulam district. Large holders who comprise royal families, namboodiris and nair chieftains are the jenmis of a major portion of the area held by tenants. They account for 75% to 85% of the tenancy area in the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore and 60% to 70% in Trivandrum, Kottayam and Ernakulam. The corresponding percentages are considerably lower at 35 to 40 in the remaining three districts viz. Quilon, Alleppey and Trichur.

CHAPTER X

LAND TRANSFER

In this Chapter an estimate of the extent of sale and other transfers of land made during the decade ending 1966 is attempted. This is done from four distinct angles viz., distribution of transfers overtime, nature of transfer, reasons for transfer and type of transferee. The purpose is to elicit information on the extent of land transfers made by the landed classes primarily with a view to circumventing the provisions of the land legislations. According to Dr. Khusro, a "Transfer itself may be either genuine—in the sense that it is a real change of ownership and management—or it can be bogus, which means that there is only a manipulation on paper while management and other economic factors remain the same as before.....bogus transfers while evading the legislation completely, perpetuate the evil and do not bring about any desirable economic change in ownership, management, production, etc.* If there was a phenomenal increase in the volume of transfers around the years when the legislations were enacted, it could be rightly inferred that much of them were bogus.

When the Communist party came in to power in Kerala in 1957, big landlords rightly apprehended that their feudal interests on land would be at stake. This fear paved the way for large scale land transfers in the State even before the Agrarian Relations Act of 1960 was adumbrated. The passing of the Agrarian Relations Act in 1960 and the Kerala Land Reforms Act in 1963 also prompted some hectic sales and transfers around those years. These are clearly brought out in the following analysis of land transfers.

(a) *Transfers over time:*

(i) *Transfer of Ownership of land*.—Transfer of land can be either transfer of ownership (sale, partition and gift) or transfer of possession (lease or sub-lease). The former can again be divided into two categories, viz., transfer of ownership of possessed land and that of leased out land. The latter includes transfer of possession of owned land as well as leased in land.

*Dr. A. M. Khusro—"Economic and Social efforts of Jagirdar abolition and land reforms in Hyderabad"—Page 50.

Table 10.1 indicates the magnitude of transfer of ownership of lands during the years 1957 to 1966.

TABLE 10.1

Year	Total owned land transferred		Owned & possessed transferred		Leased out land—transferred	
	No. of cases %	Area %	No. of cases %	Area %	No. of cases %	Area %
1957	4.6	6.4	4.1	3.2	11.2	15.8
1958	6.1	5.8	6.4	7.3	2.7	1.1
1959	2.9	4.2	2.6	4.8	5.8	2.6
1960	14.9	23.6	15.2	29.3	10.3	6.7
1961	5.3	3.8	5.1	2.7	7.6	6.9
1962	11.6	8.9	11.5	10.2	13.0	5.0
1963	16.4	20.1	16.7	12.7	13.5	42.4
1964	20.6	13.5	21.4	16.5	10.8	4.6
1965	10.6	8.4	10.0	7.6	17.9	11.0
1966	17.0	5.3	7.0	5.7	7.2	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The trend in the transfer of ownership of lands both in respect of number of cases and area transferred shows close correlation with the political changes and land legislations in the State. With regard to the sale and partition of owned land in possession, the peak years were 1960 and 1963/64, the years when the Agrarian Relations Act of 1960 and the Kerala Land Reforms Act of 1963 were enacted. There was a decline in the number of transfers in 1959 when the Communist Ministry was dismissed. Again, after the hectic year of transfers in 1960, a sharp decline was noticed in the following year when in the fate of the Agrarian Relations Act was hanging in the balance. But the keen interest evinced by the Congress Ministry also in land reforms gave a fillip to the transfers. This is manifested in the rising trend of transfers during the years, 1962 to 1964.

The above trend is also visible in respect of disposals of leased out lands. Over 40% of the disposals of leased out land of the decade took place in 1963 alone. The average area sold away or partitioned per transfer was 7.60 acres during the year. The next highest was 3.40 acres per deed in 1957 when the Communist Party first assumed power in the State. In all the other years the disposal of leased out lands was less significant. However, compared to the transfers of owned and possessed land, the average extent of land disposed of per transfer was higher in the case of the leased-out land. It worked out on an average to 2.42 acres as against 0.56 acre in respect of the owned land held in possession. Under the latter, only during the year 1960, the average area per transfer exceeded one acre.

Of the total transfers of owned land effected during the years 1957 to 1966, the disposal of leased out land accounted for slightly over 25% in area. The bulk of this related to land in possession. However, the number of transactions involving leased out land was only about 7% of the total number of transactions. This would mean that a transfer of leased out land involved comparatively a much larger area than a transfer of possessed land.

(ii) *Transfer of possession of land.*—The transfer of possession of owned land as well as leased in land during the years 1957 to 1966 is shown in Table 10.2.

TABLE 10.2

Yearly Transfer of possession of land

Year	Total possessed area transferred		Transfer of possession of owned area		Transfer of possession of leased in area	
	No. of cases (%)	Area (%)	No. of cases (%)	Area (%)	No. of cases (%)	Area (%)
1957	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.4	2.8	1.6
1958	13.7	22.3	17.3	15.6	12.0	23.7
1959	5.0	4.6	3.8	2.4	5.5	5.1
1960	11.2	8.2	4.0	7.9	14.5	8.3
1961	6.8	5.8	3.0	2.8	8.6	6.5
1962	12.3	10.1	16.6	21.0	10.2	7.8
1963	17.8	23.9	19.8	18.0	17.0	25.1
1964	11.5	8.0	17.5	18.0	8.7	5.9
1965	13.2	8.4	12.3	8.5	13.6	8.4
1966	6.3	6.9	4.6	3.4	7.1	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total area, the possession of which changed hands during the decade ending 1966 was 188.3 thousand acres as against 215.8 thousand acres involved in transfer of ownership. Transfer of possession of owned land alone accounted for 32.8 thousand acres (17.4%). The rest went under transfer of possession of leased in land.

Just as there was a spontaneous attempt on the part of the landlords to escape from the provisions of the land legislations by suitably adjusting their holdings through sale and partition, there seems to have been an organised effort to change the possession of land from one tenant to another. The momentum with which the change of tenants was effected is evident from the large scale transfers of possession of leased in areas. Such transfers by the tenants must not have place on their own initiative. The tenants might have been forced to give up possession of the land held by them by the landlords who anticipated the adverse effect of land legislations on them. The appreciation in prices as a result of the security of tenure offered by the land legislations

must have also acted as an incentive for alienation of tenancy rights. In 1958, 1960 and 1963, the years of critical importance in the agrarian relations of the State, the transfer deeds were more numerous.

The number of transfers of possession of owned land was very few compared to that of leased in land. One reason for this seems to be that the landlords were hesitant to lease out new areas. The transfers effected in this category of land might have at best, been change of tenants on the already leased out land. The transfers of this nature assumed significance in 1958 and from 1962 onwards. The difficulties for resumption of leased out land consequent on the turn of events must have provoked the landlords either to change their tenants or atleast renew the tenorial contracts from year to year. This was aimed at avoiding fixity of tenure accruing to the tenants.

(b) *Nature of land transfers*:—(i) *Transfer of ownership*: Transfer of ownership can be of three kinds, viz., sale, partition and gift.

Table 10.3 gives the data regarding the transfer of ownership of land according to the nature of transfer.

TABLE 10.3

Classification of transfer of ownership of land

Year	Total		Sale		Partition		Gift	
	No. of cases (in '000)	Area (in '000 acres)	No. of cases (in '000)	Area in '000 acres)	No. of cases (in 000)	Area (in '000 acres)	No. of cases (in '000)	Area in '000 acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1957	14.4 (4.6)	13.7 (6.4)	11.7 (5.4)	10.3 (7.0)	2.7 (4.2)	3.4 (5.6)	..	..
1958	19.1 (6.1)	12.4 (5.8)	13.9 (6.4)	10.7 (7.3)	3.8 (6.0)	1.0 (1.7)	1.4 (4.5)	0.7 (7.7)
1959	9.0 (2.9)	9.1 (4.2)	8.3 (3.8)	9.0 (6.2)	..	..	0.7 (2.2)	0.1 (1.1)
1960	46.5 (14.9)	51.0 (23.6)	(24.5)	19.8 (13.5)	22.0 (34.4)	31.2 (51.7)	..	..
1961	16.4 (5.3)	8.1 (3.8)	15.5 (7.1)	6.3 (4.3)	0.4 (0.6)	0.7 (1.2)	0.5 (1.6)	1.1 (12.1)
1962	36.3 (11.6)	19.3 (8.9)	31.1 (14.3)	14.6 (10.0)	0.8 (1.3)	3.2 (5.3)	4.4 (14.0)	1.5 (16.4)
1963	51.4 (16.4)	43.4 (20.1)	37.9 (17.4)	38.7 (26.4)	6.4 (10.0)	3.1 (5.1)	7.1 (22.7)	1.6 (17.6)
1964	64.5 (20.6)	29.2 (13.5)	26.8 (12.3)	10.5 (7.2)	23.5 (36.7)	16.4 (27.2)	14.2 (45.4)	2.3 (25.3)
1965	33.1 (10.6)	18.2 (8.4)	26.7 (12.3)	15.4 (10.5)	3.7 (5.8)	1.0 (1.7)	2.7 (8.6)	1.8 (19.8)
1966	21.9 (7.0)	11.4 (5.3)	21.0 (9.7)	11.1 (7.6)	0.6 (1.0)	0.03 (0.5)	0.3 (1.0)	0.0 ..
Total	312.6 (100.0)	215.8 (100.0)	217.4 (100.0)	146.4 (100.0)	63.9 (100.0)	60.3 (100.0)	31.3 (100.0)	9.1 (100.0)

(figures in brackets are percentages).

Outright sales formed 70% of the number of transfers of owned land registered during the decade ending 1966. They covered 58% of the total area transferred. The sales per annum ranged between 8 thousand and 40 thousand in number and 6 thousand acres and 39 thousand acres in area. The peak sales took place in 1963. The transfer of ownership by way of partition covered 28% of the total area of which ownership was transferred. The incidence of partition was high during the crucial years of 1960 and 1964. The partitions in 1960 accounted for 52% and those in 1964 for 27% of the total area partitioned during 1957 to 1966. This clearly shows that there have been bogus partitions to evade the provisions of the Land Reforms Acts of 1960 and 1964. About 4% of the area alienated was given away as gift. The maximum amount of transfer by gift took place during the years 1963 and 1964. This again indicates attempts at evasion of land legislations.

(ii) *Transfer of possession*:—The transfer of possession can be mainly in the form of mortgage, leasing out of owned land or transfer of lease rights. Leasing out includes giving land on rent or for share cropping. Transfer of lease rights covers sub-lease and surrender of leased in land to the landlord also. Details regarding transfers of possession by type of transfer, and year are given in Table 10.4.

TABLE 10.4
Classification of Transfer of possession of land by type

Year	Total		Mortgage		Leasedout		Lease rights transferred		Others	
	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1957	6.1 (2.2)	3.3 (1.8)	0.1 (0.3)	0.0	0.9 (3.2)	0.7 (5.1)	0.1 (2.8)	2.6 (1.6)	..	..
1958	37.2 (13.7)	41.9 (22.3)	2.7 (6.9)	0.7 (6.8)	2.7 (9.7)	2.5 (18.1)	21.3 (11.6)	36.6 (23.0)	10.5 (50.5)	2.1 (41.2)
1959	13.4 (5.0)	8.7 (4.6)	0.1 (0.3)	0.1 (1.0)	0.4 (1.4)	0.1 (0.7)	10.1 (5.5)	7.8 (4.9)	2.8 (13.5)	0.7 (13.7)
1960	30.2 (11.2)	15.5 (8.2)	0.5 (1.3)	0.3 (2.9)	3.2 (11.5)	1.6 (11.6)	25.7 (14.0)	13.4 (8.4)	0.8 (3.8)	0.2 (3.9)
1961	18.3 (6.8)	11.0 (5.8)	..	..	2.6 (9.4)	0.9 (6.5)	15.1 (8.3)	9.7 (6.1)	0.6 (2.9)	0.4 (7.9)
1962	33.3 (12.3)	19.1 (10.1)	10.2 (26.1)	3.3 (32.0)	3.4 (12.2)	1.7 (12.3)	18.9 (10.3)	14.1 (8.9)	0.8 (3.8)	0.0
1963	48.2 (17.8)	45.0 (23.9)	12.9 (33.1)	2.4 (23.3)	3.7 (13.3)	1.7 (12.3)	30.1 (16.4)	40.7 (25.6)	1.5 (7.2)	0.2 (3.9)
1964	31.2 (11.5)	15.0 (8.0)	8.8 (22.5)	2.9 (28.2)	4.5 (16.2)	2.0 (16.5)	15.1 (8.4)	9.4 (5.9)	2.8 (13.5)	0.7 (13.7)
1965	35.7 (13.2)	15.9 (8.4)	0.8 (2.1)	0.2 (1.9)	5.1 (18.4)	1.9 (13.8)	28.8 (15.7)	13.0 (8.2)	1.0 (4.8)	0.8 (15.7)
1966	17.0 (6.3)	12.9 (6.9)	2.9 (7.4)	0.4 (3.9)	1.3 (4.7)	0.7 (5.1)	12.8 (7.0)	11.8 (7.4)	..	..
Total	270.6 (100.0)	188.3 (100.0)	39.0 (100.0)	10.3 (100.0)	27.8 (100.0)	13.8 (100.00)	183.0 (100.0)	159.1 (100.0)	20.8 (100.0)	5.1 (100.0)

(Figures in bracket are percentages)

Of the total area of which rights of possession were transferred, mortgage comprised 5.5% lease out 7.3%, transfer of lease rights 84.5%. The remaining 2.7% of the area comes under other unspecified types of transfer. The distributions of the transactions under Land Reforms Acts, mortgage however, had not been even during the years. More than 80% of the mortgage deeds covering 84% of the mortgaged area were registered during the years 1962 to 1964. This is attributable to the fact that mortgage was not recognized as a tenancy in the Land Reforms Acts. The leasing out of lands recorded in the later years is mostly bogus, being renewals and transfers of old leases.

What is indeed more striking is the magnitude of the transfer of lease rights. While it covered the bulk of the transactions falling under the category of transfer of possession of land, the distribution of such transfers over the years presents a vivid picture of the influence exerted by the political changes and land legislations in the State. The transfer of lease rights amounted to either the surrender of the leased in lands to the landlord or the change of possession of land from one tenant to another caused by the machinations of the landlord. The momentum of these dispossessions was high in the years 1958 and 1963; 23% of the area so transferred was in 1958 while 26% in 1963.

(c) *Reasons for land transfers:*

No landholder will normally part with his land unless there is sufficient reason for the same. An attempt was made in the present survey to elicit the reasons behind land transfers. The following reasons were specified in this connection:—

1. Remoteness from home
2. Lack of persons for supervision
3. Low productivity
4. Difficulties of management due to fragmentation
5. Monetary needs.

The distribution of ownership transfers by reason is presented in Table 10.5.

TABLE 10.5

Transfer of ownership of land by reasons

Reason	Sale			Gift				
	No. of cases (000)	%	Area acres (000)	%	No. of cases (000)	%	Area acres (000)	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Remoteness from home	13.1	6.0	7.9	5.4	0.2	0.6	(a)	..
2. Lack of persons for supervision	6.0	2.8	1.6	1.1	..	..	..	..
3. Low productivity	2.9	1.3	5.5	3.7	2.7	8.6	1.2	13.2
4. Difficulties of management due to fragmentation	8.8	4.1	26.4	18.0	..	..	..	..
5. Monetary needs	137.2	63.1	68.0	46.5	..	..	..	..
6. Others	49.4	22.7	37.0	25.3	28.4	90.8	7.9	86.8
Total	217.4	100.0	146.4	100.0	31.3	100.0	9.1	100.0

(a) negligible.

Sales of land had been mainly motivated by monetary needs. Nearly 63% of the total number of sales and 47% of the area sold were induced by this reason. Remoteness from home, lack of supervisory persons and difficulties of management due to fragmented nature of holding together accounted for 25% of the area transferred. About 4% of the land disposed was due to low productivity. The disposal of lands on the basis of the difficulties in management and other allied reasons seems to have also been influenced by the apprehensions of the landlords about the land reform legislations which endangered the security of the lands outside their easy reach and supervision.

Of the total lands given away as gifts, only 13% was account for by low productivity.

The transfers of possession of land classified under different reasons are given in Table 10.6.

TABLE 10.6

Transfers of possession of land by reasons

Reasons	Mortgage		Leased out		Lease rights		Others	
	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Remoteness from home	..	..	2.7 (9.7)	1.5 (10.9)	8.1 (4.4)	26.0 (16.3)	0.1 (0.5)	0.0
2. Lack of persons for supervision	0.3 (0.8)	0.2 (2.0)	12.6 (45.3)	5.6 (40.6)	2.5 (1.4)	1.2 (0.8)	0.5 (2.4)	0.2 (3.9)
3. Low productivity	..	..	0.2 (0.7)	0.0	4.4 (2.4)	4.1 (2.6)	0.1 (0.5)	0.0
4. Difficulties of management due to fragmentation	..	..	0.8 (2.9)	0.3 (2.2)	3.1 (1.7)	2.6 (1.6)	0.2 (1.0)	0.1 (2.0)
5. Monetary Needs	26.9 (69.0)	7.1 (68.9)	2.6 (9.4)	1.2 (8.7)	99.4 (54.3)	54.4 (34.2)	1.5 (7.2)	0.6 (11.8)
6. Others	11.8 (30.2)	13.0 (29.1)	8.9 (32.0)	5.2 (37.6)	65.5 (35.8)	70.8 (44.5)	18.4 (88.4)	4.2 (82.3)
Total	39.0 (100.0)	10.3 (100.0)	27.8 (100.0)	13.8 (100.0)	183.0 (100.0)	159.1 (100.0)	20.8 (100.0)	5.1 (100.0)

(figures in brackets are percentages)

More than two-thirds of the lands mortgaged were for monetary needs. Lack of persons for supervision accounted for 40% of the area leased out. Remoteness paved way for 11% of it and monetary needs about 9%.

For the transfer of lease rights, the main reasons were monetary needs, and remoteness from home. These two reasons together accounted for over 50% of the area transferred. But actually they might have been the results of voluntary sub-leasing for genuine purposes or pressure from landlords.

(d) Classification of land transfers by nature of transferees:

The transferees can be classified into three classes viz., relatives, lessees and others. The data pertaining to the distribution of transfers according to the type of transferees are given in Table 10.7.

Under the transfer of ownership of land, by way of sales, partition and gift, 36.2% of the area was transferred to relative 10.4% to lessees and 53.4% to others. Of the sales effected 17.0% of the deeds covering 5.9% of the area were in favour of relatives.

Regarding the transfer of possession rights only 10.6% of the area so transferred was made over to the relatives as against 18.4% to lessees and 71.0% to other category of persons.

TABLE 10.7

Transfer of land by type of transferees (1957-1966)

Nature of transfer	All								
	Relatives			Lessee			Others		
	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)	Area acres (000)	No. of cases (000)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1. Transfer of ownership:									
(i) Sales	217.4 (100.0)	146.4 (100.0)	37.0 (17.0)	8.7 (5.9)	16.9 (7.8)	22.5 (15.4)	163.5 (75.2)	115.2 (78.7)	
(ii) Partition & Gifts	95.1 (100.0)	69.4 (100.0)	95.1 (100.0)	69.4 (100.0)	..	..	..	..	..
Total (i & ii)	312.5 (100.0)	215.8 (100.0)	132.1 (42.3)	78.1 (36.2)	16.9 (5.4)	22.5 (10.4)	163.5 (52.3)	115.2 (53.4)	
2. Transfer of possession:									
(i) Mortgage	39.0 (100.0)	10.3 (100.0)	6.9 (17.7)	1.1 (10.7)	0.2 (0.5)	0.1 (1.0)	31.9 (83.3)	9.1 (5.7)	
(ii) Leasing out	27.8 (100.0)	13.8 (100.0)	2.9 (10.4)	1.2 (8.7)	11.8 (42.5)	6.9 (50.0)	13.1 (47.1)	5.7 (41.3)	
(iii) Transfer of lease rights	183.0 (100.0)	159.1 (100.0)	34.0 (18.6)	16.6 (10.4)	27.1 (14.8)	27.3 (17.2)	121.9 (66.6)	115.2 (72.4)	
(iv) Others	20.8 (100.00)	5.1 (100.0)	2.4 (11.5)	1.1 (21.6)	1.0 (4.3)	0.3 (5.9)	17.4 (83.7)	3.7 (72.5)	
Total (i to iv)	270.6 (100.0)	188.3 (100.0)	46.2 (17.1)	20.0 (10.6)	40.1 (14.8)	34.6 (18.4)	184.3 (68.1)	133.7 (71.0)	

(figures in brackets are percentages)

CHAPTER XI

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAND REFORMS ACT

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 came into force from 1-4-1964. A Land Board with the First Member, Board of Revenue as the sole member was constituted and 15 Land Tribunals were set up with effect from the above date for the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The number of Land Tribunals was raised to 28 from 1-10-1964. Some re-adjustments in the headquarters and jurisdiction of the Land Tribunals were effected subsequently. In 1966-67 the number of Land Tribunals was reduced to 27. The Land Tribunal is the implementing authority for most of the provisions governing the rights of the tenants.

Fixity of Tenure:

Section 13 of the K.L.R. Act confers fixity of tenure on all tenants in respect of their holdings and stipulates that no land from the holdings shall be resumed except as provided in sections 14 to 22. As such there is no need to obtain an order from any court or the Land Tribunal for ensuring fixity of tenure. But there may be cases where the tenancy, being merely oral, is disputed by the landlord. In such cases the tenant has in effect no fixity of tenure unless he has established his tenancy by getting a record of rights prepared under section 29 of the Act, or indirectly, by getting the fair rent for the holding fixed through the Land Tribunal under section 31. In the present survey, therefore, an attempt was made to elicit information on the actual position regarding fixity of tenure. The possible situations in this regard are:—

1. The tenancy right established (indirectly) by getting the fair rent fixed or action for the preparation of record of rights taken by the Land Tribunal.
2. The claim to tenancy rejected (indirectly) by the Land Tribunal by rejecting an application under section 31 for fixation of fair rent or under section 29 for preparation of record of rights.
3. The tenancy not questioned by the landlord and thus approved by mutual agreement.
4. Tenancy disputed by the landlord.

Information was collected in the survey so as to classify the leased in land under each type of tenancy into the above four categories. The distribution of leased in land according to the position regarding fixity of tenure is presented in Table 11.1.

TABLE 11.1

The position regarding fixity of tenure

Type of tenure	Total leased in land	Percentage area						
		Fixity obtained			Fixity not obtained			
		through land tribunal	through mutual agreement	Total	Under dispute	Rejected	Others	Total
Kanam	100.00	..	94.22	94.22	5.78	..	..	5.78
Kuzhikanam	100.00	0.50	99.34	99.84	0.13	..	0.03	0.16
Kanam-kuzhikanam	100.00	..	99.90	99.90	..	..	0.10	0.10
Verumpattam	100.00	5.56	86.19	91.75	2.38	0.41	5.46	8.25
Mulgeni	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
Vaidlageni	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyiruppu	100.00	7.87	87.86	95.72	3.98	0.12	0.18	4.28
Deemed tenancy	100.00	1.36	94.36	95.72	0.64	3.61	0.03	4.28
Others	100.00	3.48	76.75	85.23	14.15	0.06	0.56	14.77
All	100.00	3.12	91.07	94.19	3.08	0.29	2.44	5.81

It is found that in the State as a whole about 94% of the leased in land under all types of tenures have got fixity of tenure either through the sanction (indirect) of the Land Tribunal or through mutual agreement of the landlord and the tenant. Out of the remaining 6% of the leased in land for which fixity of tenure has not been obtained, the tenancy is under dispute in the case of 3% and the right for fixity of tenure not pressed in the case of over 2%.

The balance which is a small percentage represents land for which the claim of tenancy has been rejected. Considering the different types of tenures separately, it is found that fixity of tenure has been obtained for almost cent percent of the land under Kuzhikanam and Kanam-Kuzhikanam; the same is the case with Mulgeni and Chalgeni also but the area under these types of tenures is quite small. The condition in this regard is worse in the case of miscellaneous or unspecified types of tenures classified as 'others'. This is quite understandable in view of the dubious and unspecified nature of these tenancies. Under verumpattom also the percentage area without fixity of tenure is rather large (8%). This may be due to the fact that a considerable part of the verumpattom tenancies is just oral and not backed by documents. It may be noted that the percentage area for which no claim of tenancy has been made is the largest in this type of tenure, which has caused the area without fixity of tenure to be large in this class. On the whole the position regarding fixity of tenure is quite satisfactory.

Among the districts, Cannanore and Quilon have achieved the greatest progress in the matter of ensuring fixity of tenure to the tenants. The situation is found to be the worst in the districts of Alleppey, Kottayam and Palghat.

Purchase of Landlords' Rights:

The cultivating tenants are entitled to purchase the rights of landlords on their holdings by section 54 of the K.L.R. Act. Attempt was made in the survey to assess how far this facility has been utilised by the tenants and in cases of failure to do so the reasons thereof. It was found that very few tenants have tried to make use of this provision. No purchase has taken place under this provision of the Act. A few tenants have, however, purchased the leased in land from the landlords by mutual arrangement. The land purchased in this manner forms only less than 1% (0.92) of the total leased in area. Cases pending with the Land Tribunals cover 1.5% of the area. In the case of the remaining area no attempt has been made by the tenants to acquire ownership by evoking section 54 of the K.L.R. Act. Enquiry with the Land Tribunals has revealed that a number of applications under section 54 have been disposed of by them. In the case of applications which have been allowed, the cases have been referred to the Land Board for issuing the purchase certificates as stipulated under the Act. No case of receipt of the purchase certificate by any tenant has however, been enumerated in the survey.

In respect of cases where no action has been taken by the tenants for purchase of landlords' rights, an attempt was made in the survey to elicit the reasons and motives behind such inaction. The reasons specified in this regard are ignorance of the law, fear of revenge or retaliation by the landlord and eagerness to maintain friendly relations with the landlord. The results of the enquiry are presented in Table 11.2.

TABLE 11.2

Purchase of landlords' rights

A. Purchased

<i>Year of purchase</i>		<i>Area ('000 acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs. lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Upto	1963	7.5	45.3
	1964	7.0	20.3
	1965	2.9	96.4
	1966	4.3	42.9
Total		17.7	104.9

B. *Not purchased:*

<i>Reason for non-purchase</i>	<i>Area ('000 acres)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Application pending with Land Tribunal	27.9	1.5
(ii) Ignorance of eligibility	657.3	34.2
(iii) Fear of landlord	20.8	1.1
(iv) Desire to maintain good relations with the landlord	438.6	22.8
(v) Other reasons	776.9	40.4
Total	1921.5	100.00

As is evident from Table 11.2 the ignorance of the tenants about their eligibility to purchase the landlords' rights is one of the major reasons (specified) for their failure to take action in the matter. This has been the reason for taking no steps for the purchase of landlords' rights in respect of more than one-third of the leased in area. The other major reason (specified) is the desire to maintain cordial relations with the landlord. Fear of retaliation and violence from the landlord has acted as a deterrent only in the case of a small percentage (1%) of the area. In respect of as much as 40% of the area the reasons for inaction on the part of the tenants are other than those specified above. Prominent among them are indifference, aversion to litigation, financial incapacity to meet the expenses connected with the purchase voluntary choice to continue as a tenant in cases where the rent is very low, etc. Some knowledgeable tenants might have been induced to inaction by the provision in the Act (section 72) whereby the rights of the landlord will finally be conferred on the tenant even if he has not applied for the same.

The districts of Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Alleppey and Trichur are ahead of the other districts in the purchase of landlords' rights by the tenants. All the purchases effected are arranged between the parties concerned and not under the provisions of the Act. These direct purchases may, however, be attributed to the Act as they might have been mostly prompted by the legal rights and liabilities laid down in the Act. The tenants in such cases can be considered to have indirectly taken advantage of the provision of the Act. Even if this view is taken the performance in this respect has been very poor in Trivandrum and Quilon districts. No case either of direct purchase or application for purchase to the Land Tribunal has been met with in Quilon district.

Rates of Contract Rent:

Information on payment of contract rent was collected according to the recipients of rent landlord, intermediary or partly the landlord and partly the intermediary. The practice of the tenants making certain customary payments over and above the contract rent was widely prevalent in the State. Customary dues are anything other than rent, michavaram or renewal fees, (i) payable in cash or in kind by a tenant to his landlord; or (ii) allowed to be taken by the landlord from the holding, periodically or on the happening of any event or on the occasion of any festival, and includes onakazhacha, ulsavakoppu, perunnalkacha and aradiantharam. Payments of such dues used to be a provision, written or unwritten, of any tenancy contract. The cost of meeting this obligation is generally nominal in comparison with the contract rent. Where the customary dues cost substantially it must have very low. There may, of course, be exceptions to this general rule. Information regarding the number of cases where the practices of paying customary dues persisted and the value of such dues was also collected in the survey.

The survey revealed that there were some tenancies where no contract rent was payable. This was the case with many of the Kudiyiruppu tenancies; there were at least a few such cases under other types of tenancies also.

The data pertaining to contract rent and customary dues are given in Table 11.3. The data refer only to cases where contract rent is payable and exclude free-holds.

TABLE 11.3

Contract rent for wet land and dry land

Type of land	Payment of contract rent				Contract rent paid to				Customary payment						
	Land lord		Intermediary		Both		No. of cases (in '000)	Area (in '000 acres)	Amount per acre Rs.	No. of cases (in '000)	Area (in '000 acres)	Amount per acre Rs.			
	No. of cases (in '000)	Area (in '000 acres)	Rs. total	per centage to acre	No. of cases (per centage to acre)	Area (per centage to acre)							Rs. total	per centage to acre	No. of cases (per centage to acre)	Area (per centage to acre)	Rs. total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Single crop paddy land	424.8	323.9	95	93.9	91.4	94	5.6	7.3	89	0.5	1.3	186	18.2	12.7	4
2. Double crop paddy land	403.6	340.9	204	90.9	86.8	207	8.9	12.5	164	0.2	0.7	200	103.5	55.3	13
Total Paddy land	828.4	664.8	151	92.5	89.0	150	7.2	10.0	141	0.3	1.0	195	121.7	68.0	11
3. Other land	1895.2	1229.3	37	92.8	94.4	36	6.9	5.3	45	0.3	0.3	4	117.0	81.9	3
All lands	2723.6	1894.1	88	92.7	92.5	86	7.0	6.9	103	0.3	0.6	130	238.7	149.9	7

The total number of cases for which contract rent is payable is 27.24 lakhs and the area covered by them is 18.94 lakh acres. Number of cases given in Table 11.3 represents the number of plots. In respect of 92.7% of the cases (plots) and 92.5% of the area the rent is paid exclusively to the landlord and in respect of 7.0% of the cases and 6.9% of the area the rent is paid exclusively to the intermediary. Cases where rent is paid partly to the landlord and partly to the intermediary constitute only a very small percentage (0.3%) and the area covered by them forms only 0.6% of the total area.

The average contract rent per acre is lowest in cases where it is paid directly to the landlord and highest where it is paid partly to the landlord and partly to the intermediary. The rent per acre for double crop land is almost double that for single crop land. The rent for dry land is much low compared to that for wet land (paddy land).

The survey has revealed that customary dues are now paid only for 9% of the total number of plots and 8% of the total area for which contract rent is payable. This must be due to the discontinuance of such payments by the majority of the tenants after the introduction of land reforms. The average amount of customary dues paid per acre is Rs. 7 which is about 5% of the average amount of rent per acre.

Fixation of fair rent.

Under section 31 of the K. L. R. Act any cultivating tenant or landlord can apply to the Land Tribunal for fixation of fair rent in respect of a holding. The Land Tribunal shall fix the fair rent on the basis of the rates prescribed for different types of land in schedule III of the Act. The rates are, as a rule, expressed as a fraction of the gross produce.

Information regarding the progress in the fixation of fair rent in the case of leased in land was collected in the survey. The information was obtained from the tenants. In cases where fair rent was not already fixed an attempt was made to elicit the reasons thereof. The results of this part of the enquiry are given in Table 11.4.

TABLE II.4

Fixation of fair rent

Type of land	Total fixed				Rent per acre Rs.	Pending with Land Tribunal	Not fixed						
	No. of cases (000)	Area (000 acres)	No. of cases %	Area %			Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law	Others	Reasons for no action			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
						No. of cases	Area %	No. of cases	Area %	No. of cases	Area %	No. of cases	Area %
Single crop paddy land	440.4	377.2	4.8	5.3	84	0.7	3.6	34.8	30.5	35.3	38.3	24.4	22.3
Double crop paddy land	522.3	330.7	5.7	8.1	142	1.5	1.0	45.3	47.8	8.8	6.3	38.7	36.8
Total paddy land	962.7	707.9	5.3	6.6	120	1.1	2.4	40.5	38.6	20.9	23.3	32.2	29.1
Other land	1803.2	1213.6	0.5	0.7	85	0.6	0.7	54.9	49.7	21.2	22.0	22.7	26.9
All lands	2765.9	1921.5	2.2	2.9	113	0.8	1.3	49.9	45.6	21.1	22.5	26.0	27.7

It was found that fixation of fair rent had been effected only in the case of 2.2% of the leased in plots covering 2.9% of the area leased in. In respect of 0.8% of the plots covering 1.3% of the area leased in, applications are pending with the Land Tribunal for fixation of fair rent. Strangely enough, no action has been taken to avail of this important provision of the Act, in the case of 95.8% of the leased in area. In respect of 45.6% of the area the tenants are reported to be satisfied with the contract rent. Ignorance of law accounts for no action regarding 22.5% of the area.

Resumption of leased out land:

The landlord is entitled to resume leased out land in full or in part subject to certain conditions under sections 14 to 17 of the K. L. R. Act. The conditions under which and the purposes for which the landlord can resume leased out land are:—

1. If the holding is needed for extending a place of public religious worship which has leased out the holding
2. for constructing a building bonafide for the landlords' own residence or for that of any member of his family, if the landlord is in possession of land less than 5 standard acres
3. for personal cultivation from tenant possessing more than ceiling area
4. if the landlord is a small holder possessing not more than 4 standard acres of land.

Information was elicited in the survey on resumptions effected. Data on area resumed according to the purpose and method of resumption were collected. The purposes/conditions specified in this connection were

1. personal cultivation (the tenant possessing more than ceiling area)
2. landlord being a small holder and
3. construction of residential houses (for the landlord or his family members).

The methods adopted for resumption were considered under the heads (1) through Land Tribunal (2) through Civil Court and (3) by other means. The results of the enquiry on this aspect are presented in Table 11.5.

TABLE 11.5

Resumption of leased out land

Purpose/condition for resumption	Method of resumption				Total			
	Through land Tribunal	Through civil court	Others	Total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	No. of cases Area (acres) No. of cases Area (acres) No. of cases Area (acres)							
1. Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less	..	..	..	..	636	1102	636 (18.0)	1102 (44.8)
2. Landlord being a small holder	769	367	..	..	169	141	938 (26.5)	508 (20.7)
3. Residential house construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Others	..	..	..	..	1965	849	1965 (55.5)	849 (34.5)
Total:	769	367	..	..	2770	2092	3539 (100.0)	2459 (100.0)

(Figures in brackets are percentage).

The total number of cases of resumption is 3539 and the area resumed is 2459 acres. About 78% of the number of cases of resumption have been effected without the help of the Land Tribunals or Civil Court and they constitute 15% of the area resumed. No resumption has taken place through the intervention of the Civil Courts. In other words, resumptions brought about strictly under the Land Reforms Act cover only 22% of the total number of cases of resumption and 15% of the total area resumed. It can however be stated without fear of contradiction that the other cases of resumption also have been prompted by the concerned provisions of the K. L. R. Act.

Landlords who are small holders seem to have made the best use of the provision regarding resumption of land. This class alone has achieved resumption with the help of the Land Tribunals. Landlords who have more than the ceiling area have resumed more area but they have done it by mutual negotiation rather than by evoking the Act. No land is found to have been resumed for construction of residential houses as provided under the Act.

Information was also collected on the action take for resumption of leased out area. The total leased out area for which action has been taken for resumption is about 20.6 thousand acres. The landlord has applied to the Land Tribunals for resumption in respect of 44.1% of the above area and to the Civil Court in respect of 17.2%. Direct negotiation is being pursued in the case of the remaining 38.7% of the area.

Eviction of tenancy and Kudikidappu:

An attempt was made in the survey to collect information on eviction of tenancy and Kudikidappu during the ten years preceding the date of survey. No case of eviction of Kudikidappu was met with. Table 11.6 shows the details of eviction of tenancy.

TABLE 11.6

Eviction of tenancy				
<i>Method of eviction</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Compensation paid in</i>	
			<i>Land (acres)</i>	<i>Cash (in '000 Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Through Civil Court	1742	3365	6	692
2. Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total:	4742	3365	6	692

The survey revealed that 4742 cases of eviction of tenancy involving an area of 3365 acres of land took place during the period. All these evictions are reported to have been effected through the intervention of the Civil Courts. An amount of Rs. 6.92 lakhs and 6 acres of land were given to the tenants by way of compensation. No case of forcible eviction (outside law) has been reported. On the whole the results of the survey on these aspects cannot be claimed to be quite reliable. As the information in this regard are the landlords there will naturally be a tendency to suppress information on unlawful evictions. The data obtained are therefore likely to be under estimates.

Settlement of Arrears of Rent:

Section 73 of the K. L. R. Act allows certain concessions to the tenant in discharging arrears of rent. According to this section arrears of rent which have fallen due on or after 15-2-1961 and outstanding at the commencement of the Act (1-4-1964) shall be fully discharged by paying 75% of the arrears of rent within a period of six months from the commencement of the Act. The survey sought to collect information on how far this facility has been taken advantage of by tenants. The results are given in Table 11.7.

TABLE 11.7

Settlement of arrears of rent

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>No. of cases (In '000)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Amount involved</i>		<i>Average amount per case (Rs.)</i>
			<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964	147.4	100.0	668.1	100.0	453
Cases settled through:					
1. Land Tribunal	1.9	1.3	5.8	0.8	301
2. Civil Court	1.3	0.9	14.1	2.1	1054
3. Direct negotiation	1.5	1.0	4.4	0.7	302
Total	4.7	3.2	24.3	3.6	516
Cases pending					
1. With Land Tribunal	14.7	9.9	57.5	8.6	392
2. With civil court	4.9	3.4	37.3	5.6	557
3. Direct negotiation	18.6	12.6	375.1	56.1	2015
Total	38.2	25.9	469.9	70.3	1230
Cases on which no action has been taken	104.5	70.9	173.9	26.1	166

The survey revealed that there were 1.47 lakh cases of arrears of rent involving an amount of Rs. 668.13 lakhs outstanding on 1-4-1964. Of these 0.05 lakh cases involving Rs. 24.32 lakhs have

been settled. About 41% of these cases were settled through Land Tribunals, 28% through Civil Courts and the rest through direct negotiation. In respect of 0.38 lakh cases involving arrears amounting to Rs 469.90 lakhs, action for settlement was under way on the date of the survey. About 14% of these cases were pending with Land Tribunals and 4% with Civil Courts. The remaining 82% of cases were under direct negotiation. There were 1.04 lakh cases involving an amount of Rs 173.91 lakhs regarding which no action was taken for settlement. The cases settled formed less than 3.2% of the total number of cases and accounted for 3.6% of the total amount of arrears outstanding on 1-4-1964.

The cases of arrears settled involve small amounts compared with those pending settlement. The average amount per case in the former category is only Rs. 516 as against Rs.1230 for the latter. The cases on which no action has been taken are, however, smaller in respect of amount involved than either the cases settled or those pending settlement. Among the cases pending as well as those settled the cases handled by the Land Tribunals involve comparatively small amounts.

The cases of arrears on which no action had been taken constituted as much as 70.9% of the total number of cases and 26.1% of the total arrears of rent. An attempt was made to elicit information from the landlords regarding the reasons for not taking any action for recovery of the arrears of rent. The reasons specified in this connection were lack of finance, ignorance of law enabling them to take action, the desire to avoid litigation and indifference. In 31% of the cases the reason for inaction was lack of finance, in 28% desire to avoid litigation and in the remaining 41% indifference.

Distribution of Kudikidappukar.

The K. L. R. Act defines the rights of the kudikidappukar in section 75 to 80. It lays down that every kudikidappukaran will have fixity regarding occupation of the kudikidappu. A kudikidappu is distinguished from tenancy in so far as it is not alienable. However, the kudikidappu is heritable as is tenancy. The Act also requires that "the Government shall cause a register of kudikidappukars to be prepared and maintained in each village". The responsibility for preparing the register of kudikidappus is assigned to the Tahsildars.

In the present survey particulars regarding kudikidappukar were collected by contacting a selected sample of them. The district-wise distribution of kudikidappus according to duration as obtained from the Survey is given in Table 11.8.

TABLE 11.8

Distribution of Kudikidappukars

(Percentages)

Duration of Kudikidappu	Kerala											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	(No. in '000s)	Trivan-	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Kozhikode	Canna-	nore	
		drum										
Upto 5 years	40.7	11.9	1.3	0.4	3.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.1
5-10 years	42.0	12.2	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.1
10-20 years	90.0	26.2	1.2	0.5	7.1	2.9	2.8	5.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	3.1
20 years and above	170.7	49.7	3.6	5.3	14.8	5.0	11.0	3.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	3.6
Total	343.4	100.0	6.5	6.5	27.0	10.1	15.9	10.7	6.4	5.0	5.0	11.9

The survey reveals that there are 3.43 lakh kudikidappus in the State of which almost 50% is of duration, 20 years or more. More than 25% of them are 10 to 20 years old and about 12% between 5 and 10 years. Kudikidappus of upto 5 years' duration form only less than 12 percent of the total number.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC IMPACT

It is widely believed that "a direct relationship exists between land reform and agricultural productivity and output. Land Reform result in heightened interest and incentive on the part of the operators, and in a more favourable physical organization of farm land". But the assessment of improvements attributable to land reform measures is by no means easy. For, changes in techniques and cropping patterns, not to speak of vagaries in the weather and their effects on output cannot be isolated and apportioned with any semblance of accuracy. Although greater stress is now being laid on evolving proper land policies in all countries very few of them have so far postulated an increase in output and productivity as a firm objective. But as land reforms are more and more sought towards economic development and increased welfare, the problem of its influence on productivity and output assumes central importance.

Certain aspects of the economic impact of the K. L. R. Act of 1963, viz. capital formation and adoption of improved agricultural practices have been examined in the present survey. The enquiry on this aspect was limited to the above two parameters only because of the complexities involved in the direct method of assessing productivity. For our purpose, the extent to which capital formation and adoption of improved agricultural practices took place in fields resumed by the landlords or purchased by the tenants or for which atleast fixity of tenaue was obtained would provide a measure of the impact of the K. L. R. Act.

The average cost of permanent improvements per acre of land is given in Table 12.1.

TABLE 12.1

Average cost of permanent improvements per acre during 1964-66

Type of Land	Average cost of permanent improvements per acre during 1964-66								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Area im- proved (in '000 acres)	Average cost of permanent improvements per acre	Irrigation facilities	Land deve- lopment	Planting of perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residen- tial houses	Others	
1. Land resumed	0.3	185	27	46	..	..	..	27	
2. Ownership purchased by tenant	4.3	447	..	..	10	..	90	*	
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	212.5	349	8	16	12	*	64	*	

* insignificant.

Between the years 1964-66, some of the lands subjected to the influence of the K. L. R. Act of 1963 have been brought under certain permanent improvements like provision of irrigation facilities, land development, planting of perennial trees and construction of farm houses and residential houses. The area of lands resumed on which improvements have been made was rather small and formed only 11% of such lands. The improvements made on such lands amounted to about Rs. 185 per acre. A major part of this cost was incurred for providing irrigation facilities and land development.

The cost of Improvements made on lands of which ownership has been purchased by tenants came to Rs. 447 per acre. The extent of land so improved was 42% of all such lands. The interests of the new owners turned towards putting up some residential structures and planting of perennial trees.

The assurance of fixity of tenure provided by the law has brought about sizeable capital formation in agriculture. The lands so developed formed 12% of the total land for which fixity of tenure was obtained. The improvements brought on land by the tenants during the years 1964-66 on an average amounted to Rs. 349 per acre. Just as in the case of the lands of which ownership rights have been purchased the bulk of the expenditure was directed towards raising residential houses. There has been over all development of the land since the tenants improved the irrigation facilities, bunding and terracing of land and planting of perennial crops.

Evidently, those lands which were either purchased by the tenants or those for which fixity of tenure was obtained have been better developed than those resumed.

Improved Agricultural Practices:

The conditions relating to the adoption of improved agricultural practices on land are set out in Table 12.2.

TABLE 12.2

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

(Percentage acreages)

Type of land	Total area (acres in '000)		Improved seeds		Fertilizers		Pesticides		Improved implements	
	(1)	(2)	Started afresh	Intensified	Started afresh	Intensified	Started afresh	Intensified	Started afresh	Intensified
1. Land resumed	2.5			7						
2. Ownership purchased	10.2									
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	1809.8		3	1	2	3	3	3	(a)	(a)

(a) indicates negligible.

The impact of the Land Reforms Act of 1963 on agricultural practices has been very little in respect of the lands resumed or lands purchased by tenants. However, in the case of lands for which fixity of tenure has been obtained, the position is better. About 6% of such lands came under the use of fertilizers and pesticides and 4% under improved seeds since 1964. The area under improved agricultural implements is negligible.

Land above ceiling:

The K. L. R. Act 1963 lays down certain upper limits to the land in the possession of a family. This ceiling for a family consisting of not more than five members is twelve standard acres. When a family consists of more than five members, the twelve standard acres will be increased by one standard acre for each member in excess of five. The total extent of the area under a family however, is not to exceed twenty standard acres.

Every adult unmarried person who includes a divorced husband or a divorced wife is also eligible for twelve standard acres. Apparently whereas the ceiling is limited to the family of every married couple and their children and to every adult unmarried person, there is no overall ceiling placed on the landed property of a household. A household can possess any extent of land according to the number of family units of adult unmarried persons, the only limitation being separate ceiling placed on each.

In the Land Reforms Survey, some attempts have been made to estimate the surplus land available in the State in excess of the ceiling. The method of assessment comprised the following. All households with less than 12 ordinary acres were first exempted from the purview of the analysis as they are obviously below the ceiling. The rest of the households were examined for the purpose. Number of family units and additional unmarried individuals in each household, and area permissible for them were calculated. The area exempted from ceiling by way of plantations, private forests, cashew estates above 10 acres, pure arecanut and pepper garden above 5 acres, etc., was also separated. The results of the analysis are given below. Table 12.3 gives details of households with no excess land above the ceiling.

TABLE 12.3

Household with no excess land above ceiling limite (1966)

District	Households with no excess land above 15 acres						Households with no excess land					
	No.	Area (in '000 acres)	No. of households	No. of family units	Add. members	Area possessed (in '000 acres)	Total area	Exempted area	Not exempted area	Ordinary acres	Standard acres	Standard acres permissible
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
STATE	25437	820.8	21188	67487	8313	583.9	141.2	442.7	266.4	789.7		
Trivandrum	126	3.1	126	252	..	3.1	0.3	2.8	1.5	3.0		
Quilon	212	4.8	212	636	..	4.8	1.5	3.3	3.0	7.6		
Alleppey	982	55.6	882	3128	..	46.1	7.3	38.8	16.9	37.5		
Kottayam	6824	211.1	5694	15811	4579	167.6	65.1	102.5	64.1	194.3		
Ernakulam	1700	38.4	1013	6637	815	26.9	5.6	21.3	12.7	80.5		
Trichur	4436	115.5	4436	15846	996	115.5	13.7	101.8	58.1	194.6		
Palghat	3046	88.5	2351	8388	695	57.2	23.3	33.9	22.2	69.5		
Kozhikode	2148	65.5	1513	3802	..	33.8	..	33.8	28.3	45.6		
Cannanore	5963	238.3	4961	12987	1228	128.9	24.4	104.5	59.6	157.1		

Out of 24.79 lakh operational holdings in the State, households having land above 15 acres are only 0.25 lakhs (1%). About 83% of these households, though they possess holdings of 15 acres and above, do not have any excess land under the provisions of the law. The main reason for this is that the average number of family units (i. e., the number of married couples and adult unmarried persons) per household is about three and consequently these households are able to retain a much larger area than the ceiling. However, 24% of the households have got the benefit of exemption on account of plantations, private forests and cashew, pepper and arecanut estates.

Table 12.4 presents the estimates of excess land over the ceiling.

TABLE 12.4

Estimates of excess land above ceiling

Districts	No. of households with excess land	No. of family units	Additional members	Area possessed (in '000 acres)			Standard acres permissible	Excess land in standard acres	
				Total area	Exempted area	Ordinary acres			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	
STATE	4249	5647	3060	236.9	11.9	225.0	144.5	70.8	73.7
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	100	300	..	9.5	..	9.4	5.1	3.6	1.5
Kottayam	1130	1130	1130	43.5	..	43.5	22.2	14.7	7.5
Ernakulam	687	687	1374	11.5	..	11.5	11.0	9.6	1.4
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	695	695	556	31.3	1.2	30.1	21.3	8.9	12.4
Kozhikode	635	831	..	31.7	..	31.7	40.8	10.0	30.8
Cannanore	1002	2004	..	109.4	10.7	98.7	44.1	24.0	20.1

The total number of holdings with excess land in the State comes to 4249. This forms about 0.2% of the total operational holdings. As against 236.9 thousand acres possessed by them 11.9 thousand acres are exempted. The balance of 225.0 thousand acres (144.5 thousand standard acres) comes under the purview of the provisions regarding ceiling. With 5647 family units and 3060 additional members, the area permissible for the 4249 households is 70.8 thousand standard acres. The balance of 73.7 thousand standard acres (114.8 thousand ordinary acres) forms the excess land available in the State.

It can be seen that 42% of the surplus land is in Kozhikode district and as much as 86% in the Malabar region. Kottayam district accounts for 10%. The rest is shared equally by Alleppey and Ernakulam districts. Trivandrum, Quilon and Trichur do not have any excess land.

Between the households having no excess land and those having excess land, there is a striking difference with regard to the number of family units. The households with no excess land have on an average 3.2 family units per household as against 1.3 for the households with excess land. The average area per family unit has been 3.95 standard acres (6.56 ordinary acres) for the former and 25.59 standard acres (39.84 ordinary acres) for the latter. This is without taking into consideration the number of additional members in the household who are eligible for one acre of land each. On an average, the households without excess land have 12.57 standard acres (20.89 ordinary acres) while those with excess land have 34.01 standard acres (52.95 ordinary acres). The availability of excess land would have been still less had it not been for the smaller number of family units in the households with surplus land.

The total surplus land in the State on the basis of the K. L. R. Act comes to 1.15 lakh acres, i. e., about 2.5% of the total operational area. But this is difficult to be located for redistribution. The only way to do it is to prepare a record of rights of all land possessed by all families and unmarried adult persons in every household. This, however, is a difficult task involving huge expenditure and effort. Moreover, the minor children will soon attain majority whereby each one of them will become eligible for 12 standard acres instead of the one acre to which they were previously entitled. Apparently, the law may have to be suitably modified to enforce the ceiling for each household irrespective of the number of members.

PART—III
STATISTICAL TABLES
SCHEDULES

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TABLE I

Classification of households by type

District	No. of Households												
	Total	Landlords			Owner Cultivators			Tenants			Kudikidappu		
		Number	Average Income per household (Rs.)	Number	Average Income per household (Rs.)	Number	Average Income per household (Rs.)	Number	Average Income per household (Rs.)	Number		Average Income per household (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Trivandrum	272987	1491	3440	2717	241560	1543	605	963	4914	1724	22468	711	
Quilon	362696	1442	6360	3709	317880	1440	4228	727	11792	1424	22436	971	
Alleppey	348097	1496	7200	3577	197100	1562	19508	1353	31137	2177	92752	997	
Kottavam	206326	2087	3120	3815	123120	2135	..	..	85315	2420	34773	946
Ernakulam	306714	1788	9617	2668	109620	2028	..	..	133278	1984	54199	731
Trichur	221303	1526	7470	3538	13884	1177	..	..	163056	1604	36893	964
Paigbat	344345	1286	8062	4420	43180	1477	136510	889	134483	1532	22110	725	
Kozhikode	429484	1264	9016	3678	39960	1417	350925	1132	21384	2631	17199	726	
Cananore	292621	1610	11356	5636	70632	1285	103995	1459	66926	2007	40612	777	
State	2924575	1526	65641	4029	1147936	1601	615271	1127	652285	1853	343442	960	

TABLE 2

Distribution of households by type and income

KERALA STATE

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total (Nos.)	Landlords (Nos.)	Owner cultivators (Nos.)	Tenants Kudiyirippu (Nos.)	Others (Nos.)	Kudikidappu (Nos.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Below 1000	1239338	4885	437631	342976	208801	245045	
1000 - 1999	1012061	15009	446359	210988	253396	86309	
2000 - 2999	275709	15220	122630	30237	97590	10032	
3000 - 3999	152119	10624	76265	16720	47086	1424	
4000 - 4999	41965	3879	18082	7049	12323	632	
5000 - 5999	27185	3614	12123		11443		
6000 and above	76198	12410	34846	7301	21641		
Total	2824575	65641	1147936	615271	65228	343442	

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of households by type and income

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of Households				Kudikudiappu	
	Total (Nos.)	Landlords (Nos.)	Owner cultivator (Nos.)	Tenants (Kudiyiruppu No.)	(Others No.)	(Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1000	103132	720	83204	330	1890	16988
1000 - 1999	117954	720	110044	220	1764	5106
2000 - 2999	28725	800	26840	53	756	274
3000 - 3999	5974	480	5368	..	126	..
4000 - 4999	5591	160	5368	..	63	..
5000 - 5999	3193	320	2684	..	189	..
6000 & above	8418	240	8052	..	126	..
Total	272987	3440	241560	605	4914	22468

TABLE 2.2

Distribution of Households by type and income

QUILON DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of Households						
	Total (Nos.)	Landlords (Nos.)	Owner cultivator		Tenants		Kudikidappu (Nos.)
			(Nos.)	(Nos.)	Kudiyiruppu (No.)	Others (No.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Below 1000	181372	318	155408	3624	4958	17064	
1000 - 1999	117062	2332	105960	604	4690	3476	
2000 - 2999	27170	742	24724	..	1072	632	
3000 - 3999	23688	1060	21192	..	804	632	
4000 - 4999	844	212	..	..	..	632
5000 - 5999	3956	424	3532	..	..	..
6000 & above	8604	1272	7064	..	268	..	
Total	362696	6360	317880	4228	11792	22436	

TABLE 2.3

Distribution of households by type and income

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total Nos.	Landlords No.	Owner cultivators		Tenants		Kudikidappu No.
			(3)	(4)	Kudiyiruppu No.	Others No.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Below 1000	131457	500	67890	7056	4365	51646	
1000 - 1999	140624	1900	78840	10080	13968	35836	
2000 - 2999	40356	1300	26280	2268	5238	5270	
3000 - 3999	26200	1000	19710	252	5238	..	
4000 - 4999	1682	1100	..	..	582	..
5000 - 5999	3072	300	2190	..	582	..	
6000 & above	4076	1100	2190	252	1164	..	
Total	348097	7200	197100	19908	31137	92752	

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of households by type and income

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total Nos. (2)	Landlords No. (3)	Owner cultivators			Tenants	
			Owner cultivators No. (4)	Kudiyiruppu No. (5)	Others No. (6)	Kudikidappu No. (7)	
Below 1000	69644	..	28728	..	..	18080	22836
1000 - 1999	96137	1092	54720	..	..	29945	10380
2000 - 2999	31809	468	15048	..	..	15255	1038
3000 - 3999	17031	156	9576	..	..	6780	519
4000 - 4999	8765	468	5472	..	..	2825	..
5000 - 5999	7821	..	2736	..	..	5085	..
6000 & above	15121	936	6840	..	..	7345	..
Total	246328	3120	123120	..	..	85315	34773

TABLE 2.5

Distribution of households by type and income

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total No.	Landlords No.	Owner cultivators No.	Tenant			Kudikidappu No.
				Kudiyiruppu No.	Others No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Below 1000	145591	1141	43848	..	53586	47016	
1000 - 1999	93464	2119	40194	..	43968	7183	
2000 - 2999	28465	2608	7308	..	18549	..	
3000 - 3999	19285	1141	8526	..	9618	..	
4000 - 4999	5354	326	3654	..	1374	..	
5000 - 5999	2550	489	..	..	2061	..
6000 & above	12005	1793	6090	..	4122	..	
Total	306714	9617	109620	..	133278	54199	

TABLE 2.6

Distribution of households by type and income

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total No. (2)	Landlords No. (3)	Owner cultivator No. (4)	Tenants			Kudikidappu No. (7)
				Kudiyiruppu No. (5)	Others No. (6)		
Below 1000	89762	166	6586	..	57792	25218	
1000 - 1999	90416	1494	6408	..	72240	10274	
2000 - 2999	22349	1328	356	..	19264	1401	
3000 - 3999	8694	2324	178	..	6192		
4000 - 4999	2752	332	356	..	2064	..	
5000 - 5999	1684	996	..	..	688	..
6000 & above	5646	830	..	..	4816	..
Total	221303	7470	13884	..	163056	36893	

TABLE 2.7

Distribution of households by type and income

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total	Landlords	Owner cultivator	Tenants			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
				Kudiyiruppu No.	Others No.	Kudikidappu No.	
Below 1000	174174	..	18415	91542	45323	18894	
1000 - 1999	116860	2085	13335	41756	56468	3216	
2000 - 2999	32374	2224	7620	3212	19318	..	
3000 - 3999	10030	695	1905	..	7430	..	
4000 - 4999	4659	417	1270	..	2972	..	
5000 - 5999	2646	417	..	..	2229	..	
6000 & above	3602	2224	635	..	743	..	
Total	344345	8062	43180	136510	134483	22110	

TABLE 2.8

Distribution of households by type and income

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total No.	Land lords No.	Owner cultivator		Tenants		Kudikidappu No.
			No.	No.	Kudiyiruppu No.	Others No.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Below 1000	224225	1372	13932	191839	3159	13923	
1000 - 1999	151656	1764	11352	126333	9477	2730	
2000 - 2999	25100	2744	4644	14037	3402	273	
3000 - 3999	14311	1764	..	9358	2916	273	
4000 - 4999	6090	196	..	4679	1215	..	
5000 - 5999	..	..	..	..	..	..
6000 & above	8102	1176	1032	4679	1215	..	
Total	429484	9016	30960	350925	21384	17199	

TABLE 2.9

Distribution of households by type and income

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Income Group (Rs.)	No. of households						
	Total No.	Land lords No.	Owner cultivator No.	Tenants			Kudikidappu No.
				Kudiyirippu No.	Others No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Below 1000	119981	668	19620	48585	19648	31460	
1000 - 1999	87888	1503	25506	31995	20876	8008	
2000 - 2999	39361	3006	9810	10665	14736	1144	
3000 - 3999	26906	2004	9810	7110	7982	..	
4000 - 4999	6228	668	1962	2370	1228	..	
5000 - 5999	2263	668	981	..	614	..	
6000 & above	9994	2839	2943	2370	1842	..	
Total	292621	11356	70632	103095	66926	40612	

TABLE 3

Percentage distribution of household by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holding

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (Acres)	No. of households										
	Total (Percentages)		Landlords (Percentages)		Owner cultivators (Percentages)		Tenants (Percentages)		Others		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Others
Below 1.00	30	70	21	79	25	75	44	56	23	77	
1.00-2.50	50	50	45	55	46	54	64	36	46	54	
2.50-5.00	70	31	73	27	80	20	70	30	63	37	
5.00-10.00	74	26	79	21	76	24	67	33	73	27	
10.00-15.00	82	18	71	29	88	12	50	50	81	16	
15.00-20.00	81	19	73	27	..	100	..	..	95	5	
20.00-25.00	78	22	89	11	..	..	..	..	72	28	
25.00 & above	90	19	87	13	100	..	..	..	90	10	
Total	42	58	58	42	37	63	50	50	44	56	
No. of Households (Actual)	1053133	1425741	36647	26735	420726	727210	308789	306482	286971	365314	
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	612481	93166	32968	3118	273349	55459	105018	1008	201151	33581	

TABLE 3.1

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holdings

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households											
	Total (Percentages)			Landlords (Percentages)			Owner cultivators (Percentages)			Tenants (Percentages)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Others	
Below 1.00	21	79*	39	61	21	79	18	82	25	75		
1.00-2.50	50	50	60	40	50	50	..	..	39	61	
2.50-5.00	98	2	75	25	100	..	..	..	87	13	
5.00-10.00	38	62	100	..	33	67	..	..	75	25	
10.00-15.00	97	3	50	50	100	..	..	..	100	..	
15.00-20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
20.00-25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	
Total	34	66	55	45	33	67	18	82	56	44		
No of households (actual)	85242	165471	1840	1600	90520	161040	116	495	2772	2142		
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	43182	9384	1040	80	40260	8052	55	..	1827	252		

* Includes 274 households under the category 'Kudikidappu'.

TABLE 3.2

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holdings

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households						Tenants (Percentages)				
	Total (Percentages)		Landlord (Percentages)		Owner cultivators (Percentages)		Kudiyiruppu				
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1)	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	
Below 1.00	35	65	15	85	36	64	..	100	63	37	
1.00-2.50	55	45	33	67	54	46	..	100	79	21	
2.50-5.00	83	17	75	25	86	14	..	..	67	33
5.00-10.00	81	19	92	8	80	20	..	..	86	14
10.00-15.00	100	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
15.00-20.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00-25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	48	52	59	41	48	52	..	100	73	27	
No. of households (actuals)	163950	176310	3498	2862	151876	166004	..	4228	8576	3216	
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	123390	7706	2862	106	113024	7064	..	..	7504	536

TABLE 3.3

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holding

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	Number of households											
	Size of operational holding (acres)	Total (Percentages)		Landlords (Percentages)		Owner cultivator (Percentages)		Tenants (Percentages)		Others		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others
Below 1.00	21	79	24	76	20	80	16	84	38	62		
1.00-2.50	39	61	35	65	33	67	33	67	58	42		
2.50-5.00	76	24	90	10	75	25	..	..	79	21		
5.00-10.00	75	25	92	8	..	..	..	..	60	40		
10.00-15.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..		
15.00-20.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00-25.00	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..		
25.00 & above	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..		
Total	30	70	55	45	27	73	20	80	52	48		
No. of households (actuals)	76688	178657	3800	3400	52560	144540	4032	15876	16296	14841		
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	57197	29008	3500	1000	39420	24090	1764	1008	12513	2910		

TABLE 3.4

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holding

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households											
	Total (Percentages)			Landlords (Percentages)			Owner cultivators (Percentages)			Tenants (Percentages)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Others	
Below 1.00	26	74	33	67	27	73	..	..	..	24	76
1.00-2.50	48	52	100	..	50	50	..	..	..	43	57
2.50-5.00	75	25	50	50	75	25	..	..	..	75	25
5.00-10.00	82	18	33	67	90	10	..	..	..	75	25
10.00-15.00	73	27	..	..	50	50	..	..	..	88	12
15.00-20.00	93	7	75	25	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
20.00-25.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	87	13	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	80	20
Total	47	53	65	35	46	54	..	..	..	49	51
No. of households (actuals)	99770	111785	1872	1248	56088	67032	..	..	..	41810	43505
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	74396	12163	1716	..	41040	8208	..	..	..	31640	3955

TABLE 3.5

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holdings

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households										
	Total (percentages)		Landlords (percentages)		Owner cultivators (Percentages)		Tenants (Percentages)		Others		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 1.00	8	92	10	90	7	93	..	..	8	92	..
1.00-2.50	27	73	22	78	25	75	..	..	28	72	..
2.50-5.00	44	56	40	60	..	100	..	..	54	46	..
5.00-10.00	49	51	46	54	67	33	..	..	36	64	..
10.00-15.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
15.00-20.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
20.00-25.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Total	19	81	31	69	12	88	..	..	23	77	..
No. of households (actual)	47084	205431	2771	6846	13398	96222	..	..	30915	102363	..
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture.	34648	9795	2608	489	7308	2436	..	..	24732	6870	..

TABLE 3.6

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holdings

TRICHUR DISTRICT:

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Number of households																			
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)
		Total (percentages)	Landlords (percentages)	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Owner cultivators (Percentages)	Tenants (percentages)	Kudiyirippu	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others
Below 1.00	26	14	74	86	24	76	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
1.00-2.50	51	33	49	67	67	33	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
2.50-5.00	66	90	34	10	67	33	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
5.00-10.00	84	88	16	12	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
10.00-15.00	67	40	33	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
15.00-20.00	90	50	10	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00-25.00	45	..	55	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
25.00 & above	86	67	14	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42	56	58	44	32	68	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
No. of households (actual)	76712	4150	107698	3320	4450	9434	..	..	..	..	..	68112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94944
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture.	48420	3984	10308	830	1780	534	..	..	..	..	..	42656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8944

TABLE 3.7

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holdings

PALGHAT DISTRICT:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households																								
	Total (Percentages)			Landlord (Percentages)			Owner cultivators (Percentages)			Tenants (Percentages)															
	Agriculture	Others	(1)	Agriculture	Others	(2)	Agriculture	Others	(3)	Kudiyirippu	Others	(4)	Agriculture	Others	(5)	Agriculture	Others	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Below 1.00	38	62	20	80	33	67	43	57	26	74															
1.00-2.50	39	61	57	43	20	80	50	50	41	59															
2.50-5.00	61	39	86	14	67	33	..	..	59	41														
5.00-10.00	87	13	78	22	100	..	..	..	86	14														
10.00-15.00	96	4	60	40	100	..	..	..	86	14														
15.00-20.00	30	70	100	..	100	100	..	..	100	..														
20.00-25.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..								
25.00-& above	91	9	83	17	..	..	..	..	..	..									
Total	45	55	65	35	38	62	44	56	48	52															
No. of households (actual)	144973	177262	5143	2919	16510	26670	59422	77088	63898	70585															
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture.	63431	6996	..	417	8890	635	4818	..	44580	5944															

TABLE 3.8
Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holdings

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households																			
	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)		(10)		(11)	
	Total (percentages)		Landlords (percentages)		Owner cultivators (Percentages)		Tenants (percentages)		Others		Kudiyirippu		Others		Agriculture		Others		Agriculture	
Below 1.00	46	54	20	80	34	66	47	53	14	86										
1.00-2.50	63	37	50	50	47	53	63	37	92	8										
2.50-5.00	73	27	75	25	83	17	71	29	76	24										
5.00-10.00	82	18	83	17	67	33	..	..	88	12										
10.00-15.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..										
15.00-20.00	47	53	67	33	..	..	..	..	..	100										
20.00-25.00	64	36	100	..	..	..	..	..	50	50										
25.00 & above	69	31	50	51	..	..	..	..	100	..										
Total	54	46	67	33	45	55	53	47	77	23										
No. of households (actual)	223692	188593	6076	2940	13932	17028	187160	163765	16524	4860										
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	119656	1198	5096	196	10836	516	88901	..	14823	486										

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT:

TABLE 3.9

Percentage distribution of households by type, means of livelihood and size of operational holding

CANNANORE DISTRICT:

Size of operational holding (acres)	Number of households										
	Total (percentages)			Landlords (percentages)			Owner cultivators (percentages)			Tenants (percentages)	
	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others	Agriculture	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 1.00	42	58	30	70	36	64	45	55	45	55	
1.00 - 2.50	55	45	47	53	30	70	73	27	57	43	
2.50 - 5.00	65	35	71	29	86	14	67	33	57	43	
5.00 - 10.00	77	23	100	..	100	..	67	33	67	33	
10.00 - 15.00	55	45	67	33	100	..	50	..	40	60	
15.00 - 20.00	84	16	60	40	..	..	..	..	100	..
20.00 - 25.00	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
25.00 & above	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	54	46	69	31	44	56	56	44	57	43	
No. of households (actual)	135374	116635	7849	3507	31392	39240	58065	45030	38068	28858	
No. of families with members actually engaged in agriculture	48161	7608	7014	..	10791	3924	9480	..	20876	3684	

TABLE 4

Category-wise composition of ownership holdings according to size Landlords

Size of owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of holdings		Area in acres								proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)		
	Without leasedout land		Owned and possessed				Leased out						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
Below 1.00	7725	..	7725	234	2106	2340	1428	1182	2610	1662	3288	4950	52.73
1.00-2.50	15236	..	15236	2619	12099	14718	5927	5308	11235	8546	17407	25953	43.29
2.50-5.00	12405	..	12405	6697	18128	24825	13684	7432	21116	20381	25560	45941	45.96
5.00-10.00	10531	..	10531	14140	31251	45391	20723	9480	30203	34863	40731	75594	39.95
10.00-15.00	5181	..	5181	8540	21792	30332	15608	18277	33885	24148	40069	64217	52.77
15.00-20.00	3842	..	3842	8788	26772	35560	14203	14867	29070	22991	41639	64630	44.98
20.00-25.00	2193	..	2193	7630	19755	27385	10313	11103	21416	17943	30858	48801	43.88
25.00 & above	8528	..	8528	43813	235273	279086	174113	477469	651582	217926	712742	930668	70.01
Total	65641	..	65641	92461	367176	459637	255999	545118	801117	348460	912294	1260754	63.55

TABLE 5

Category-wise composition of ownership holdings according to size Owner cultivators

Size of ownership holdings of each household (acres)	No. of holdings	Area in acres										Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)	
		Without leased out land		With leased out land		Owned and possessed		Leased out		Total			
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
Below 1.00	..	746768	746768	16415	260270	276685	..	..	..	16415	260270	276685	..
1.00-2.50	..	247623	247623	40762	330757	371519	..	..	..	40762	330757	371519	..
2.50-5.00	..	85103	85103	52603	254876	307479	..	..	..	52603	254876	307479	..
5.00-10.00	..	55236	55236	40624	340929	381553	..	..	..	40624	340929	381553	..
10.00-15.00	..	11203	11203	10443	119672	130115	..	..	..	10443	119672	130115	..
15.00-20.00	..	635	635	9366	2629	11995	..	..	..	9366	2629	11995	..
20.00-25.00
25.00 & above	..	1368	1368	..	57360	57360	..	..	..	..	57360	57360	..
Total	..	1147936	1147936	170213	1366493	1536706	..	..	..	170213	1366493	1536706	..

TABLE 6

Category-wise composition of ownership holdings according to size Kudiyirippa tenants

Size of owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of holdings		Area in acres								proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)		
	With leasedout land	Without leasedout land	Owned and possessed				Leased out						
			Wet	Dry	Total	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
below 1.00	..	16778	16778	290	3113	3403	..	..	..	290	3113	3403	..
1.00-2.50	..	1411	1411	955	872	1827	..	..	..	955	872	1827	..
2.50-5.00
5.00-10.00
10.00-15.00
15.00-20.00
20.00-25.00
25.00 & above
Total	..	18189	18189	1245	3985	5230	..	..	..	1245	3985	5230	..

TABLE 7

Category-wise composition of ownership holdings according to size Tenant other than Kudiyrippu

Size of owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of holdings		Area in acres										proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)
	With leasedout land	Without leasedout land	Owned and possessed					Leased out					
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)
Below 1.00	..	131486	131486	10927	51617	62544	..	..	..	10927	51617	62544	..
1.00-2.50	..	72991	72991	22412	88465	110877	..	..	..	22412	88465	110877	..
2.50-5.00	..	37234	37234	35913	91544	127457	..	..	..	35913	91544	127457	..
5.00-10.00	..	21975	21975	25488	119217	144706	..	..	..	25488	119217	144706	..
10.00-15.00	..	6284	6284	13996	63706	77702	..	..	..	13996	63706	77702	..
15.00-20.00	..	614	614	..	9512	9512	..	..	..	..	9512	9512	..
20.00-25.00	..	1252	1252	5496	21656	27152	..	..	..	5496	21656	27152	..
25.00 & above	..	291	291	15973	16837	32810	..	..	..	15973	16837	32810	..
Total	..	272127	272127	130205	462554	592759	..	..	..	130205	462554	592759	..

TABLE 8

Category-wise composition of ownership holdings according to size Kudlyirippu

Size of owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of holdings		Area in acres										proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)	
	With leasedout land (2)	Without leasedout land (3)	Owned and possessed		Leased out		Total		Wet		Dry			Total
			Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Below 1.00	..	274	274	184	..	184	..	..	..	184	..	184	..
1.00-2.50	
2.50-5.00	
5.00-10.00	
10.00-15.00	
15.00-20.00	
20.00-25.00	
25.00 & above	
Total	..	274	274	184	..	184	..	..	..	184	..	184	..

TABLE 9

Category-wise composition of operational holdings according to size Landlords

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		Total
							Wet	Dry	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	943	12905	13848	1.29	0.10	1.89	519	5771	6281
1.00 - 2.50	2118	11876	13994	2.13	0.07	2.21	3095	16939	20034
2.50 - 5.00	3398	6930	10328	3.00	0.47	3.47	8283	20615	28898
5.00 - 10.00	4359	7474	11833	4.66	0.52	5.18	18734	45064	63798
10.00 - 15.00	1664	2494	4158	5.56	2.18	7.74	10565	27521	38086
15.00 - 20.00	1126	2000	3126	5.57	1.74	7.31	10934	27189	38123
20.00 - 25.00	607	964	1571	7.91	1.58	9.49	8938	21593	30531
25.00 & above	2036	2488	4524	7.09	1.22	8.31	31402	202484	233886
Total	16251	47131	63382	3.45	0.57	4.02	92461	367176	459637

TABLE 9—(Contd.)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)								Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 (%)
	Leased in				Total				
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total	Area per fragment	(16)	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(18)
Below 1.00	..	400	400	510	6171	6681	0.35	5.99	5.99
1.00 - 2.50	838	1795	2623	3933	18724	22657	0.73	11.58	11.58
1.50 - 5.00	3172	4557	7729	11455	25172	36627	1.02	21.10	21.10
5.00 - 10.00	9342	10220	19562	28076	55284	83360	1.36	23.47	23.47
10.00 - 15.00	2790	8962	11752	13355	36483	49838	1.55	23.58	23.58
15.00 - 20.00	6204	8767	14971	17138	35956	53094	2.32	28.20	28.20
20.00 - 25.00	3291	865	4156	12229	22458	34687	2.33	11.98	11.98
25.00 & above	11147	27368	38515	42549	229852	272401	7.24	14.14	14.14
Total	36784	62924	99708	129245	430100	559345	2.19	17.83	17.83

TABLE 10

Category-wise composition of operational holdings according to size Owner cultivators

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (acres)	No. of holdings		No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)			
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		
							Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	..	746768	746768	1.25	0.04	1.29	16415	260270	276685
1.00 - 2.50	..	247623	247623	1.90	0.17	2.07	40762	330757	371519
2.50 - 5.00	..	85103	85103	2.66	0.34	3.00	52602	254876	307478
5.00 - 10.00	..	55236	55236	2.43	0.24	2.67	40625	340929	381554
10.00 - 15.00	..	11203	11203	4.61	0.12	4.73	10443	119672	130115
15.00 - 20.00	..	635	635	2.00	..	2.00	9366	2629	11995
20.00 - 25.00
25.00 & above	..	1368	1368	5.00	..	5.00	..	57360	57360
Total	..	1147936	1147936	1.50	0.10	1.69	170213	1366493	1536706

TABLE 10—(Contd.)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)								Area per fragment of col. 13 to col. 16 (%)	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 (%)
	Leased in				Total					
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)	Total (17)	(18)		
Below 1.00	16415	260270	276685	0.29	..	..
1.00 - 2.50	40762	330757	371519	0.72	..	..
2.50 - 5.00	52602	254876	307478	1.20	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	40625	340929	381554	2.59	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	10443	119672	130115	2.45	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	9366	2629	11995	9.44	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	
25.00 & above	57360	57360	8.99	..	..
Total	170213	1366493	1536706	0.79	..	..

TABLE 11

Category-wise composition of operational holdings according to size Kudiyirippu tenants

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		Total
							Wet	Dry	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	438318	..	438318	1.03	0.05	1.08	219	2448	2667
1.00 - 2.50	127610	..	127610	1.19	0.02	1.21	1026	1537	2563
2.50 - 5.00	43418	..	43418	1.38	0.08	1.46	..	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	3555	..	3555	1.00	1.67	2.67	..	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	2370	..	2370	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	615271	..	615271	1.09	0.06	1.15	1245	3985	5230

TABLE 11—(Contd.)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)								Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 (%)
	Leased in				Total				
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total	Area per fragment	Total	
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Below 1.00	1203	161588	162791	1422	164036	165458	0.35	165458	98.39
1.00 - 2.50	9379	175813	185192	10405	177350	187755	1.21	187755	98.63
2.50 - 5.00	15227	128709	143936	15227	128709	143936	2.26	143936	100.00
5.00 - 10.00	4586	21057	25643	4586	21057	25643	2.70	25643	100.00
10.00 - 15.00	..	28499	28499	..	28499	28499	6.01	28499	100.00
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30395	515666	546061	31640	519651	551291	0.78	551291	99.05

TABLE 12

Category-wise composition of operational holdings according to size Tenants other than kudiyirippu

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (acres)	No. of holdings		No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)			
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	280816	..	280816	1.22	0.09	1.31	2612	13477	16089
1.00 - 2.50	158395	..	158395	2.10	0.27	2.37	10004	51647	61651
2.50 - 5.00	111369	..	111369	3.24	0.40	4.73	35013	92737	127750
5.00 - 10.00	68118	..	68118	3.86	0.50	4.36	33109	137070	170179
10.00 - 15.00	19374	..	19374	4.18	1.34	5.52	18741	68655	87396
15.00 - 20.00	5292	..	5292	5.51	0.49	6.00	4298	33735	38033
20.00 - 25.00	3381	..	3381	3.45	0.70	4.15	4594	18629	23223
25.00 & above	5540	..	5540	3.57	1.52	5.09	21834	46604	68438
Total	652285	..	652285	2.21	0.30	2.51	130205	462554	592759

TABLE 12--(Contd.)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)								Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 (%)
	Leased in				Total					
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry			Total
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
Below 1.00	16884	78741	95625	19496	92218	111714	0.30	85.60		
1.00 - 2.50	80692	118944	199636	90696	170591	261287	0.70	76.40		
2.50 - 5.00	136617	134288	270905	171630	227025	398655	0.96	67.95		
5.00 - 10.00	167581	129337	296918	200690	266407	467097	1.57	63.57		
10.00 - 15.00	70313	80749	151062	89054	149404	238458	2.23	63.35		
15.00 - 20.00	22012	25867	47879	26310	59602	85912	2.71	55.73		
20.00 - 25.00	17353	35056	52409	21947	53685	75632	5.39	69.29		
25.00 & above	113850	47435	161285	135684	94039	229723	8.14	70.21		
Total	625302	650417	1275719	755507	1112971	1868478	1.14	68.28		

TABLE 13

Category-wise composition of operational holding according to size Kudikidappa

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		
							Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	..	274	274	1.00	..	1.00	184	..	184
1.00 - 2.50
2.50 - 5.00
5.00 - 10.00
10.00 - 15.00
15.00 - 20.00
20.00 - 25.00
25.00 & above
Total	..	274	274 ¹	1.00	..	1.00	184	..	184

TABLE 13--(Contd.)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)								Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 (%)	
	Leased in				Total						
	Wet	Dry	Total	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			(16)	(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	184	..	..	184	..	184	..	..
1.00 - 2.50
2.50 - 5.00
5.00 - 10.00
10.00 - 15.00
15.00 - 20.00
20.00 - 25.00
25.00 & above
Total	184	..	..	184	..	184	..	..

TABLE 14
Landlords with all their leased out—District-wise
(area in acres)

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	State		Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 1.00	748	192	80	26	212	98	300	40	156	28
1.00 - 2.50	621	1047	..	..	106	159	..	..	156	234
2.50 - 5.00	408	1825	..	..	106	482	..	..	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	326	3840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	156	2652	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	2652
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2259	9556	80	26	424	739	300	40	468	2914

TABLE 14—(Contd.)

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Ernakulam		Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Below 1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.00 - 2.50	163	360	..	..	..	..	196	294	..	..
2.50 - 5.00	163	717	166	747	139	626	..	..	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	326	3840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	652	4917	166	747	139	626	196	294	..	..

TABLE 15

Tenants depending entirely on leased in land—District-wise

(area in acres)

Size of operational holding (acres)	State		Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Below 1.00	655619	240971	252	161	268	48	8862	3166	28815	9984
1.00 - 2.50	209099	318692	189	330	..	..	2055	2659	5085	8091
2.50 - 5.00	76323	257342	189	705	..	..	..	..	1695	5780
5.00 - 10.00	25519	168932	63	324	..	..	..	..	1130	6384
10.00 - 15.00	8075	91957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	688	12006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	1174	28039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	976497	1117939	693	1520	268	48	10917	5825	36725	30239

TABLE 15---(Contd.)

Size of operational holding (acres)	Ernakulam		Trichur		Palghat		Kozhikode		Cannanore	
	No. (12)	Area (13)	No. (14)	Area (15)	No. (16)	Area (17)	No. (18)	Area (19)	No. (20)	Area (21)
Below 1.00	63294	19394	92192	28352	169705	56149	230486	102419	61835	21298
1.00 - 2.50	8244	12366	19952	32164	44820	69571	93032	137202	35722	56309
2.50 - 5.00	2061	7248	8256	29123	14117	47916	36884	118909	13121	47761
5.00 - 10.00	..	..	7568	46474	10402	72970	2187	14036	4169	28744
10.00 - 15.00	..	..	1376	14214	3715	42619	..	..	2984	35124
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	688	12006	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	688	17104	..	..	486	10935	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73509	39008	130720	179437	242759	289225	363075	383401	117831	189236

TABLE 16

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

KERALA STATE

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>	<i>Total area (acres)</i>	<i>Average area per holding (acres)</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in Agriculture</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 1.00	1480024	560722	0.38	209363
1.00 - 2.50	547622	843218	1.54	258870
2.50 - 5.00	250218	886696	3.54	209423
5.00 - 10.00	138742	957654	6.90	147955
10.00 - 15.00	37105	446910	12.04	47728
15.00 - 20.00	9053	151001	16.68	8713
20.00 - 25.00	4952	110319	22.28	4636
25.00 & above	11432	559484	48.94	17915
Total	2479148	4516004	1.82	998603

TABLE 16.1

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

(1) Size of operational holdings (acres)	(2) No. of holdings	(3) Total area (acres)	(4) Average area per holding (acres)	(5) No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
Below 1.00	167051	64576	0.39	13841
1.00 - 2.50	56644	84803	1.50	28047
2.50 - 5.00	15189	57283	3.77	11904
5.00 - 10.00	8796	58148	6.61	6129
10.00 - 15.00	2907	35035	12.05	2827
15.00 - 20.00	63	1093	17.35	63
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	63	1963	31.16	126
Total	250713	302901	1.21	62937

TABLE 16.2

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings (2)	Total area (acres) (3)	Average area per holding (acres) (4)	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture (5)
Below 1.00	195197	75491	0.39	57796
1.00 - 2.50	90965	129563	1.42	43486
2.50 - 5.00	29636	109703	3.70	25546
5.00 - 10.00	19870	143816	7.24	23324
10.00 - 15.00	3956	40629	10.27	7382
15.00 - 20.00	106	1638	15.45	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	106	3154	29.75	106
Total	339836	503994	1.48	157640

TABLE 16.3

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>	<i>Total area (acres)</i>	<i>Average area per holding (acres)</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 1.00	185904	66015	0.41	43907
1.00 - 2.50	42419	68135	1.57	22293
2.50 - 5.00	22594	83978	3.72	23076
5.00 - 10.00	2755	20568	7.07	3537
10.00 - 15.00	391	4951	11.98	391
15.00 - 20.00	200	3453	17.26	200
20.00 - 25.00	291	6510	22.37	291
25.00 and above	491	45636	78.81	882
Total	255045	299246	1.17	94577

TABLE 16.4

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average area per holding (acres)	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
Below 1.00		97623	37069	0.38	13925
1.00 - 2.50		49120	84219	1.71	29337
2.50 - 5.00		24816	83424	3.29	27069
5.00 - 10.00		25448	175188	6.88	26028
10.00 - 15.00		7256	93826	12.93	8148
15.00 - 20.00		2319	37614	16.22	2728
20.00 - 25.00		156	3290	21.09	156
25.00 and above		4349	170242	34.64	6282
Total		211087	684872	3.22	107673

TABLE 16.5

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>	<i>Total area (acres)</i>	<i>Average area per household</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 1.00	166370	56421	0.34	7047
1.00 - 2.50	38691	61529	1.59	14122
2.50 - 5.00	23146	84567	3.65	19818
5.00 - 10.00	19045	129769	6.81	9972
10.00 - 15.00	2911	38003	13.05	1700
15.00 - 20.00	850	14051	16.53	163
20.00 - 25.00	163	3909	23.98	163
25.00 and above	687	20404	29.70	687
Total	251863	408653	1.62	53672

TABLE 16.6

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

TRICHUR DISTRICT	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>	<i>Total area (acres)</i>	<i>Average area per holding (acres)</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture</i>
	Below 1.00	109206	34931	0.32	9810
	1.00 - 2.50	29928	47792	1.60	19254
	2.50 - 5.00	21992	78321	3.56	24388
	5.00 - 10.00	15266	102356	6.70	23000
	10.00 - 15.00	3582	40484	11.30	5148
	15.00 - 20.00	1708	28779	16.85	3606
	20.00 - 25.00	1542	35010	22.70	688
	25.00 and above	1186	51753	43.64	1352
	Total	184410	419426	2.27	87256

TABLE 16.7

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

PALGHAT DISTRICT	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>	<i>Total area (acres)</i>	<i>Average area per holding (acres)</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture</i>
	Below 1.00	204020	71347	0.35	12048
	1.00 - 2.50	59060	93159	1.58	15368
	2.50 - 5.00	30045	103054	3.43	23219
	5.00 - 10.00	18759	129450	6.90	31205
	10.00 - 15.00	7166	85929	11.99	14488
	15.00 - 20.00	913	16507	18.08	417
	20.00 - 25.00	556	12985	23.35	556
	25.00 and above	1577	58978	37.40	3202
	Total	322096	571409	1.77	100503

TABLE 16.8

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

<i>Size of operational holdings (acres)</i>	<i>No. of holdings</i>	<i>Total area (acres)</i>	<i>Average area per holding (acres)</i>	<i>No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 1.00	248464	111848	0.48	41999
1.00 - 2.50	106497	157501	1.48	76250
2.50 - 5.00	45679	149907	3.28	31719
5.00 - 10.00	7788	50948	6.54	9020
10.00 - 15.00	1513	18985	12.55	2634
15.00 - 20.00	831	13910	16.74	588
20.00 - 25.00	682	15335	22.49	439
25.00 and above	635	36238	57.07	1270
Total	412089	554672	1.35	163919

TABLE 16.9

Distribution of operational holdings according to size

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	(1)	No. of holdings (2)	Total area (acres) (3)	Average area per holding (acres) (4)	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture (5)
Below 1.00		106189	43024	0.41	2990
1.00 - 2.50		74298	116516	1.57	16703
2.50 - 5.00		37121	136459	3.68	22684
5.00 - 10.00		21015	147411	7.01	15740
10.00 - 15.00		7423	89069	12.00	5010
15.00 - 20.00		2063	33956	16.46	948
20.00 - 25.00		1562	33280	21.31	2343
25.00 and above		2338	171116	73.19	4008
Total		252009	770831	3.06	70426

TABLE 17

Composition of operational holdings according to size

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			
	(1)	(2) With leased in land	(3) Without leased in land	(4) Total	(5) Within the village	(6) Outside the village	(7) Total
Below 1.00		720077	759947	1480024	1.18	0.05	1.23
1.00 - 2.50		288123	259499	547622	1.80	0.16	1.96
2.50 - 5.00		158185	92033	250218	2.71	0.37	3.08
5.00 - 10.00		76032	62710	138742	3.28	0.43	3.71
10.00 - 15.00		23408	13697	37105	4.32	0.98	5.30
15.00 - 20.00		6418	2635	9053	5.28	0.89	6.17
20.00 - 25.00		3988	964	4952	4.86	0.98	5.84
25.00 and above		7576	3856	11432	5.13	1.22	6.35
Total		1283807	1195341	2479148	1.68	0.15	1.83

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TABLE 17---(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment acres	Proportion of col. 13 to 16 (%)			
	Owned		Leased in		Total						
	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry			Total		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	19940	281966	301906	18087	240729	258816	38027	522695	560722	0.31	46.16
1.00 - 2.50	54887	400880	455767	90909	296542	387451	145796	697422	843218	0.78	45.95
2.50 - 5.00	95898	368228	464126	155016	267554	422570	250914	635782	886696	1.15	47.66
5.00 - 10.00	92468	523063	615531	181509	160614	342123	273977	683677	957654	1.86	35.73
10.00 - 15.00	39749	215848	255597	73103	115210	191313	112852	334058	446910	2.27	42.81
15.00 - 20.00	24598	63553	88151	28216	34634	62850	52814	98187	151001	2.70	41.62
20.00 - 25.00	13532	40222	53754	20644	35921	56565	34176	76143	110319	3.81	51.27
25.00 and above	53236	306448	359684	124997	74803	199800	178233	381251	559484	7.70	35.71
Total	394308	2200208	2594516	692481	1229007	1921488	1086789	3429215	4516004	1.00	42.55

TABLE 17.

Composition of operational holdings according to size

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		Total
							Wet	Dry	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	1613	165438	167051	1.41	0.04	1.45	4038	60117	64155
1.00 - 2.50	1764	54880	56644	2.62	0.34	2.96	10644	72541	83185
2.50 - 5.00	1449	13740	15189	2.38	0.56	2.94	4606	50581	55187
5.00 - 10.00	584	8212	8796	2.91	0.63	3.54	2120	54983	57103
10.00 - 15.00	63	2844	2907	7.65	0.38	8.03	122	34321	34443
15.00 - 20.00	63	..	63	4.00	1.00	5.00	6..	257	263
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	63	..	63	7.00	..	7.00	..	592	592
Total	5599	245114	250713	1.87	0.16	2.03	21536	273392	294928

TABLE 17.1—(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Below 1.00	73	348	421	4111	60465	64576	0.27	0.65
1.00 - 2.50	314	1304	1618	10958	73845	84803	0.51	1.91
2.50 - 5.00	685	1411	2096	5291	51992	57283	1.28	3.66
5.00 - 10.00	205	840	1045	2325	55823	58148	1.87	1.80
10.00 - 15.00	88	504	592	210	34825	35035	1.50	1.69
15.00 - 20.00	260	570	830	266	827	1093	3.47	75.94
20.00 - 25.00								
25.00 and above	389	982	1371	389	1574	1963	4.45	69.84
Total	2014	5959	7973	23550	279351	302901	0.59	2.63

TABLE 17.2

Composition of operational holdings according to size

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	6623	188574	195197	1.34	0.02	1.36	4925	69824	74749
1.00 - 2.50	5243	85722	90965	1.92	0.13	2.05	9650	117125	126775
2.50 - 5.00	3216	26420	29636	3.28	0.28	3.56	14133	92150	106283
5.00 - 10.00	938	18932	19870	2.19	0.24	2.43	9454	133415	142869
10.00 - 15.00	..	3956	3956	3.92	0.16	4.08	5754	34875	40629
15.00 - 20.00	..	106	106	5.00	..	5.00	404	1234	1638
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	..	106	106	1.00	..	1.00	477	2677	3154
Total	16020	323816	339836	1.74	0.09	1.83	44797	451300	496097

TABLE 17.2--(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)			(17)	(18)
(1)								
Below 1.00	305	437	742	5230	70261	75491	0.28	0.98
1.00 - 2.50	1707	1081	2788	11357	118206	129563	0.70	2.15
2.50 - 5.00	2255	1165	3420	16388	93315	109703	1.04	3.12
5.00 - 10.00	509	438	947	9963	133853	143816	2.98	0.66
10.00 - 15.00	..	..	..	5754	34875	40629	2.52	..
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	404	1234	1638	3.09	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	..	..	..	477	2677	3154	2.98	..
Total	4776	3121	7897	49573	454421	503994	0.81	1.57

TABLE 17.3

Composition of operational holdings according to size

ADLEPPY DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	30504	155400	185904	1.28	0.06	1.34	1392	53302	57694
1.00 - 2.50	14439	27980	42419	2.71	0.03	2.74	16154	40844	57048
2.50 - 5.00	4374	18220	22594	3.68	0.40	4.08	26604	49548	76152
5.00 - 10.00	1655	1100	2755	5.97	1.16	7.13	5818	6848	12666
10.00 - 15.00	291	100	391	8.28	.	8.28	1212	936	2148
15.00 - 20.00	100	100	200	8.00	1.00	9.00	2170	821	2991
20.00 - 25.00	291	.	291	4.00	1.00	5.00	2028	1281	3309
25.00 and above	491	.	491	13.09	3.98	17.07	20882	19182	40064
Total	52145	202900	255045	1.82	0.11	1.93	79260	172812	252072

TABLE 17.3--(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)		
(1)							(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	1685	6636	8321	6077	59938	66015	0.26	12.60
1.00 - 2.50	4077	7011	11088	20231	47905	68136	0.59	16.27
2.50 - 5.00	5712	2114	7826	32316	51662	89978	0.91	9.32
5.00 - 10.00	7804	98	7902	13622	6946	20568	1.05	38.42
10.00 - 15.00	2802		2802	4014	936	4950	1.53	56.61
15.00 - 20.00	400	62	462	2570	883	3458	1.92	12.83
20.00 - 25.00	3201		3201	5229	1281	6510	4.47	49.17
25.00 and above	5572		5572	26454	19182	45636	5.44	12.21
Total	31253	15921	47174	110513	188733	299246	0.61	15.76

TABLE 17.4

Composition of operational holdings according to size

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	35907	61716	97623	1.21	0.05	1.26	1096	24345	25381
1.00 - 2.50	15820	33300	49120	1.45	0.25	1.70	3616	61964	65580
2.50 - 5.00	13716	11100	24816	2.16	0.42	2.60	3729	49252	52981
5.00 - 10.00	11300	14148	25448	1.93	0.61	2.54	16052	128688	144740
10.00 - 15.00	4520	2736	7256	2.72	0.89	3.61	4181	65892	70073
15.00 - 20.00	1695	624	2319	2.61	1.02	3.63	2653	28470	31123
20.00 - 25.00	..	156	156	6.00	4.00	10.00	457	2833	3290
25.00 and above	2825	1524	4349	4.47	0.52	4.99	47	81100	81147
Total	85783	125304	211087	1.60	0.26	1.86	31776	442544	474320

TABLE 17.4—(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment (17)	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)		
(1)							(18)	
Below 1.00	418	11270	11688	1454	35615	37069	3.15	
1.00 - 2.50	3209	15430	18639	6825	77394	84219	2.21	
2.50 - 5.00	5127	25316	30443	8856	74568	83424	3.65	
5.00 - 10.00	11125	19323	30448	27177	148011	175188	17.38	
10.00 - 15.00	8317	15436	23753	12498	81328	93826	25.32	
15.00 - 20.00	5085	1401	6486	7743	29871	37614	17.24	
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	457	2833	3290	..
25.00 and above	79196	9899	89095	79243	90999	170242	52.33	
Total	112477	98075	210552	144253	540619	684872	30.74	

TABLE 17.5

Composition of operational holdings according to size

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings		No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)			
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		
							Wet	Dry	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	74522	91848	166370	1.15	0.10	1.25	3097	29800	32897
1.00 - 2.50	28132	10559	38691	2.28	0.12	2.40	9201	22287	31488
2.50 - 5.00	18351	4795	23146	3.64	0.31	3.95	13200	29019	42219
5.00 - 10.00	11248	7797	19045	5.01	..	5.01	22819	77459	100278
10.00 - 15.00	2911	..	2911	9.68	1.28	10.96	1602	14024	15626
15.00 - 20.00	850	..	850	6.72	0.81	7.53	2153	7901	10054
20.00 - 25.00	163	..	163	29.00	..	29.00	1453	2166	3619
25.00 and above	687	..	687	1.00	3.00	4.00	5496	9226	14722
Total	136864	114999	251863	1.98	0.14	2.12	59021	191882	250903

TABLE 17.5—(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total		
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	4727	18797	23524	7824	48597	56421	0.27	41.69
1.00 - 2.50	17910	12131	30041	27111	34418	61529	0.66	48.82
2.50 - 5.00	31520	10828	42348	44720	39847	84567	0.92	50.08
5.00 - 10.00	21228	8263	29491	14047	85722	129769	1.36	22.73
10.00 - 15.00	7417	14960	22377	9019	29984	38003	1.19	58.88
15.00 - 20.00	2414	1583	3997	4567	9484	14051	2.19	28.45
20.00 - 25.00	..	290	290	1453	2456	3909	0.83	7.42
25.00 and above	..	5682	5682	5496	14908	20404	7.43	27.85
Total	85216	72534	157750	144237	264416	408653	0.77	38.60

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TABLE 17.6

Composition of operational holdings according to size

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding		Area possessed (in acres)			
	(1)	(2) With leased in land	(3) Without leased in land	(4) Total	(5) Within the village	(6) Outside the village	(7) Total	(8) Wet	(9) Dry	(10) Total
Below 1.00	97174	12032	109206	1.08	..	1.08	543	4505	5048
1.00 - 2.50	27496	2432	29928	1.90	0.16	2.06	1921	8033	9954
2.50 - 5.00	19762	2230	21992	2.59	0.80	3.39	6620	16393	23013
5.00 - 10.00	14258	1008	15266	3.59	0.56	4.15	13362	16227	29589
10.00 - 15.00	3416	166	3582	5.50	1.44	6.94	4884	7009	11893
15.00 - 20.00	1708	..	1708	9.72	0.88	10.60	2164	2727	4891
20.00 - 25.00	1542	..	1542	1.77	2.31	4.08	2566	7389	9955
25.00 and above	1186	..	1186	2.26	2.60	4.86	2092	7149	9241
Total	166542	17868	184410	1.78	0.24	2.02	34152	69432	103584

TABLE 17.6—(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total		
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	4176	25707	29883	4719	30212	34931	0.30	85.55
1.00 - 2.50	15554	22284	37838	17475	30317	47792	0.78	79.17
2.50 - 5.00	35247	20061	55308	41867	36454	78321	1.05	70.62
5.00 - 10.00	44100	28667	72767	57462	44894	102356	1.61	71.09
10.00 - 15.00	13994	14507	28501	18878	21606	40483	1.63	70.62
15.00 - 20.00	13010	10848	23858	15204	13575	28779	1.59	33.00
20.00 - 25.00	14784	10271	25055	17350	17660	35016	5.57	71.57
25.00 and above	24036	18476	42512	26123	25625	51753	8.97	82.14
Total	164931	159911	315842	199083	220343	419426	1.12	75.30

TABLE 17.7

Composition of operational holdings according to size

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Wet	Dry	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	173559	30461	204020	0.99	0.14	1.13	799	12871	13670
1.00 - 2.50	50903	8157	59060	1.45	0.53	1.98	1285	14884	15669
2.50 - 5.00	25540	4505	30045	2.94	0.75	3.69	17325	17654	34979
5.00 - 10.00	16298	2461	18759	4.14	0.60	4.74	14358	15388	29746
10.00 - 15.00	5479	1687	7166	3.11	1.63	4.74	10151	21043	31194
15.00 - 20.00	139	774	913	3.67	1.22	4.89	10542	3909	14451
20.00 - 25.00	278	278	556	7.00		7.00	4516	7938	12454
25.00 and above	1021	556	1577	7.05	2.62	9.67	9022	22722	31744
Total	273217	48879	322096	1.53	0.35	1.88	67998	115909	183907

TABLE 17.7—(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

PALOHAT DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)			(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	5138	52539	57677	5937	65410	71347	0.31	80.84
1.00 - 2.50	33294	44196	77490	34579	58580	93159	0.80	83.18
2.50 - 5.00	41891	26184	68075	59216	43838	103054	0.99	66.06
5.00 - 10.00	75317	24387	99704	89675	39775	129450	1.45	77.02
10.00 - 15.00	31532	23198	54735	41688	44241	85929	2.53	63.70
15.00 - 20.00	1604	452	2056	12146	4361	16507	3.70	12.46
20.00 - 25.00	361	170	531	4877	8108	12985	3.34	4.00
25.00 and above	13243	13991	27234	22265	36713	58978	3.86	46.18
Total	202385	185117	387502	270983	301026	571409	0.94	57.82

TABLE 17.8

Composition of operational holdings according to size

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings		No. of fragments per holding		Area possessed (in acres)				
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Owned			
						Wet	Dry	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	230972	17492	248464	1.04	0.02	1.06		9139	9139
1.00 - 2.50	94929	11568	106497	1.14	0.00	1.14	516	17720	18236
2.50 - 5.00	42191	3488	45679	1.39	0.04	1.43	1423	18358	19781
5.00 - 10.00	4476	3312	7788	2.88	0.20	3.08	3592	22701	26293
10.00 - 15.00	1121	392	1513	4.67	1.00	5.67	1992	6691	8623
15.00 - 20.00	635	196	831	2.42	1.35	3.77	372	3878	4245
20.00 - 25.00	486	196	682	6.29	0.29	6.58	1392	3008	4400
25.00 and above	635		635	6.69	0.77	7.46	4352	14547	18899
Total	375445	36644	412089	1.17	0.03	1.20	13579	96037	109616

TABLE 17.8--(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 %
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)		
(1)							(17)	(18)
Below 1.00	755	101954	102709	755	111093	111848	0.42	91.83
1.00 - 2.50	4569	134696	139265	5085	152416	157501	1.29	88.42
2.50 - 5.00	5574	124552	130126	6997	142910	149907	2.30	86.80
5.00 - 10.00	7328	17327	24655	10920	40028	50948	2.12	48.39
10.00 - 15.00	2440	7922	10362	4372	14613	18985	2.21	54.58
15.00 - 20.00	1324	8341	9665	1696	12214	13910	4.45	69.48
20.00 - 25.00	972	9963	10935	2364	12971	15335	3.42	71.31
25.00 and above	729	16610	17339	5081	31157	36238	7.65	47.85
Total	28691	421365	445056	37270	517402	554672	1.12	80.24

TABLE 17.9

Composition of operational holdings according to size

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	No. of holdings			No. of fragments per holding			Area possessed (in acres)		
	With leased in land	Without leased in land	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Owned		Total
							Wet	Dry	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Below 1.00	69203	36986	106189	1.11	0.01	1.12	1110	18063	19173
1.00 - 2.50	49397	24901	74298	1.68	0.04	1.72	1900	45932	47832
2.50 - 5.00	29586	7535	37121	3.07	0.19	3.26	8258	45273	53531
5.00 - 10.00	15275	5740	21015	3.36	0.44	3.80	4893	67354	72247
10.00 - 15.00	5607	1816	7423	3.02	0.81	3.83	9911	31057	40968
15.00 - 20.00	1228	835	2063	5.68	0.48	6.16	4129	14361	18490
20.00 - 25.00	1228	334	1562	4.07	0.11	4.18	1120	15607	16727
25.00 and above	668	1670	2338	5.79	..	5.79	10868	149253	160121
Total	172192	79817	252009	1.91	0.11	2.02	42189	386900	429089

TABLE 17.9—(Contd.)

Composition of operational holdings according to size

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Size of operational holdings (acres)	Area possessed (in acres)						Area per fragment (17)	Proportion of col. 13 to col. 16 % (18)
	Leased in			Total				
	Wet (11)	Dry (12)	Total (13)	Wet (14)	Dry (15)	Total (16)		
(1)								
Below 1.00	810	23041	23851	1920	41104	43024	0.36	55.44
1.00 - 2.50	10275	58409	68684	12175	104341	116516	0.90	58.95
2.50 - 5.00	27005	55923	82928	35263	101196	136459	1.13	60.77
5.00 - 10.00	13893	61271	75164	18786	128625	147411	1.84	50.99
10.00 - 15.00	6508	41593	48101	16419	72650	89069	3.13	54.00
15.00 - 20.00	4089	11377	15466	8218	25738	33956	2.67	45.55
20.00 - 25.00	1326	15227	16553	2446	30834	33280	5.10	49.74
25.00 and above	1832	9163	10995	12709	158416	171116	12.65	6.43
Total	65738	276004	341742	107927	662904	770831	1.51	44.33

TABLE 18

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

KERALA STATE

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	903031	1040055	347766	1.15	0.33	188992
1.00 - 2.50	337261	458533	510176	1.36	1.11	179133
2.50 - 5.00	134742	202847	480877	1.50	2.37	118246
5.00 - 10.00	87742	125839	601852	1.43	4.78	84915
10.00 - 15.00	22668	47334	272034	2.09	5.75	23308
15.00 - 20.00	5091	7524	86137	1.48	11.45	3739
20.00 - 25.00	3445	4748	75953	1.38	16.00	3173
25.00 and above	10187	18994	1020838	1.86	53.75	13206
Total	1504167	1905874	3395633	1.27	1.78	614712

TABLE 18.1

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per house hold	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in Agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	167487	197932	64758	1.18	0.33	14013
1.00 - 2.50	56569	88468	84483	1.56	0.95	28551
2.50 - 5.00	14530	25947	55347	1.79	2.13	11354
5.00 - 10.00	8670	22485	57427	2.59	2.55	6129
10.00 - 15.00	2844	11056	34429	3.89	3.11	2764
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	250100	345888	296444	1.38	0.86	62811

TABLE 18.2

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of household	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household (acres)	Average area per holding (acres)	No. of persons actually engaged in Agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	196783	244575	76324	1.24	0.31	59566
1.00 - 2.50	90055	121549	127424	1.35	1.05	42978
2.50 - 5.00	28748	48272	106323	1.68	2.20	24368
5.00 - 10.00	20238	22152	146797	1.09	6.62	23240
10.00 - 15.00	3850	11126	39242	2.89	3.52	7382
15.00 - 20.00	212	530	3318	2.50	6.26	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	106	106	3206	1.00	30.25	106
Total	339992	448310	502634	1.32	1.12	157640

TABLE 18.3

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holding	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in Agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	185129	217660	62450	1.18	0.29	48515
1.00 - 2.50	35860	61961	59172	1.73	0.95	20816
2.50 - 5.00	20666	31008	75832	1.50	2.45	20757
5.00 - 10.00	1291	3082	8924	2.39	2.90	1682
10.00 - 15.00	691	1673	8463	1.69	5.06	791
15.00 - 20.00	100	100	1646	1.00	16.46	100
20.00 - 25.00	200	400	4119	2.00	10.30	200
25.00 and above	491	1955	40861	3.98	20.90	882
Total	244428	317839	261467	1.30	0.82	93743

TABLE 18.4
Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	(1)	No. of households	(2)	No. of holdings	(3)	Total area (acres)	(4)	Average No. of holdings per household	(5)	Average area per holdings	(6)	No. of persons actually engaged in Agriculture	(7)
Below 1.00		81647		91312		32367		1.12		0.85		17724	
1.00 - 2.50		45633		56019		75929		1.23		1.36		28422	
2.50 - 5.00		16906		20534		56534		1.21		2.75		21575	
5.00 - 10.00		21337		29790		145357		1.40		4.88		24898	
10.00 - 15.00		6282		11196		80009		1.78		7.15		5323	
15.00 - 20.00		468		780		7840		1.67		10.05		156	
20.00 - 25.00		1033		1345		22688		1.30		16.87		1033	
25.00 and above		1524		2304		61778		1.51		26.81		2892	
Total		174830		213280		482502		1.22		2.26		102023	

TABLE 18.5

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	119561	125532	42284	1.05	0.34	14802
1.00 - 2.50	27629	37473	39830	1.36	1.06	8882
2.50 - 5.00	14576	27352	51802	1.88	1.89	10468
5.00 - 10.00	14073	18614	95587	1.32	5.14	9611
10.00 - 15.00	1828	2969	22744	1.62	7.66	652
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	1013	1665	22448	1.64	13.48	850
25.00 and above	326	326	21675	1.00	66.49	163
Total	179006	213931	296370	1.20	1.38	45428

TABLE 18.6

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	(1)	No. of households	(2)	No. of holdings	(3)	Total area (acres)	(4)	Average No. of holdings per household	(5)	Average area per holding	(6)	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture	(7)
Below 1.00		28046		32496		11336		1.16		0.35		11542	
1.00 - 2.50		11186		14270		16913		1.28		1.19		14448	
2.50 - 5.00		6500		9370		22969		1.44		2.45		7188	
5.00 - 10.00		5112		6986		33486		1.37		4.79		5112	
10.00 - 15.00		1518		2348		20495		1.55		8.73		664	
15.00 - 20.00		332		332		5159		1.00		15.54		..	
20.00 - 25.00		
25.00 and above		996		3828		60595		3.84		15.83		830	
Total		53690		69630		170953		1.30		2.46		39784	

TABLE 18.7

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

PALGHAT DISTRICT	Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
	Below 1.00	41098	43962	18319	1.07	0.42	8903
	1.00 - 2.50	17308	18794	24567	1.09	1.31	6083
	2.50 - 5.00	9749	11932	32768	1.22	2.75	9193
	5.00 - 10.00	5059	5476	34378	1.08	6.28	6082
	10.00 - 15.00	1965	1965	24901	1.00	12.67	2322
	15.00 - 20.00	1608	3077	29014	1.91	9.43	1112
	20.00 - 25.00	139	278	2836	2.00	10.20	139
	25.00 and above	1807	2641	204063	1.46	77.21	1668
	Total	78733	88125	370846	1.12	4.21	35502

TABLE 18.8

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

Kozhikode District	Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
	Below 1.00	20894	22638	11367	1.08	0.50	6025
	1.00- 2.50	16287	18393	24241	1.13	1.32	10893
	2.50 - 5.00	5487	6834	18401	1.25	2.69	4733
	5.00 - 10.00	2818	4259	17686	1.51	4.15	2741
	10.00 - 15.00	980	1176	12496	1.20	10.63	980
	15.00 - 20.00	588	588	9982	1.00	16.98	588
	20.00 - 25.00	392	392	8565	1.00	21.85	784
	25.00 and above	1764	2156	125780	1.22	58.34	2156
	Total	49210	56436	228518	1.15	4.05	28900

TABLE 18.9

Distribution of ownership holdings according to size

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	No. of holdings	Total area (acres)	Average No. of holdings per household	Average area per holding	No. of persons actually engaged in agriculture
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Below 1.00	62386	63948	28561	1.03	0.45	7902
1.00 - 2.50	36734	41606	57617	1.13	1.38	18060
2.50 - 5.00	17580	21598	60901	1.22	2.82	8610
5.00 - 10.00	9144	12995	62210	1.42	5.21	5420
10.00 - 15.00	2710	3825	29255	1.41	7.65	2430
15.00 - 20.00	1783	2117	29178	1.19	13.78	1783
20.00 - 25.00	668	668	15297	1.00	22.90	167
25.00 and above	3173	5678	502880	1.79	88.57	4509
Total	134178	152435	785899	1.14	5.15	48881

TABLE 19

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

KERALA STATE

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)				
	With leased out land	Without leased out land	Possessed			Leased out				Total			
			Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below 1.00	7725	895306	903031	28050	317106	345156	1428	1182	2610	29478	318288	347766	0.75
1.00 - 2.50	15236	322025	337261	66748	432193	498941	5927	5308	11235	72675	437501	510176	2.20
2.50 - 5.00	12405	122337	134742	95213	364548	459761	13684	7432	21116	108897	371980	480877	4.39
5.00 - 10.00	10531	77211	87742	80252	491397	571649	20723	9480	30203	100975	500877	601852	5.02
10.00 - 15.00	5181	17487	22668	32979	205170	238149	15608	18277	33885	48587	223447	272034	12.46
15.00 - 20.00	3842	1249	5091	18154	38913	57067	14203	14867	29070	32357	53780	86137	33.74
20.00 - 25.00	2193	1252	3445	13126	41411	54537	10313	11103	21416	23439	52514	75953	28.20
25.00 & above	8528	1659	10187	59786	309470	369256	174113	477469	651582	233899	786939	1020838	63.83
Total	65641	1438526	1504167	394308	2200208	2594516	255999	545118	801117	650307	2745326	3395633	23.59

TABLE 19.1

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)				
	With leased land	Without leased land	Possessed		Leased out		Total		Total	Total			
			Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below	1120	166367	167487	4067	60465	64532	184	42	226	4251	60507	64758	0.35
1.00 - 2.50	1440	55129	56569	10754	73320	84074	226	183	409	10980	73503	84683	0.48
2.50 - 5.00	480	14050	14530	4536	50217	54753	284	310	594	4820	50527	55347	1.07
5.00 - 10.00	240	8430	8670	2076	55173	57249	14	164	178	2090	55337	57427	0.31
10.00 - 15.00	160	2684	2844	103	34217	34320	109	..	109	212	34217	34429	0.32
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3440	246660	250100	21536	273392	294928	817	699	1516	22353	274091	296444	0.51

TABLE 19.2

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)				
	With leased out land	Without leased out land	Possessed		Leased out		Total		Total	Total			
			Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below 1.00	954	195829	196783	4966	71075	76041	110	173	283	5076	71248	76324	0.37
1.00 - 2.50	848	89207	90055	9995	116808	126803	462	159	621	10457	116967	127424	0.49
2.50 - 5.00	2014	26734	28748	13695	90233	103928	1684	711	2395	15379	90944	106323	2.25
5.00 - 10.00	1908	18330	20238	9507	134398	143905	2470	422	2892	11977	134820	146797	1.97
10.00 - 15.00	318	3532	3850	4899	34202	39101	141	..	141	5040	34202	39242	0.36
15.00 - 20.00	212	..	212	1258	1907	3165	153	..	153	1411	1907	3318	4.61
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	106	..	106	477	2677	3154	52	..	52	529	2677	3206	1.62
Total	6360	333632	339992	44797	451300	496097	5072	1465	6537	49869	452765	502634	1.30

TABLE 19.3

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)				
	With leased out land	Without leased out land	Possessed			Leased out			Total				
			Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below 1.00	1400	183729	185129	4785	57319	62104	221	125	346	5006	57444	62450	0.55
1.00 - 2.50	2500	33360	35860	17608	40197	57805	974	393	1367	18582	40590	59172	2.31
2.50 - 5.00	1400	19266	20666	26591	47819	74410	875	547	1422	27466	48366	75832	1.88
5.00 - 10.00	1000	291	1291	4369	3543	7912	900	112	1012	5269	3655	8924	11.34
10.00 - 15.00	400	291	691	3027	3652	6679	1142	642	1784	4169	4294	8463	21.08
15.00 - 20.00	100	..	100	377	683	1060	364	222	586	741	905	1646	35.60
20.00 - 25.00	200	..	200	1621	417	2038	2081	..	2081	3702	417	4119	50.52
25.00 & above	200	291	491	20882	19182	40064	797	..	797	21679	19182	40861	1.95
Total	7200	237228	244428	79260	172812	252072	7354	2041	9395	86614	174853	261467	3.59

TABLE 19.4

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households				Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)		
	With leased out land		Without leased out land		Possessed			Leased out				Total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			(12)	(13)	(14)
Below	312	81335	81647	1499	30735	32234	105	28	133	1604	30763	32367	0.41
1.00 - 2.50	936	44697	15633	6131	68814	74945	680	304	984	6811	69118	75929	1.30
2.50 - 5.00	312	16594	16906	4090	51573	55663	732	139	871	4822	51712	66534	1.54
5.00 - 10.00	312	21025	21337	15894	128827	144721	219	417	636	16113	129244	145357	0.44
10.00 - 15.00	156	6126	6282	1000	77878	78878	1131	..	1131	2131	77878	80009	1.41
15.00 - 20.00	468	..	468	298	4639	4937	..	2903	2903	298	7542	7840	37.03
20.00 - 25.00	468	565	1033	2817	18425	21242	1368	78	1446	4185	18503	22688	6.37
25.00 & above	156	1368	1524	47	61653	61700	..	78	78	47	61731	61778	0.13
Total	3120	171710	174830	31776	442544	474320	4235	3947	8182	36011	446491	482502	1.70

TABLE 19.5

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households			Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)			
	With leased out land	Without leased out land	Total	Possessed		Leased out		Total					
				Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry		Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below	1793	117768	119561	6475	35079	41554	608	122	730	7088	35201	42284	1.73
1.00 - 2.50	2771	24858	27629	9461	28250	37711	1599	520	2119	11059	28771	39830	5.32
2.50 - 5.00	1304	13272	14576	12197	36707	48904	1850	1048	2898	14047	37755	51802	5.59
5.00 - 10.00	1956	12117	14073	19689	68905	88594	5020	1973	6993	24709	70878	95587	7.29
10.00 - 15.00	1141	687	1828	3001	9630	12631	6396	3717	10113	9397	13347	22744	14.46
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	326	687	1013	7685	11976	19661	2787	..	2787	10472	11976	22448	12.42
25.00 & above	326	..	326	513	1335	1848	11904	7923	19827	12417	9258	21675	91.47
Total	9617	169389	179006	59021	191882	250903	30164	15908	45467	89185	207185	296370	15.34

TABLE 19.6

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)				
	With leased out land	Without leased out land	Possessed		Leased out		Total		Total	Total			
			Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below	498	27548	28046	2001	9113	11114	..	222	222	2001	9335	11336	1.96
1.00 - 2.50	1328	9858	11186	3896	11826	15722	672	519	1191	4568	12345	16913	7.04
2.50 - 5.00	1992	4508	6500	7034	13038	20072	1198	1699	2897	8232	14737	22969	12.61
5.00 - 10.00	1494	3618	5112	12222	15668	27890	4263	1333	5596	16485	17001	33486	16.71
10.00 - 15.00	830	688	1518	5378	11307	16685	1310	2500	3810	6688	13807	20495	18.59
15.00 - 20.00	332	..	332	578	310	888	2971	1300	4271	3549	1610	5159	82.79
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	996	..	996	3043	8170	11213	19796	29586	49382	22839	37756	60595	81.50
Total	7470	46220	53690	34152	69432	103584	30210	37159	67369	64362	106591	170953	39.41

TABLE 19.7
Composition of ownership holdings according to size

PAGGUAT DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)										Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)				
	With leased land	Without leased land	Possessed		Leased out		Total		Wet		Dry			Total			
			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(13)	(14)	
Below	..	41098	41098	2256	16063	18319	..	..	2256	16063	18319	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.00 - 2.50	556	16752	17308	4435	19747	24182	385	..	4820	19717	24537	1.57	..	..	..	..	..
2.50 - 5.00	2224	7525	9749	16649	10918	27567	4908	293	21557	11211	32768	15.87	..	..	..	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	1668	3391	5059	11200	16298	27498	6498	382	17698	16680	34378	20.01	..	..	..	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	695	1270	1965	6447	13335	19782	3612	1507	10059	14842	24901	20.56	..	..	..	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	973	635	1608	12239	7024	19263	7371	2380	19610	9404	29014	33.61	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	139	..	139	95	778	873	1674	289	1769	1067	2836	69.22	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	1807	..	1807	14677	31746	46423	53591	104049	68268	135795	204063	77.25	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8062	70671	78733	67998	115909	183907	78039	108900	146037	224809	370846	50.41	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 19.8

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Size of Owner- ship holding of each household in acres	No. of households		Area owned (in acres)						Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)					
	With leased land	Without leased land	Total	Possessed		Leased out		Wet	Dry	Total	Wet	Dry	Total	
				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)							(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Below	980	19914	20894	537	10470	11007	..	360	360	360	537	10830	11367	3.17
1.00 - 2.50	2352	13935	16287	995	20477	21472	294	2475	2769	2769	1289	22952	24241	11.42
2.50 - 5.00	1176	4311	5487	2493	13933	16426	862	1113	1975	1975	3355	15046	18401	10.73
5.00 - 10.00	784	2031	2818	994	15432	16426	8	1252	1260	1260	1002	16684	17686	7.12
10.00 - 15.00	980	..	980	795	2205	3000	598	8898	9496	9496	1393	11103	12496	75.99
15.00 - 20.00	588	..	588	..	3975	3975	1323	4684	6007	6007	1323	8659	9982	60.18
20.00 - 25.00	392	..	392	627	3528	4155	..	4410	4410	4410	627	7938	8565	51.49
25.00 & above	1764	..	1764	7138	26017	33155	20280	72345	92625	92625	27418	98362	125780	73.64
Total	9016	40194	49210	13579	96037	109616	23365	95537	118902	118902	36944	191574	228518	52.03

TABLE 19.9

Composition of ownership holdings according to size

CANNANORE DISTRICT		Area owned (in acres)														Proportion of col. 10 to col. 13 (%)
Size of Owner- ship holding of each household (acres)	No. of households	With leased out land			Without leased out land			Possessed			Leased out			Total		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Below	1.00	668	61718	62386	1464	26787	28251	200	110	310	1664	26897	28561	1.09		
1.00	2.50	2505	34229	36734	3473	52754	56227	635	755	1390	4108	53509	57617	2.41		
2.50	5.00	1503	16077	17580	7928	50110	58038	1291	1572	2863	9219	51682	60901	4.70		
5.00	10.00	1169	7975	9144	4301	53153	57454	1331	3425	5756	5632	56578	62210	7.64		
10.00	15.00	501	2209	2710	8329	18744	27073	1169	1013	2182	9498	19757	29255	7.46		
15.00	20.00	1169	614	1783	3401	20375	23779	2021	3378	5399	5425	23753	29178	18.50		
20.00	25.00	668	.	668	281	6287	6568	2403	6326	8729	2684	12613	15297	57.06		
25.00 & above	3173	.	.	3173	13009	158690	171699	67693	263488	331181	80702	422178	502880	65.86		
Total	11356	122822	134178	42189	386900	429089	76743	280067	356810	118932	666967	785899	45.40			

TABLE 20
 Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

KERALA STATE

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kudikidappu per 100 households	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	903031	93.65	6.35	100.00	67.82	32.18	100.00	93.46	6.54	100.00	5	1
1.00 - 2.50	337261	89.46	10.54	100.00	65.14	34.86	100.00	88.93	11.07	100.00	9	1
2.50 - 5.00	134742	88.55	11.45	100.00	54.24	45.76	100.00	87.04	12.96	100.00	13	1
5.00 - 10.00	87742	80.76	19.24	100.00	46.53	53.47	100.00	79.04	20.96	100.00	11	18
10.00 - 15.00	22668	85.16	14.84	100.00	55.02	44.98	100.00	81.41	18.59	100.00	50	5
15.00 - 20.00	5091	94.59	5.41	100.00	57.73	42.27	100.00	82.15	17.85	100.00	72	16
20.00 - 25.00	3445	61.44	38.56	100.00	79.92	20.08	100.00	66.65	33.35	100.00	255	225
25.00 & above	10187	59.76	40.24	100.00	48.36	51.64	100.00	52.48	47.52	100.00	577	96
Total	1504167	82.84	17.16	100.00	50.21	49.79	100.00	75.14	24.86	100.00	12	3

TABLE 20.1

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	167487	97.81	2.16	100.00	73.45	26.55	100.00	97.75	2.25	100.00	..	..
1.00 - 2.50	565569	81.20	18.80	100.00	75.85	24.15	100.00	81.17	18.83	100.00	..	..
2.50 - 5.00	14530	99.73	0.27	100.00	97.14	2.86	100.00	99.70	0.30	100.00	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	8670	44.43	55.57	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	44.60	55.40	100.00	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	2844	97.98	2.02	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	97.67	2.33	100.00	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	250100	83.08	16.92	100.00	81.21	18.79	100.00	83.07	16.93	100.00	..	..

TABLE 20.2

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

QUILON DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kutikidappu per 100 household	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	196783	99.30	0.70	100.00	43.82	56.18	100.00	99.09	0.91	100.00	14	..
1.00 - 2.50	90055	95.85	4.15	100.00	19.81	80.19	100.00	95.48	4.52	100.00	4	..
2.50 - 5.00	28748	87.90	12.10	100.00	53.32	46.68	100.00	87.12	12.88	100.00	2	..
5.00 - 10.00	20238	81.97	18.03	100.00	53.56	46.44	100.00	81.41	18.59	100.00	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	3850	97.34	2.66	100.00	67.38	32.62	100.00	97.23	2.77	100.00	92	..
15.00 - 20.00	212	99.78	0.22	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	99.79	0.21	100.00	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	106	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	..
Total	340260	90.85	9.15	100.00	51.60	48.40	100.00	90.34	9.66	100.00	11	..

TABLE 20.3

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)		Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household		
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	(12)	(13)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	185129	94.51	5.49	100.00	92.49	7.51	100.00	94.50	5.50	100.00	2	1
1.00 - 2.50	35860	97.32	2.68	100.00	86.39	13.61	100.00	97.07	2.93	100.00	27	3
2.50 - 5.00	20666	83.67	16.33	100.00	71.38	28.62	100.00	82.20	17.80	100.00	26	..
5.00 - 10.00	1291	75.80	24.20	100.00	50.40	49.60	100.00	72.92	27.08	100.00	54	23
10.00 - 15.00	691	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	374	..
15.00 - 20.00	100	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	400	..
20.00 - 25.00	200	73.21	26.79	100.00	53.39	46.61	100.00	63.19	36.81	100.00	100	50
25.00 & above	491	47.88	52.12	100.00	18.57	81.43	100.00	47.30	52.70	100.00	913	202
Total	244428	83.95	16.05	100.00	70.84	29.16	100.00	83.48	16.52	100.00	11	4

TABLE 20.4

Percentage distribution of ownership holding by location

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	81647	91.96	8.04	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	91.58	8.42	100.00	3	3
1.00 - 2.50	45633	81.08	18.92	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	81.33	18.67	100.00	..	..
2.50 - 5.00	16906	90.61	9.39	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	89.22	10.78	100.00	3	3
5.00 - 10.00	21337	81.25	18.75	100.00	65.57	34.43	100.00	81.18	18.82	100.00	..	64
10.00 - 15.00	6282	38.64	11.36	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	87.39	12.61	100.00	36	..
15.00 - 20.00	468	100.00	..	100.00	8.65	91.35	100.00	66.17	33.83	100.00	33	..
20.00 - 25.00	1033	76.98	23.02	100.00	95.39	94.61	100.00	72.42	27.58	100.00	30	45
25.00 & above	1524	98.43	1.57	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	98.44	1.56	100.00	31	31
Total	174830	86.52	13.48	100.00	22.10	77.90	100.00	85.43	14.57	100.00	3	10

TABLE 20.5

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)		Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household		
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	(12)	(13)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	119561	89.78	10.22	100.00	55.62	44.38	100.00	89.19	10.81	100.00	2	..
1.00 - 2.50	27629	97.27	2.73	100.00	64.75	35.25	100.00	95.54	4.46	100.00	48	4
2.50 - 5.00	14576	81.57	18.43	100.00	53.45	46.55	100.00	79.99	20.01	100.00	37	4
5.00 - 10.00	14074	93.78	6.22	100.00	48.58	51.42	100.00	90.47	9.53	100.00	2	..
10.00 - 15.00	1828	72.81	27.19	100.00	60.63	39.37	100.00	67.39	32.61	100.00	71	..
15.00 - 20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	1013	25.12	74.88	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	34.42	65.58	100.00	339	..
25.00 & above	326	76.73	23.27	100.00	69.71	30.29	100.00	70.31	29.69	100.00	800	..
Total	179006	84.70	15.30	100.00	64.80	35.20	100.00	81.65	18.35	100.00	16	1

TABLE 20.6

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kudikidappu per 100 households	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	28046	96.22	3.78	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	96.29	3.71	100.00	4	..
1.00 - 2.50	11186	98.16	1.84	100.00	73.64	26.36	100.00	96.43	3.57	100.00	1	12
2.50 - 5.00	6500	94.57	5.43	100.00	42.63	57.37	100.00	88.02	11.98	100.00	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	5112	85.55	14.45	100.00	29.29	70.71	100.00	76.15	23.85	100.00	98	..
10.00 - 15.00	1518	22.28	77.72	100.00	28.87	71.13	100.00	23.51	76.49	100.00	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	332	50.90	49.10	100.00	10.11	89.89	100.00	17.14	82.86	100.00	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	996	67.08	32.92	100.00	55.70	44.30	100.00	57.81	42.19	100.00	17	..
Total	53690	77.87	22.13	100.00	49.00	51.00	100.00	66.49	33.51	100.00	12	3

TABLE 20.7

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

PAICHAYAT DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household	
		within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	41098	60.23	39.77	100.00	--	--	--	60.23	39.77	100.00	5	--
1.00 - 2.50	17308	65.60	34.40	100.00	60.26	39.74	100.00	65.51	34.49	100.00	--	--
2.50 - 5.00	9749	54.78	45.22	100.00	41.42	58.58	100.00	52.66	47.34	100.00	21	--
5.00 - 10.00	5059	75.81	24.19	100.00	46.21	53.79	100.00	69.89	30.11	100.00	11	--
10.00 - 15.00	1965	97.10	2.90	100.00	59.17	40.83	100.00	89.31	10.69	100.00	21	--
15.00 - 20.00	1608	92.41	7.59	100.00	64.57	35.43	100.00	83.05	16.95	100.00	131	--
20.00 - 25.00	139	--	100.00	100.00	--	100.00	100.00	--	100.00	100.00	--	--
25.00 & above	1807	19.85	80.15	100.00	20.09	79.91	100.00	20.03	79.97	100.00	346	100
Total	78733	59.31	40.69	100.00	24.91	75.09	100.00	41.97	58.03	100.00	17	2

TABLE 20.8
Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)			Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household	
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	20894	91.01	8.99	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	91.29	8.71	100.00	12	..
1.00 - 2.50	16287	99.47	0.53	100.00	47.42	52.58	100.00	93.52	6.48	100.00	3	..
2.50 - 5.00	5487	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	11	..
5.00 - 10.00	2818	100.00	..	100.00	62.86	37.14	100.00	97.35	2.65	100.00	14	..
10.00 - 15.00	980	90.23	9.77	100.00	52.53	47.47	100.00	61.58	38.42	100.00	20	..
15.00 - 20.00	588	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	392	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	..
25.00 & above	1764	97.93	2.07	100.00	72.05	27.95	100.00	78.87	21.13	100.00	667	..
Total	49210	98.10	1.90	100.00	72.82	27.18	100.00	84.94	15.06	100.00	32	..

TABLE 20.9

Percentage distribution of ownership holdings by location

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres)	Number of households (2)	Area owned and possessed (Percentage)			Area leased out (Percentage)			Total area (Percentage)		Number of Kudikidappu per 100 household		
		Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Total	Within the village	Outside the village	Within the village	Outside the village	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Below 1.00	62386	96.33	3.67	100.00	55.48	54.52	100.00	95.88	4.12	100.00	2	
1.00 - 2.50	36734	89.28	10.72	100.00	66.55	33.45	100.00	88.74	11.26	100.00	7	1
2.50 - 5.00	17580	100.00	..	100.00	58.40	41.60	100.00	98.04	1.96	100.00	18	1
5.00 - 10.00	9144	87.81	12.19	100.00	50.32	49.68	100.00	84.95	15.05	100.00	27	15
10.00 - 15.00	2710	72.77	27.23	100.00	69.39	30.61	100.00	72.52	27.48	100.00	37	43
15.00 - 20.00	1783	95.04	4.96	100.00	56.60	43.40	100.00	87.93	12.07	100.00	56	47
20.00 - 25.00	663	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	725	1075
25.00 & above	3173	50.65	49.35	100.00	52.87	47.13	100.00	52.11	47.89	100.00	1042	205
Total	134178	74.98	25.02	100.00	54.24	45.76	100.00	65.57	34.43	100.00	37	13

TABLE 21

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holding

KERALA STATE

Size of operational holding (acres)	Owned and Possessed								Leased in								Total
	Wet Land				Dry Land				Wet Land				Dry Land				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Below 1.00	2.73	3.88	6.50	86.89	100.00	3.31	3.68	3.37	89.68	100.00	2.99	3.79	5.06	88.16	100.00		
1.00 - 2.50	6.15	5.89	3.68	84.28	100.00	12.11	11.35	2.59	73.95	100.00	8.89	8.40	3.18	79.53	100.00		
2.50 - 5.00	11.81	8.85	1.47	77.87	100.00	15.85	20.83	2.52	60.80	100.00	13.74	14.56	1.97	69.73	100.00		
5.00 - 10.00	9.90	5.12	1.26	83.72	100.00	30.74	22.31	2.55	44.40	100.00	17.35	11.26	1.72	69.67	100.00		
10.00 - 15.00	9.89	5.66	2.22	82.23	100.00	23.15	15.06	2.00	59.79	100.00	15.57	9.68	2.12	72.63	100.00		
15.00 - 20.00	18.57	9.33	1.84	70.26	100.00	21.08	23.81	1.88	53.23	100.00	19.62	15.36	1.86	63.16	100.00		
20.00 - 25.00	11.48	13.69	..	74.83	100.00	5.22	31.28	0.83	62.67	100.00	8.27	22.71	0.42	68.60	100.00		
25.00 and above	4.54	10.26	1.62	83.58	100.00	46.91	15.65	1.06	36.38	100.00	19.67	12.18	1.42	66.73	100.00		
Total	8.33	6.87	2.47	82.33	100.00	19.88	16.16	2.38	61.58	100.00	13.25	10.82	2.43	73.50	100.00		

TABLE 21.2

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

QUILON DISTRICT.

Size of Operational holding (acres)	Owned and Possessed						Leased in						Total					
	Wet land			Dry land			Wet land			Dry land			Wet land	Dry land				
	I.	U.I.	(4)	I.	U.I.	(5)	Total	I.	U.I.	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
Below 1.00	..	6.59	..	93.41	100.00	1.89	39.22	..	58.89	100.00	0.02	6.91	..	93.07	100.00			
1.00 - 2.50	2.33	5.28	2.12	90.27	100.00	24.07	37.16	..	38.77	100.00	2.80	5.96	2.07	89.17	100.00			
2.50 - 5.00	8.09	5.21	..	86.70	100.00	34.82	31.11	..	34.07	100.00	8.92	6.02	..	85.06	100.00			
5.00 - 10.00	5.27	1.35	..	93.38	100.00	11.30	42.45	..	46.25	100.00	5.31	1.62	..	93.07	100.00			
10.00 - 15.00	3.29	10.87	..	85.84	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.29	10.87	..	85.84	100.00			
15.00 - 20.00	24.66	..	..	75.34	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	24.66	..	..	75.34	100.00			
20.00 - 25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	15.12	..	..	84.88	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	15.12	..	..	84.88	100.00			
Total	4.29	4.74	0.54	90.43	100.00	25.11	35.37	..	39.52	100.00	4.62	5.22	0.53	89.63	100.00			

I. Irrigated U.I. Un-Irrigated

TABLE 21.3

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

ALLAPPEY DISTRICT.

Size of operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed						Leased in						Total				
	Wet land		Dry land		Total	U.I.	Wet land		Dry land		Total	U.I.	Wet land		Dry land		Total
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.		I.	U.I.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Below 1.00	3.76	3.85	27.97	61.42	100.00	4.56	15.80	24.98	54.76	100.00	3.85	5.36	27.59	63.20	100.00		
1.00 - 2.50	10.81	17.50	18.01	53.63	100.00	20.71	16.06	15.85	47.33	100.00	12.42	17.27	17.66	52.35	100.00		
2.50 - 5.00	19.50	15.43	0.52	64.55	100.00	30.56	42.13	2.27	24.74	100.00	20.56	17.92	0.68	60.34	100.00		
5.00 - 10.00	14.22	31.71	7.59	46.49	100.00	10.83	87.88	1.24	..	100.00	12.94	53.29	5.14	28.63	100.00		
10.00 - 15.00	17.55	38.87	..	43.58	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	100.00	7.62	73.47	..	18.91	100.00
15.00 - 20.00	..	72.55	7.62	19.83	100.00	..	86.58	..	13.42	100.00	..	74.93	6.60	18.97	100.00		
20.00 - 25.00	..	61.39	..	33.71	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	80.32	..	19.68	100.00
25.00 and above	..	52.12	..	17.13	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	57.97	..	42.03	100.00
Total	19.17	21.22	11.19	51.15	100.00	12.59	53.66	8.72	25.03	100.00	10.46	26.47	10.73	52.34	100.00		

I. Irrigated. U.I. Un-Irrigated.

TABLE 21.4
 Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Size of Operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed						Leased in						Total			
	Wet land		Dry land		Total		Wet land		Dry land		Total		I.	U.I.		
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			(14)	(15)	(16)
Below 1.00	2.09	1.99	2.70	93.22	100.00	1.93	1.64	..	..	96.43	100.00	2.04	1.88	1.85	94.23	100.00
1.00 - 2.50	1.34	4.17	..	94.49	100.00	17.22	..	..	..	82.78	100.00	4.86	3.24	..	91.90	100.00
2.50 - 5.00	6.39	0.64	..	92.97	100.00	15.60	1.24	2.32	80.81	100.00	9.75	0.86	0.86	0.86	88.54	100.00
5.00 - 10.00	10.04	1.05	..	88.91	100.00	36.54	..	..	..	63.46	100.00	14.64	0.87	..	84.49	100.00
10.00 - 15.00	5.97	..	..	94.03	100.00	35.01	..	..	..	64.99	100.00	13.32	..	..	86.68	100.00
15.00 - 20.00	8.54	..	..	91.46	100.00	78.40	..	..	..	21.60	100.00	20.59	..	..	79.41	100.00
20.00 - 25.00	13.89	..	..	86.11	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.89	..	..	86.11	100.00
25.00 and above	..	0.06	..	99.94	100.00	67.10	21.79	..	..	11.11	100.00	35.12	11.43	..	53.45	100.00
Total	5.61	1.09	0.14	93.16	100.00	43.93	9.49	0.34	46.24	100.00	17.40	3.67	0.20	78.73	100.00	

I. Irrigated U.I. UnIrrigated.

TABLE 21.5

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of Operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed						Leased in						Total					
	Wet land		Dry land		Total		Wet land		Dry land		Total		Wet land		Dry land		Total	
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)			
Below 1.00	4.34	5.07	3.93	86.66	100.00	13.11	6.98	5.05	74.86	100.00	8.00	5.87	4.40	81.73	100.00			
1.00 - 2.50	20.19	9.03	1.25	69.53	100.00	39.21	20.41	3.82	36.56	100.00	29.48	14.59	2.50	53.43	100.00			
2.50 - 5.00	25.54	5.73	8.82	59.91	100.00	39.82	34.61	4.83	20.74	100.00	32.69	20.19	6.82	40.30	100.00			
5.00 - 10.00	18.73	4.03	1.80	75.44	100.00	49.99	21.99	0.47	27.55	100.00	25.83	8.11	1.50	64.56	100.00			
10.00 - 15.00	7.53	2.73	..	89.74	100.00	11.50	21.64	..	66.86	100.00	9.87	13.86	..	76.27	100.00			
15.00 - 20.00	4.48	16.94	..	78.58	100.00	38.05	22.34	4.15	35.46	100.00	14.03	18.48	1.18	66.31	100.00			
20.00 - 25.00	30.86	9.28	..	59.86	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	28.58	8.59	..	62.83	100.00
25.00 and above	37.33	..	..	62.67	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	26.94	..	..	73.06	100.00
Total	18.17	5.35	2.88	73.60	100.00	32.05	21.97	2.97	43.01	100.00	23.53	11.77	2.91	61.79	100.00			

I. Irrigated U.I. Un-Irrigated

TABLE 21.6

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Size of Operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed				Leased in				Total						
	Wet land		Dry land		Wet land		Dry land		Wet land		Dry land				
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Below 1.00	0.93	9.83	13.43	75.81	100.00	7.62	6.35	11.94	74.90	100.00	6.65	6.86	12.16	74.33	100.00
1.00 - 2.50	9.20	10.10	21.57	59.13	100.00	13.83	27.27	16.08	42.82	100.00	12.87	23.70	17.22	46.21	100.00
2.50 - 5.00	13.02	15.75	11.14	60.09	100.00	22.84	40.89	10.87	25.40	100.00	19.85	33.50	10.95	35.60	100.00
5.00 - 10.00	9.44	35.72	15.23	33.61	100.00	15.80	44.81	5.00	34.39	100.00	13.96	42.18	7.96	35.90	100.00
10.00 - 15.00	6.73	34.34	10.98	47.95	100.00	3.82	45.13	81.93	42.12	100.00	4.67	41.96	9.53	43.84	100.00
15.00 - 20.00	8.93	35.31	9.06	46.70	100.00	10.48	44.11	4.26	41.15	100.00	10.22	42.61	5.07	42.10	100.00
20.00 - 25.00	..	25.78	..	74.22	100.00	11.78	47.23	1.19	39.80	100.00	8.43	41.13	0.85	49.59	100.00
25.00 and above	16.38	6.25	14.52	62.85	100.00	45.48	11.06	3.24	40.22	100.00	40.29	10.20	5.25	44.26	100.00
Total	9.17	23.80	12.54	54.49	100.00	18.21	34.01	7.77	40.01	100.00	15.98	31.49	8.95	43.58	100.00

TABLE 21.7
Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Size of operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed				Leased in				Total						
	Wet land		Dry land		Wet land		Dry land		Wet land		Dry land				
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Below 1.00	1.49	4.36	2.29	91.86	100.00	3.40	5.51	3.28	87.81	100.00	3.03	5.29	3.09	88.59	100.00
1.00 - 2.50	1.64	6.56	8.00	83.80	100.00	21.82	21.14	1.34	55.70	100.00	18.43	18.69	2.46	60.42	100.00
2.50 - 5.00	26.34	23.19	0.46	50.01	100.00	25.84	35.70	2.51	35.95	100.00	26.01	31.45	1.81	40.73	100.00
5.00 - 10.00	45.73	2.54	1.17	50.56	100.00	57.70	17.84	4.02	20.44	100.00	54.95	14.32	3.36	27.37	100.00
10.00 - 15.00	25.27	7.27	14.00	53.46	100.00	44.97	12.65	2.31	40.07	100.00	37.82	10.70	6.55	44.93	100.00
15.00 - 20.00	72.95	..	6.59	20.46	100.00	78.02	..	..	21.98	100.00	73.58	..	5.77	20.65	100.00
20.00 - 25.00	28.56	7.70	..	63.74	100.00	..	67.98	32.02	..	100.00	27.39	10.17	1.31	61.13	100.00
25.00 and above	3.58	24.89	0.26	71.32	100.00	46.28	2.34	0.92	50.46	100.00	23.47	14.48	0.56	61.69	100.00
Total	25.22	11.76	4.06	58.96	100.00	34.27	17.95	2.66	45.12	100.00	31.36	15.96	3.12	49.56	100.00

I. Irrigated. U.I. Un-Irrigated.

TABLE 21.8

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

DISTRICT: KOZHIKODE

Size of operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed						Leased in						Total				
	Wet land		Dry land		Total	(6)	Wet land		Dry land		Total	(11)	Wet land		Dry land		Total
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.		I.	U.I.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Below 1.00	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	0.55	0.19	..	99.26	100.00	0.50	0.18	..	99.32	100.00
1.00 - 2.50	..	2.83	..	97.17	100.00	2.31	0.97	..	96.72	100.00	2.04	1.19	..	96.77	100.00		
2.50 - 5.00	1.62	5.58	..	92.80	100.00	2.66	1.63	..	95.71	100.00	2.52	2.15	..	95.33	100.00		
5.00 - 10.00	3.35	10.31	..	86.34	100.00	12.00	17.72	..	70.28	100.00	7.54	13.89	..	78.57	100.00		
10.00 - 15.00	10.14	12.26	..	77.59	100.00	10.67	12.87	..	76.45	100.00	10.43	12.60	..	76.97	100.00		
15.00 - 20.00	..	8.76	..	91.24	100.00	13.70	..	..	86.30	100.00	9.52	2.67	..	87.81	100.00
20.00 - 25.00	..	31.64	..	68.36	100.00	..	8.89	..	91.11	100.00	..	15.42	..	84.58	100.00		
25.00 and above	23.03	..	..	76.97	100.00	2.11	2.10	2.80	92.99	100.00	13.02	1.00	1.34	84.64	100.00
Total	5.86	6.53	..	87.61	100.00	2.92	2.40	0.11	94.57	100.00	3.50	3.21	0.09	93.20	100.00		

I. Irrigated. U. I. Un-Irrigated.

TABLE 21.9

Percentage distribution of area irrigated according to size of operational holdings

DISTRICT: CANNANORE

Size of operational holding (acres)	Owned and possessed				Leased in				Total						
	Wet land		Dry land		Wet land		Dry land		Wet land		Dry land				
	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.	I.	U.I.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Below 1.00	3.89	1.50	..	94.21	100.00	..	3.40	..	96.60	100.00	1.73	2.73	..	95.54	100.00
1.00 - 2.50	1.13	2.84	..	96.03	100.00	4.80	16.16	..	85.04	100.00	3.29	7.16	..	89.55	100.00
2.50 - 5.00	4.70	10.73	..	84.57	100.00	8.98	23.59	..	67.43	100.00	7.30	18.54	..	74.16	100.00
5.00 - 10.00	1.07	5.70	0.16	93.07	100.00	8.19	10.30	1.10	80.41	100.00	4.70	8.05	0.64	86.61	100.00
10.00 - 15.00	20.83	3.37	..	75.80	100.00	13.53	..	..	86.47	100.00	16.89	1.55	..	81.56	100.00
15.00 - 20.00	10.15	12.18	..	77.67	100.00	6.16	20.28	..	73.56	100.00	8.33	15.87	..	75.80	100.00
20.00 - 25.00	6.22	0.48	..	93.30	100.00	..	8.01	..	91.99	100.00	3.13	4.22	..	92.65	100.00
25.00 and above	2.11	4.68	2.75	90.46	100.00	11.40	5.27	..	83.33	100.00	2.71	4.71	2.57	90.01	100.00
Total	4.52	5.31	1.05	89.12	100.00	7.49	11.44	0.24	80.53	100.00	5.84	8.16	0.69	85.31	100.00

I. Irrigated. U. I. Un-Irrigated.

TABLE 22
Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

KERALA STATE

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy										
	Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikkanam		Verumbattam		Mulgeni		(11)
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 1 year	..	647	..	1092	..	..	25	1339	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	..	5954	..	31587	..	54	3161	15320	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	..	10031	..	276	..	..	1215	10922	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	233	12452	..	532	..	1340	920	7968	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	..	6344	..	1016	..	158	550	14687	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	80051	..	5728	..	5570	1688	54946	..	..	..
10 - 15 years	464	55147	45	7209	..	982	3288	32455	..	..	..
15 - 20 years	544	30403	25	20075	..	3530	4423	43642	..	..	..
20 - 25 years	..	10939	213	204	..	1243	4678	95594	..	..	..
25 and above	4122	278952	25903	188663	6617	80828	80267	472143	..	..	49
Total	5363	490820	26186	256382	6617	93705	100215	749016	..	..	49

A— Oral

B— Documentary

TABLE 22—(Contd.)

(1)	Type of tenancy												Total	
	Chalgani		Vaidagani		Kudiyirippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total			
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
Below 1 year	..	..	..	..	80	..	1027	..	226	..	1358	..	3078
1 - 2 years	..	..	..	..	267	..	3414	1581	1688	..	8530	..	54396
2 - 3 years	..	..	..	..	559	..	1307	789	288	..	3369	..	22018
3 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	111	..	153	413	1200	677	2617	..	23382
4 - 5 years	..	..	..	..	74	..	4389	..	267	..	5280	..	22205
5 - 10 years	..	229	..	..	2451	1058	7705	1301	6516	63	18360	..	148946
10 - 15 years	64	..	..	..	1410	538	2503	4719	1064	636	8838	..	101689
15 - 20 years	7	359	..	..	631	2814	2153	2209	2116	..	9899	..	103032
20 - 25 years	166	683	..	..	274	175	1225	..	752	..	7308	..	108838
25 and above	1152	6517	..	..	39783	35604	12223	7197	6730	21594	176797	..	1091547
Total	1389	7788	..	..	45640	40189	36099	18209	20847	22973	242356	..	1679131

TABLE 22.1

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT	Area in acres										
	Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy									
		Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpattam		Mulgeni	
(1)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	(11)
Below 1 year
1 - 2 years	412	190	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	129	191	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	297	..	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	155	..	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	187	107	..	..	..
10 - 15 years	105	792	..	..	..	..
15 - 20 years	298	..	..	..	..
20 - 25 years	89	92	26	..	..	..
25 and above	90	499	..	73	2257	228	..	..	..
Total	90	439	..	217	4619	682	..	..	..

TABLE 22.1—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total	
	Chol'geni		Vaidageni		Kudiyirippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total		A	B
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Below 1 year	94	..	..	..	94	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	5	..	417	190	..	..
2 - 3 years	12	..	141	131	..	..
3 - 4 years	31	..	328	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	10	..	..	..	267	..	432	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	22	..	..	..	32	63	241	170	..	..
10 - 15 years	9	..	..	..	..	..	801	105	..	..
15 - 20 years	10	..	..	..	245	..	553	..	..	..
20 - 25 years	92	65	..	..
25 and above	22	..	..	..	1104	..	3473	740	..	..
Total	73	..	94	..	1696	63	6572	1401	..	..

A— Oral B—Documentary

TABLE 22.2

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

QUILON DISTRICT	(Area in acres)											
	Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy										
		Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpattam		Mulgeni		
(1)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	(11)	
Below 1 year
1 - 2 years	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 - 3 years
3 - 4 years
4 - 5 years
5 - 10 years
10 - 15 years
15 - 20 years
20 - 25 years
25 and above	5	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

A—Oral

B—Documentary

TABLE 22.2—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total	
	Chalgeni		Vaidageni		Kudiyirippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total		A	B
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
Below 1 year	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	
1 - 2 years	3	..	52	..	548	..	1097	52	..	
2 - 3 years	47	..	..	..	227	..	866	..	..
3 - 4 years	12	..	..	..	136	..	620	171	..	
4 - 5 years	12	..	..	..	..	..	407	165	..	
5 - 10 years	563	..	808	..	..
10 - 15 years	12	..	7	..	..	..	888	..	..
15 - 20 years	52	10	..	..	92	..	494	91	..	
20 - 25 years	22	..	..	..	172	..	297	..	..
25 and above	82	17	..	..	29	..	1167	797	..	
Total	254	27	59	..	1767	..	6681	1216	..	

A—Oral

B—Documentary

TABLE 22.9

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	(Area in acres)											
	Type of tenancy											
	Duration of tenancy		Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpattam		Mulgani	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Below 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	..	925	..	..	..	..	146	95	..	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	269	..	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 15 years	..	42	..	..	..	..	639	149	..	..	..	..
15 - 20 years	544	..	..	..	..	..	170	1167	..	..	..	..
20 - 25 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1125	..	..	..	..
25 and above	164	2304	..	..	..	..	717	3121	..	..	..	..
Total	708	3271	..	..	..	..	2237	5926	..	..	..	..

TABLE 22.3—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total	
	Chalgeni		Voidageni		Kudiyirippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total		A	B
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)		
Below 1 year	22	..	16	..	226	..	264	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	39	..	466	..	1135	..	1786	1020	..	..
2 - 3 years	512	..	520	..	49	..	1165	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	99	..	52	..	1033	..	1195	269	..	..
4 - 5 years	45	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	540	..	162	..	5719	..	6891	..	..	..
10 - 15 years	1389	489	269	..	1064	639	3361	1319	..	..
15 - 20 years	410	1766	12	..	1779	..	2921	2933	..	..
20 - 25 years	123	..	436	..	580	..	1139	1125	..	..
25 and above	9719	1369	984	275	3087	..	14671	7069	..	..
Total	12904	3624	2917	275	14672	639	39438	13735	..	..

250

A—Oral B—Documentary

TABLE 22.4

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT	(Area in acres)										
	Type of tenancy										
	Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpottan		Mulgeni		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 1 year	173	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	..	1378	..	..	..	..	1155	1363	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	..	7712	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	..	10517	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	..	4985	..	..	..	..	..	3086	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	59643	..	..	..	..	165	241	..	..	..
10 - 15 years	..	17121	..	..	..	..	..	2432	..	..	..
15 - 20 years	..	24066	..	..	..	..	..	1874	..	..	..
20 - 25 years	..	665	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..
25 and above	18	54877	..	720	..	..	845	1870	..	..	..
Total	18	180964	..	720	..	..	2165	11643	..	..	..

A--Oral

B--Documentary

TABLE 22.4--(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total
	Chalgeni		Vaidageni		Kudiyirippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Below 1 year	266	..	..	..	266	179	
1 - 2 years	2841	..	..	..	3996	2741	
2 - 3 years	701	..	..	..	701	8212	
3 - 4 years	101	..	..	..	101	10517	
4 - 5 years	3838	..	..	..	3838	8071	
5 - 10 years	1957	..	..	..	2122	59884	
10 - 15 years	248	4719	..	..	248	24272	
15 - 20 years	25940	
20 - 25 years	769	
25 and above	371	..	..	..	1294	57467	
Total	10323	4719	..	..	12506	198046	

A--Oral B--Documentary

TABLE 22.5
Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy										
	Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpattam		Mulgemi		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	4669	..	..
2 - 3 years	..	1402	..	..	..	..	..	..	2157	..	..
3 - 4 years	233	446	..	..	..	..	140	..	4586	..	..
4 - 5 years	..	43	..	..	620	..	..	..	1990	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	1637	..	..	..	..	..	..	21660	..	..
10 - 15 years	464	7590	..	..	..	..	..	..	7166	..	..
15 - 20 years	..	1413	..	..	..	..	..	..	2087	..	..
20 - 25 years	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	3532	..	..
25 and above	123	6261	..	..	836	..	931	..	71089	..	..
Total	820	19150	..	..	1456	..	1071	..	118396	..	..

A—Oral B—Documentary

TABLE 22.5—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total	
	Chalgeni		Vaidageni		Kudiyirippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total			
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Below 1 year
1 - 2 years	55	1581	..	..	55	6544	..	..
2 - 3 years	22	789	..	..	22	4348	..	..
3 - 4 years	413	..	..	373	5445	..	..
4 - 5 years	2053	..	..
5 - 10 years	2753	..	..	..	2753	23297	..	..
10 - 15 years	769	..	..	..	1233	14756	..	..
15 - 20 years	1009	2209	..	..	1009	5709	..	..
20 - 25 years	504	..	..	..	504	3596	..	..
25 and above	5920	..	..	893	6974	79079	..	..
Total	11032	4992	..	893	12923	144827	..	..

A—Oral B—Documentary

TABLE 22.6

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

TRICHUR DISTRICT	(Area in acres)											
	Type of tenancy											
	Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpattam		Mulgeni			
(1)	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	(11)	
Below 1 year	976	..
1 - 2 years	6768	..
2 - 3 years	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4383	..
3 - 4 years	..	712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2029	..
4 - 5 years	..	807	..	..	..	158	..	..	..	..	7711	..
5 - 10 years	..	9140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17613	..
10 - 15 years	..	16559	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9165	..
15 - 20 years	..	2499	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14339	..
20 - 25 years	..	1346	..	..	..	..	..	1592	..	..	7563	..
25 and above	..	28068	..	..	..	..	..	2817	..	..	161371	..
Total	..	59423	..	..	..	158	..	4409	..	..	231918	..

A--Oral

B--Documentary

TABLE 22.6—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy														Total
	Chalgani		Vaidagani		Kudiyrippu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total				
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B			
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)			
Below 1 year	651	..	..	..	651	976			
1 - 2 years	6768			
2 - 3 years	4675			
3 - 4 years	677	..	3418			
4 - 5 years	246	..	..	..	246	8676			
5 - 10 years	692	1301	..	..	692	28256			
10 - 15 years	1210	..	..	..	1210	25724			
15 - 20 years	1132	..	..	..	1132	16838			
20 - 25 years	11	..	..	..	1603	8909			
25 and above	4921	229	2907	6955	10045	196023			
Total	8863	1590	2907	7092	15579	300263			

A—Oral B—Documentary

TABLE 22.7

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

PALOHAT DISTRICT	(Area in acres)													
	Duration of tenancy		Type of tenancy											
			Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumpattam		Mulgent			
A	B	(3)	A	B	(5)	A	B	(7)	A	B	(9)	A	B	(11)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)				
Below 1 year	..	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	..	3069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	545	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3751	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	..	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	913	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	..	509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	2821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621	14281	..	..
10 - 15 years	..	2551	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	930	2206	..	..
15 - 20 years	..	1578	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3605	6675	..	..
20 - 25 years	..	4566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	..	..
25 and above	1021	113303	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	56977	101728	..	..
Total	1021	130219	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	62133	130839	..	..

A--Oral.

B--Documentary.

TABLE 22.7—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total
	Chalgeni		Vaidageni		Kudiyiruppu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Below 1 year	837	
1 - 2 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3614	
2 - 3 years	64	..	..	..	64	4376	
3 - 4 years	1463	
4 - 5 years	7	..	305	..	..	..	312	509	
5 - 10 years	1182	1058	1008	..	202	..	3013	18160	
10 - 15 years	49	..	..	..	..	930	4806	
15 - 20 years	37	165	..	..	..	..	3642	8418	
20 - 25 years	36	175	274	..	..	..	310	5291	
25 and above	21698	34218	27	..	203	2132	79926	251830	
Total	22961	35665	1678	..	405	2132	88198	299304	

A—Oral.

B—Documentary.

TABLE 22.8

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy										
	Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam		Verumpattam		Mulgeni		(11)
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Below 1 year
1 - 2 years	..	136	..	..	..	54	954	1690	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	..	227	..	517	..	1340	..	..	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	2335	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	6810	..	509	..	5570	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 15 years	..	11260	..	..	..	877	..	10607	..	..	..
15 - 20 years	..	847	..	..	..	3530	..	17287	..	..	..
20 - 25 years	..	4298	..	..	..	1204	2189	82694	..	..	..
25 and above	347	71618	..	38928	6268	76153	8725	73997	..	..	..
Total	347	95196	..	40057	6268	88728	11868	188610	..	..	..

A—Oral.

B—Documentary.

TABLE 22.8—(Contd.)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total
	Chalgeni		Vaidageni		Kudiyiruppu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
Below 1 year	
1 - 2 years	954	1880	
2 - 3 years	103	
3 - 4 years	2084	
4 - 5 years	2335	
5 - 10 years	12889	
10 - 15 years	22744	
15 - 20 years	873	..	..	..	..	..	22537	
20 - 25 years	2189	88196	
25 and above	6416	6693	21756	267389	
Total	6416	873	..	6693	24899	420157	

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A—Oral.

B—Documentary.

TABLE 22.9

Leased in land by duration and type of tenancy

CANNANORE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy										
	Kanam		Kuzhikanam		Kanam Kuzhikanam		Verumbattom		Mulgeni		
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
Below 1 year	1092	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 - 2 years	31587	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 - 3 years	173	..	..	410	..	..	..
3 - 4 years	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 - 5 years	396	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 - 10 years	5017	..	..	..	1044	..	..
10 - 15 years	..	24	..	45	7209	..	..	58	730	..	..
15 - 20 years	25	20075	..	..	..	132	..	..
20 - 25 years	213	204	..	..	702	..	..	..
25 and above	2444	2265	25813	147291	349	4602	5947	58275	49
Total	2444	2289	26096	213059	349	4602	7117	60181	49

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A—Oral.

B—Documentary.

TABLE 22.9—(Contd.)

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Duration of tenancy	Type of tenancy												Total	
	Chalgeni		Vaidageni		Kudiyiruppu		Deemed tenancy		Others		Total			
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Below 1 year	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	46	1092	..	..
1 - 2 years	..	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	224	31587	..	..
2 - 3 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	173	..	..
3 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
4 - 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	..	..
5 - 10 years	..	229	..	..	707	..	1133	..	..	..	1840	6290	..	..
10 - 15 years	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	7963	..	..
15 - 20 years	7	359	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	148	20566	..	..
20 - 25 years	166	683	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	1174	887	..	..
25 and above	1152	6517	..	..	1846	..	..	..	..	12214	37551	231213	..	..
Total	1389	7788	..	..	3032	..	1133	..	..	12214	41560	300182	..	..

A—Oral.

B—Documentary.

TABLE 23

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

KERALA STATE

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total	
A. Number of Cases of												
i. intermediary tenancy	54121	15711	41296	32213	..	1766	..	2034	3298	525	150964	
ii. sub tenancy	11011	10300	45138	155515	..	..	..	17187	25280	609	265040	
iii. pure tenancy	766450	187482	77048	955237	90	8503	..	230881	65637	58604	2349932	
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. intermediary tenancy	30204	8675	23475	31494	..	1159	..	549	1376	466	97398	
ii. sub tenancy	11889	10539	16609	158779	..	..	..	8946	9896	406	217064	
iii. pure tenancy	454090	263354	60238	658958	49	8018	..	76334	43036	42948	1607025	
Total	496183	282568	100322	849231	49	9177	..	85829	54308	43820	1921487	

TABLE 23.1

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others		
A Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	..	100	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	306
ii. Sub tenancy	..	45	..	48	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	141
iii. Pure tenancy	..	93	469	6082	..	..	..	747	..	2281	..	9672
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	..	100	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	213
ii. Sub tenancy	..	90	..	15	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	199
iii. Pure tenancy	..	339	217	5226	..	..	..	73	..	1706	..	7561
Total	..	529	217	5301	..	..	..	73	94	1759	..	7973

TABLE 23.2

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

QUILON DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy							Total				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verim-Mulgeni pattam	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others		
A. Number of cases of												
i. Intermediary tenancy		289	..	..	81	..	..	..	370
ii. Sub tenancy		696	..	..	..	..	..	..	696
iii. Pure tenancy		348	..	..	8258	..	..	5439	208	5572	..	19825
B. Area (acres) under												
i. Intermediary tenancy		107	..	..	2	..	..	..	109
ii. Sub tenancy		259	..	..	..	..	..	..	259
iii. Pure tenancy		313	..	..	5111	..	..	279	59	1767	..	7529
Total		313	..	..	5477	..	..	281	59	1767	..	7897

TABLE 23.3

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	Tenancy status	Type of tenancy										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Veram-Mulgeni pattam	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total	
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	2151	..	..	..	3626	..	..	..	134	..	5911	
ii. Sub tenancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
iii. Pure tenancy	10071	..	..	..	18920	..	..	28653	4958	6206	68808	
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	368	..	..	..	1067	..	..	..	49	..	1504	
ii. Sub tenancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iii. Pure tenancy	3591	..	..	..	7096	..	..	16528	3143	15911	45669	
Total	3979	..	..	..	8163	..	..	16528	3192	15911	47173	

TABLE 23.4

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam	Venun- pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi- rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	230	..	..	..	1982	..	..	..	..	665	..	2877
ii. Sub tenancy	2698	..	..	..	626	..	..	..	..	1262	..	4586
iii. Pure tenancy	350117	2525	..	..	14592	..	..	..	..	7506	..	374740
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	410	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	349	..	928
ii. Sub tenancy	6837	..	..	..	2115	..	..	..	..	2676	..	11628
iii. Pure tenancy	173735	720	..	..	11524	..	..	..	..	12017	..	197996
Total	180982	720	..	..	13808	..	..	..	..	15042	..	210552

TABLE 23.5

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

URAKULAM DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam	Veram-pottam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	905	..	..	..	5292	..	..	..	..	1316	..	7513
ii. Sub tenancy	1316	1549	..	..	17789	..	..	..	..	11333	..	31987
iii. Pure tenancy	61438	2866	..	..	224908	..	..	..	..	30795	3985	323442
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	356	..	..	..	4438	..	..	..	..	328	..	5112
ii. Sub tenancy	1644	620	..	..	7301	..	..	..	..	1824	..	11389
iii. Pure tenancy	17970	836	..	..	107668	..	..	..	..	13872	893	141249
Total	19970	1456	..	..	119407	..	..	..	..	16024	893	157750

TABLE 23.6

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)
		Kanani	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-Mulgeni pattam	Chalgeni Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others			
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	2865	..	..	..	5027	..	..	1183	362	9437		
ii. Sub tenancy	86	..	..	..	41682	..	..	11087	..	52855		
iii. Pure tenancy	116564	1120	1046	306319	..	..	..	14278	10277	449604		
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	3724	..	..	6043	..	..	..	650	365	10782		
ii. Sub tenancy	89	..	..	31500	..	..	..	4296	..	35885		
iii. Pure tenancy	55610	202	158	198784	5447	8974	269175		
Total	59423	202	158	236327	10393	9399	315842		

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TABLE 23.7

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total	
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	21194	..	..	14632	..	..	..	1729	..	..	57	37612
ii. Sub tenancy	6039	..	..	41117	..	..	..	17142	1550	609	66457	30
iii. Pure tenancy	129690	1021	..	168778	..	..	..	171800	549	2968	474806	
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	15965	..	..	16941	..	..	..	378	..	48	33332	
ii. Sub tenancy	2361	..	..	27140	..	..	..	8901	1006	406	39814	
iii. Pure tenancy	112914	449	..	148891	..	..	..	49347	672	2083	314356	
Total	131240	449	..	192972	..	..	..	58626	1678	2597	387502	

TABLE 23.8

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

Kozhikode District	Tenancy status	Type of tenancy							Total			
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu		Deemed tenancy	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	26776	10466	41296	893								79431
ii. Sub tenancy	872	350	45138	53557								99917
iii. Pure tenancy	95369	18723	68758	110959				18102	6084			317995
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy	9361	5084	23475	2085								40005
ii. Sub tenancy	958	213	16609	90449								108229
iii. Pure tenancy	85224	34760	54912	107944				7289	6693			296822
Total	95543	40057	94996	200478				7289	6693			445056

TABLE 23.9

Classification of leased in land according to tenancy status

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total
A. Number of cases of—												
i. Intermediary tenancy			5145		372		1766		224			7507
ii. Sub tenancy			8359						45			8401
iii. Pure tenancy	2803	161134		6775	96421	90	8503		6140	1259	27915	311040
B. Area (acres) under—												
i. Intermediary tenancy			3491		584		1159		169			5403
ii. Sub tenancy			9616						45			9661
iii. Pure tenancy	4733	226048		4951	66714	49	8018		2818	1133	12214	326678
Total	4733	239155		4951	67298	49	9177		3032	1133	12214	941742

KERALA STATE

TABLE 24

Leased in area by type of jenmi and tenancy

(Area in acres)

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total	
i. Devaswoms	155469	52880	608	160284	49	359	..	4253	8687	6976	389565	
ii. Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	1904	21	269	12315	..	..	..	140	1792	69	16510	
iii. Other institutions	375	51	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	453	
iv. Small holders	12123	33739	12783	82675	..	2784	..	17784	12964	11699	186551	
v. Large holders	326312	195877	86662	593957	..	6034	..	63625	30865	25076	1328408	
Total	496183	282568	100322	849231	49	9177	..	85829	54308	43820	1921487	

TABLE 24.1

Lensed in area by type of jentmi and tenancy

M. M. DISTRICT

Jentmi status	Area under										Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mudgem	Chalgem	Vaidagem	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	
i. Devaswoma		18	..	..	..	..	..	10	27
ii. Other religious/charitable/educational institutions		60	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
iii. Other institutions	
iv. Small holders		..	100	104	1898	..	..	..	..	26	258	2386
v. Large holders		..	429	113	3926	..	..	..	47	94	1491	5500
Total		..	529	217	5301	..	..	..	73	94	1759	7973

TABLE 24.2

Leased in area by type of Jemmi and tenancy

QULON DISTRICT	Jemmi status	Area under								Total			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidagem	Kudiyi-rippu	Desmed tenancy	Others	Total
i.	Devaswoms	261	..	..	..	1409	..	..	..	..	..	..	1670
ii.	Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	..	..	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
iii.	Other institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	27
iv.	Small holders	52	..	..	..	1962	..	..	..	183	52	1029	3278
v.	Large holders	..	..	..	..	1945	..	..	..	71	7	798	2761
	Total	313	..	..	..	5477	..	..	..	281	59	1767	7897

TABLE 24.3

Leased in area by type of jenmi and tenancy

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Jenmi status	Area under										Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
		Kanami	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanami kuzhi-kanam	Verum-Mulgeni pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	
i. Devaswoms	2952	..	..	..	2818	..	..	..	2270	..	2861	10901
ii. Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	140
iii. Other institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Small holders	..	..	..	..	2787	..	..	..	6546	2800	4287	16420
v. Large holders	1027	..	..	..	2558	..	..	..	7572	392	8163	19712
Total	3979	..	..	..	8163	..	..	..	16528	3192	15311	47173

TABLE 24.4

Leased in area by type of jainmi and tenancy

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Tenancy status	Type of tenancy											Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Venun- pattam	Mudgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi- rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	Total	
i. Devaswoms	53169			7096					2924		63189	63189
ii. Other religious/charitable/ educational institutions				1439							1439	1439
iii. Other institutions												
iv. Small holders	4787	216		3075							11621	11621
v. Large holders	123026	504		2198					3543		134303	134303
Total	180982	720		13808					15042		210552	210552

TABLE 24.5

Leased in area by type of tenancy and tenancy

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Tenancy status	Area under										Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
	Kanoni	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanoni kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others		
i. Devaswama	2096	..	..	46628	..	..	..	..	3152	784	52660	
ii. Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	572	..	..	1969	..	..	..	..	491	69	3101	128
iii. Other institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Small holders	..	..	..	2629	..	..	..	..	2743	..	5372	..
v. Large holders	17302	1456	..	68181	..	..	..	..	9638	40	96617	..
Total	19970	1456	..	119407	..	..	..	..	16024	893	157750	..

TABLE 24.6

Leased in area by type of jennu and tenancy

TUCHER DISTRICT

Jennu status	Area under										Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
	Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgem	Chalgeni	Vaidagem	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others		
i. Devaswoms	37436	202		93264					2611	3189		136702
ii. Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	1318		158	3745					1301			6522
iii. Other institutions												
iv. Small holders	166			30407								
v. Large holders	20503			108911					2693	6077	73	133275
Total	59423	202	158	236327					10398	9999		315842

TABLE 24.7

Leased in area by type of jenni and tenancy

PALGHAT DISTRICT	Jenni status	Area under										Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidogeni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	
i.	Devaswoms	56589	..	..	2911	..	..	..	1692	..	132	61324
ii.	Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	14	..	..	3293	..	..	..	..	..	..	3307
iii.	Other institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv.	Small holders	1770	..	..	15606	..	..	..	7687	..	48	25111
v.	Large holders	72867	149	..	171162	..	..	..	49247	1678	2357	297760
	Total	131240	449	..	192972	..	..	..	58626	1678	2537	387502

TABLE 24.8

Leased in area by type of jennmi and tenancy

Jennmi status	Area under										Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
		Kanam kanam	Kuzhi- kanam	Kanam kuzhi- kanam	Verum- pattam	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi- rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	
i. Devaswams		2966	5732	430	1361	..	..	..	..	..	..	13489
ii. Other religious/charitable/ educational institutions		111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
iii. Other institutions		375	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426
iv. Small holders		5348	5643	10285	22107	..	..	..	2980	..	..	46363
v. Large holders		86854	28631	84170	174010	..	..	..	4309	6693	..	384667
Total		95543	40057	94996	200478	..	..	..	7289	6693	..	415056

TABLE 24.9

Leased in area by type of jenmi and tenancy

CANNANORE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Jenmi status	Area under										Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	(12)
		Kanam	Kuzhi-kanam	Kanam kuzhi-kanam	Verum-pattom	Mulgeni	Chalgeni	Vaidageni	Kudiyi-rippu	Deemed tenancy	Others	
i. Devaswoms	..	..	46946	178	1780	49	359	..	291	..	..	49603
ii. Other religious/charitable/educational institutions	..	..	21	..	1648	..	..	..	..	..	..	1669
iii. Other institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
iv. Small holders	..	..	27780	2394	2204	..	2784	..	362	1133	..	36657
v. Large holders	4733	4733	164408	2379	61666	..	6034	..	2379	..	12214	253813
Total	4733	4733	239155	4951	67298	49	9177	..	3032	1133	12214	341742

TABLE 25

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

KERALA STATE

(Area in acres)

Year	Number		Total				Remoteness from home				Lack of persons for supervision		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
	No.	Area	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift		
1957			11746	2684	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Area	10283	3463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958			13900	3867	1381	643	..	..	..	..	..
		Area	10668	984	728	332	..	..	..	..	..
1959			8333	..	635	196	..	..	302	..	..
		Area	9049	..	70	118	..	..	324	..	..
1960			24505	21972	..	1230	..	..	..	..	..
		Area	19775	31154	..	4042	..	..	..	..	..
1961			15507	378	486	272	..	..	..	..	..
		Area	6358	738	1093	293	..	..	..	..	..
1962			31140	805	4401	418	..	..	1304	..	..
		Area	14633	3146	1438	212	..	..	588	..	..
1963			37924	6386	7064	8052	156	..	453	..	..
		Area	38684	3110	1590	1262	34	..	166	..	..
1964			26807	23495	14231	63	..	167	3632	..	..
		Area	10456	16412	2319	86	..	10	374	..	..
1965			26759	3661	2684	1357	..	..	163	..	..
		Area	15403	1036	1771	518	..	..	68	..	..
1966			21032	604	291	1017	..	..	156	..	..
		Area	11140	274	44	1066	..	..	140	..	..

TABLE 25--(Contd.)

Distribution of area transferred by reasons

Year	No. Area	Low productivity			Difficulties of management due to fragmentation			Monetary needs			Others		
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	1529 618	..	..	4015 6624	..	..	6202 3041	2684 3463	..
1958	No. Area	555 823	..	..	400 29	..	..	8199 5431	2190 1131	..	4103 4053	1677 853	1381 728
1959	No. Area	139 97	..	..	..	..	..	6412 7148	..	..	1284 1362	..	635 70
1960	No. Area	302 134	..	..	635 3080	..	..	20832 9056	..	..	1506 1463	21972 31154	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	665 37	..	..	12716 5133	..	..	1854 895	378 738	486 1093
1962	No. Area	430 147	..	..	1629 3088	..	..	20454 7156	..	..	6905 3442	805 3146	4401 1438
1963	No. Area	1000 4082	..	..	711 13618	..	..	24383 10087	..	..	3235 9469	6230 3076	7064 1590
1964	No. Area	..	..	2684 1208	1480 642	..	..	12925 4916	..	..	8707 4438	23495 16412	11380 1101
1965	No. Area	279 79	..	..	1758 3272	..	..	10975 5388	..	..	12267 6108	3661 1036	2684 1771
1966	No. Area	166 201	..	..	..	..	..	16354 7025	..	..	3339 2708	604 274	291 44

TABLE 25.1---(Contd.)

Year	No./ area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons												
		Low productivity			Difficulty of management due to fragmentation			Monetary needs			Others			
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5368	2684	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	966	3463	..
1958	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	5448	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	522	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	2810	..	..	..	55	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	209	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3125	..	..	..	118	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	204	..	..	..	7	..	..
1963	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	..	..	..	2684	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	1181	..	..
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	5368	2684	2684
		..	..	..	..	..	..	189	..	..	..	1342	295	1771
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	2890	..	..	..	2684	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	2093	..	..

TABLE 25.2

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

QULON DISTRICT		(Area in acres)										
Year	No./ Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons									Total	
		Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision			Lack of persons for supervision				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift		
1957	No. Area	3848 810	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	452 337	134 121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	480 255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	7650 905	21806 31038	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	3984 619	212 426	..	106 212	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	11288 3932	240 174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	19296 7431	3532 1519	7064 1590	..	..	..	151 68	..	..
1964	No. Area	11422 921	21644 16236	10864 1075	..	..	..	3532 359	..	..
1965	No. Area	4358 3268	977 741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	8251 4219	106 134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.2—(Contd.)

Distribution of area transferred by reasons

Year	No. Area	Low productivity			Difficulty of management due to fragmentation			Monetary needs			Others		
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3848	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	..	..	..	134	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	337	..	..	..	121	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	480	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	225	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	7544	..	..	106	21806	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	963	..	..	42	31038	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3878	..	..	..	212	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	407	..	..	..	426	..
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	7544	..	..	3744	240	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	3063	..	..	869	174	..
1963	No. Area	..	..	..	212	..	..	18933	..	..	..	3532	7054
		..	..	..	61	..	..	7302	..	..	..	1519	1590
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	318	..	..	4040	..	..	3532	21644	10854
		..	..	..	112	..	..	279	..	..	177	16236	1075
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	4252	..	..	106	977	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	2738	..	..	530	741	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	8251	..	..	..	106	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	4219	..	..	..	134	..

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out hand during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	No. Area (2)	Distribution of area transferred by reasons								
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Total								
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	1182 854	2190 131	..	291 61	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	934 289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	1664 1111	..	..	100 19	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	2742 622	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	4080 707	..	..	252 13	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	1234 362	291 41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	791 117	1164 73	..	..	..	..	100 21	..	..
1965	No. Area	3924 1416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	2781 830	..	2911 44	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.3—(Contd.)

Year	No./ Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons											
		Low productivity		Difficulty of management due to fragmentation		Monetary needs		Others					
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	..	..	..	400 29	..	..	200 746	2190 131	..	291 18	..	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	643 158	..	..	291 131	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	1173 550	..	..	391 542	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	190 9	..	..	2542 573	..	..	100 40	..	..
1962	No. Area	291 116	..	..	..	..	..	3437 569	..	..	100 9	..	..
1963	No. Area	200 28	..	..	..	..	..	934 317	..	..	100 17	291 41	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	100 12	..	..	491 75	..	..	100 9	1164 73	..
1965	No. Area	100 16	..	..	..	..	..	1343 366	..	..	2481 1034	..	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	2781 830	..	..	..	..	291 44

TABLE 25.4

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	No. / Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons								
		Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision		
(1)	(2)	Sale (3)	Partition (4)	Gift (5)	Sale (6)	Partition (7)	Gift (8)	Sale (9)	Partition (10)	Gift (11)
1957	No. / Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. / Area	6996	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. / Area	5944	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. / Area	1130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. / Area	4193	..	..	1130	..	..	..	..	..
		7081	..	..	4023	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. / Area	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. / Area	2214	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2152	2972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. / Area	565	1524	..	..	156	..	..	..	..
		1017	1115	..	..	34	..	..	..	..
1965	No. / Area	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. / Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		721	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..
		197	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..

TABLE 25.4--(Contd.)

Distribution of area transferred by reasons

Year	No./ Area	Low productivity		Difficulty of management due to fragmentation		Monetary needs		Others					
		Sale (12)	Gift (13)	Sale (14)	Gift (15)	Sale (16)	Gift (17)	Sale (18)	Gift (19)	Sale (20)	Gift (21)	Sale (22)	Gift (23)
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	..	..	..	..	4104	..	..	..	2736	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	2326	..	..	..	3543	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	1130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	4718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	2498	..	..	..	565	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	2990	..	..	..	68	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	..	1130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	1943	..	..	..	..	..	565	..
		..	..	..	..	1084	..	..	..	..	..	2972	..
1963	No. Area	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	1017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.5

**Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during
decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons**
(Area in acres)

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

(1)	(2)	Distribution of area transferred by reasons										
		Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision				
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)				
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	3081 1920	..	1381 728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	3775 1420	..	..	..	..	163 179	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	2713 3594	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	2387 579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	5433 2887	..	4401 1438	..	..	1304 588	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	3775 704	850 279	..	..	..	163 14	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	8591 4472	687 103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. Area	6169 1693	..	..	1218 219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	1502 912	..	..	163 227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.5 (Contd.)

Distribution of area transferred by reasons

Year	No./ Area	Low productivity			Difficulty of management due to fragmentation			Monetary needs			Others		
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
(1)	(2)	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	163 39	..	..	..	..	..	2755 1692	..	..	163 195	..	1381 728
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3612 1241	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	163 51	..	..	..	..	..	2550 3543	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	1700 455	..	..	687 124	..	..
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	5279 1727	..	..	850 572	..	4401 1438
1963	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	3286 654	..	..	326 36	850 279	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	103 30	..	..	6204 3041	..	..	2224 1401	687 103	..
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	163 37	..	..	2033 424	..	..	2592 945	..	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	850 177	..	..	489 508	..	..

TABLE 25.6

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons
TRICHUR DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	No. of Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons								
		Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision		
(1)	(2)	Sale (3)	Partition (4)	Gift (5)	Sale (6)	Partition (7)	Gift (8)	Sale (9)	Partition (10)	Gift (11)
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	688 330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	1032 1225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	1032 821	166 116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	1210 598	166 312	..	..	..	..	166 81	..	..
1962	No. Area	1542 2264	..	..	..	..	..	166 199	..	..
1963	No. Area	1162 1201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	1518 1142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. Area	3108 1443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	1186 1146	498 140	..	..	..	..	854 839	..	..

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

PALGHAT DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	No. Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons								
		Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision		
(1)	(2)	Sale (3)	Partition (4)	Gift (5)	Sale (6)	Partition (7)	Gift (8)	Sale (9)	Partition (10)	Gift (11)
1957	No. Area	2363 2694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	913 297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	556 502	..	635 70	..	..	..	139 145	..	..
1960	No. Area	1191 5434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	973 887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	2025 963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	1330 1775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	882 345	..	..	..	..	..	139 84	..	..
1965	No. Area	1330 1608	..	..	139 299	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.7-- (Contd.)

Distribution of area transferred by reasons

Year	No./ Area	Low productivity			Difficulty of management due to fragmentation			Monetary needs			Others		
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	1529	..	..	834	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	619	..	..	2075	..	..
1958	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	913	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..	..
1959	No. Area	139	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	139	..	635
		97	..	..	..	..	..	174	..	..	86	..	70
1960	No. Area	139	..	..	635	..	..	139	..	..	278	..	..
		83	..	..	5080	..	..	64	..	..	207	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	834	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	..	704	..	..
1962	No. Area	139	..	..	..	..	..	774	..	..	1112	..	..
		31	..	..	..	..	..	183	..	..	749	..	..
1963	No. Area	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	..	..
		1056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	..	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	743	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	134	..	..	211	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. Area	139	..	..	..	..	..	278	..	..	774	..	..
		63	..	..	..	..	..	507	..	..	739	..	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	

TABLE 25.8

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	No./ Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons								
		Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	588 980	..	..	196 196	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	196 118	..	..	196 118	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	486 1093	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	516 26	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	516 155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.8—(Contd.)

Year	No./ Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons											
		Low productivity		Difficulty of management due to fragmentation		Monetary needs		Others					
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	397 784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486 1093
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516 26
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	516 155	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 25.9

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

CANNANORE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	No. of Area	Distribution of area transferred by reasons								
		Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
1957	No. Area	167 5813	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1958	No. Area	.. ..	1228 442	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1959	No. Area	167 518	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1960	No. Area	614 307	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1961	No. Area	781 2813	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1962	No. Area	1315 1517	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1963	No. Area	2510 24932	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1964	No. Area	334 1720	.. ..	167 10	.. ..	.. ..	167 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1965	No. Area	2376 4444	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1966	No. Area	501 778	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

TABLE 25.9 (Contd.)

Distribution of area transferred by reasons

Year	No. Area	Low productivity			Difficulty of management due to fragmentation			Monetary needs			Total		
		Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift	Sale	Partition	Gift
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	5813	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1228	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	518	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	307	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	781	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	2813	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	..	..	..	167	..	..	167	..	..	981	..	..
		..	..	..	92	..	..	189	..	..	1236	..	..
1963	No. Area	334	..	..	167	..	..	167	..	..	1842	..	..
		2998	..	..	13360	..	..	334	..	..	8240	..	..
1964	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	167	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	1670	..	..
1965	No. Area	..	..	..	1595	..	..	167	..	..	614	..	..
		..	..	..	3205	..	..	11	..	..	1228	..	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26 (Contd.)

Year		Possession transferred by reasons and nature												
		Difficulties of management due to fragmentation						Monetary needs						Others
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
		Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	
1957	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	235 178	..	..	63 32	562 374	1376 268	..
1958	No. Area	..	219 20	565 339	240 66	..	9849 4714	..	..	2684 644	1911 1993	4514 7601	9649 1829
1959	No. Area	..	..	..	..	169 116	5599 5264	139 118	..	..	219 80	3674 1996	2684 537
1960	No. Area	..	..	..	..	366 217	15684 8282	..	..	..	1698 617	8830 4266	743 223

TABLE 26 (Contd.)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature																
	Remoteness from home																Low productivity
	Lack of persons for supervision																
	Total	Mort- gage out		Lease rights trans-ferred		Others gage out		Lease rights trans-ferred		Others gage out		Lease rights trans-ferred		Others gage out		Lease rights trans-ferred	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(17)
1961	No. ..	2587	15063	635	..	80	..	..	..	1864	..	..	..	..	332	..	..
	Area ..	912	9684	445	..	60	..	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	299	..	..
1962	No. 10150	3390	18920	823	..	206	243	..	..	1617	635	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area 3267	1731	14065	42	..	98	61	..	..	676	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. 12874	3678	30040	1517	..	812	851	..	..	2459	..	..	..	..	743	80	..
	Area 2383	1684	40696	204	..	323	627	..	..	1097	..	..	..	..	446	5	..
1964	No. 8736	4530	15088	2806	..	200	688	..	100	2857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area 2867	2017	9372	729	..	30	83	..	58	1320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. 821	5140	28783	1034	..	398	291	..	..	1876	687	..	..	106	..	..	..
	Area 217	1876	13038	768	..	175	116	..	..	827	769	..	..	43	..	..	..
1966	No. 2924	1324	12779	..	..	..	743	..	..	612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area 391	681	11763	..	..	..	2972	..	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26 (Contd.)

		Possession transferred by reasons and nature																													
		Difficulties of management due to fragmentation						Monetary needs						Others																	
Year	(1)	Mort-gage		Lease out		Others		Mort-gage		Lease out		Others		Mort-gage		Lease out		Others													
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)						
		right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred	right transferred						
1961	No. Area	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	8136	635	445		
1962	No. Area	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3697	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	5355	823	42		
1963	No. Area	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1235	6268	823	42	
1964	No. Area	..	..	915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	791	4260	823	42	
1965	No. Area	..	..	1374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15637	1437	199	199
1966	No. Area	..	..	982	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32776	199	199	199
1967	No. Area	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	5395	1431	247
1968	No. Area	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	4958	247	247
1969	No. Area	..	..	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	4494	1034	1034
1970	No. Area	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2386	768	768
1971	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1942	4494	1034	1034
1972	No. Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	596	2386	768	768
1973	No. Area	1886	163	7148
1974	No. Area	1886	51	6905

TABLE 26.1

**Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending
31-3-1966 according to reasons**

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature												
	Total		Remoteness from home				Lack of persons for supervision				Others		
	Mort- gage	Lease rights trans- ferred	Mort- gage	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out rights, trans- ferred	Lease out rights, trans- ferred	Others	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1957	No. 63	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area 32	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. 2684	80	..	8852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	..
	Area 644	9	..	1206	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..
1959	No. 63	240	2764	2684	..	160	80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area 37	39	821	537	..	34	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. 126	400	143	80	..	160	..	80	..	240	..	..	..
	Area 88	116	268	17	..	50	..	17	..	66	..	..	..
1961	No. ..	240	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
	Area ..	130	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	67	..	..	..
1962	No. 2684	720	80	80	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
	Area 1074	135	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1963	No. 5431	1360	2684	143	..	400	..	..	..	720	..	..	..
	Area 1261	502	671	74	..	79	..	..	..	313	..	..	..
1964	No. 8367	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
	Area 2666	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1965	No. 126	160	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
	Area 53	107	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
1966	No. 2684	63	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area 268	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.1 (Contd.)

Possession transferred by reasons and nature

Low productivity Difficulties of management due to fragmentation Monetary needs Others

Year

(1)	No.	(14)		(15)		(16)		(17)		(18)		(19)		(20)		(21)		(22)		(23)		(24)		(25)		(26)		(27)		(28)		(29)							
		Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others						
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.2

**Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending
31-3-1966 according to reasons**

QUILON DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature															
	Total		Remoteness from home				Lack of persons for supervision				Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
	Mort- gage	Lease out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out	Lease rights trans- ferred	
1957	..	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	..
	..	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..
1958	..	106	134	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	16	126	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	106	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	79	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	240	1060	3800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	..	..	..	..
	129	404	1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..
1961	..	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..
	..	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
1962	7466	1060	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	848	..	..	..	..
	2193	469	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	399	..	..	..	..
1963	7304	636	131	..	..	212	..	..	..	..	424	..	..	..	..
	983	169	13	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..
1964	106	2968	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2014	..	..	..	..
	91	1369	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1048	..	..	..	..
1965	363	2756	670	318	1596	
	43	1157	393	78	802	
1966	240	318	268	212	
	123	132	94	113	

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TABLE 26.2 (Contd.)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature															
	Low productivity				Difficulties of management due to fragmentation				Monetary needs				Others			
	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights- trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights- trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights- trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights- trans- ferred	Others
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	134	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	818	3800	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	262	1866	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	..	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3934	..	..	..	..	3532	106	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2087	..	..	..	..	106	42	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7304	..	..	..	..	..	134	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	983	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	530	..	..	..	..	424	536
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	45	..	..	..	..	276	310
1965	No.	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	257	106	..	..	..	106	530	670
	Area	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	27	11	..	..	..	16	223	393
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	106	..	..	..	..	..	268
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	19	..	..	..	..	..	94

TABLE 26.3

**Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during
the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons**

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature													
	Total													
	Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision			Others			Others			Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
No.	No.	No.	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease Others Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred		
1957	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	..	300	291	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area	..	228	585	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area	815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	..	400	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	200	..	..
Area	..	304	..	..	..	268	..	..	..	36	..	..
1961	..	700	934	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	..	..
Area	..	132	669	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	..
1962	..	300	291	..	..	100	..	..	..	200	..	..
Area	..	190	58	..	..	70	..	..	..	120	..	..
1963	..	700	582	..	..	200	..	..	..	500	..	..
Area	..	310	684	..	..	181	..	..	..	129	..	..
1964	100	1100	391	..	..	200	..	..	100	600	..	..
Area	58	369	211	..	..	30	..	..	58	57	..	..
1965	..	1600	491	291	..	..	291	..	..	100	..	..
Area	..	339	135	396	..	..	166	..	..	15	..	..
1966	..	700	1338	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..
Area	..	514	644	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..

TABLE 26.3 (Contd.)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature															
	Low productivity		Difficulties of management due to fragmentation						Monetary needs						Others	
	Mort- gage	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
1958	No.	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	291	..
	Area	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	585	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	815	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	934	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	669	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	582	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	391	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	211	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	100	..	..	1100	100	291
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	7	..	..	256	12	396
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	100	1338	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	..	..	..	45	644	..

TABLE 26.4
Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons
 (Area in acres)

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature													
	Total		Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervision			Others			Others		
	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Mort- gage out rights trans- ferred	Lease out rights trans- ferred	Others	
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	156	1695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..
	Area	281	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281	..	..
1959	No.	..	1695	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	156	2498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..
	Area	105	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	1130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	1198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No.	..	1286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No.	624	2825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	273	4763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No.	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 26.4—(Contd.)

Possession transferred by reasons and nature

Year	Low productivity										Difficulties of management due to fragmentation				Monetary needs				Others	
	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)			
		Mort- gage out	Lased out	Lease rights transfe- red	Lease rights transfe- red	Mort- gage out	Leased out	Lease rights transfe- red	Others transfe- red	Mort- gage out	Leased out	Lease rights transfe- red	Others transfe- red	Mort- gage	Lease out	Lease rights transfe- red	Others			
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	1130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1130	..	..	..	..	565	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	282	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	..
	Area	..	..	915	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	..	..	1695	..	..	..	312	1130	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	4198	..	..	..	117	565	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 26.5

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature												
	Total				Remoteness from home				Lack of persons for supervision				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
No.	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	No.
1957	No.	..	326	1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	341	..
	Area	..	163	375	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..
1958	No.	..	1467	4653	687	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	1240	2934	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	1374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	1339	6000	..	326	..	..	..	..	163	..	..
	Area	..	790	2051	..	360	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
1961	No.	..	978	2911	..	..	..	..	..	..	978	..	..
	Area	..	264	1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	..
1962	No.	..	978	6360	..	..	..	..	..	..	489	..	..
	Area	..	771	3377	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	..	..
1963	No.	..	815	6353	1374	..	163	..	..	..	315	..	..
	Area	..	549	5444	130	..	489	..	..	..	549	..	..
1964	No.	163	163	3435	687	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	..
	Area	52	205	1862	69	..	..	..	..	..	205	..	..
1965	No.	..	..	3966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	..
	Area	..	..	1751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	769	..
1966	No.	..	..	3279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	4051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.5—(Contd.)

Possession transferred by reasons and nature

Year	Difficulties of management due to fragmentation										Monetary needs				Others					
	Low productivity					Others					Mort- Leased out		Mort- Leased out		Mort- Leased out		Others			
	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	(16)	(17)	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	(20)	(21)	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	(24)	(25)	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	(28)	(29)
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	163	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	81	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	1218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2748	..	..	..	1467	687	..	687
	Area	..	1827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	818	..	..	..	1240	289	..	89
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2224	..	..	..	850	3776	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	..	..	..	355	1843	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1374	..	..	..	..	1537	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	..	..	..	..	1602	..	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2911	..	..	..	489	3449	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2561	..	..	..	616	816	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	1374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2748	..	..	..	..	2068	..	1374
	Area	..	..	982	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	962	..	..	..	..	3011	..	130
1964	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2748	687	..	..	..	687	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1518	69	..	..	..	344	..	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2061	..	..	..	..	1218	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385	..	..	..	..	597	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	2592	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.6

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

TRICHUR DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature												
	Remoteness from home						Lack of persons for supervision						Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)
No. Area	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	
1957	No. Area	..	..	1720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	492	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No. Area	..	166	4128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	27	2160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No. Area	..	..	866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No. Area	..	..	4294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No. Area	..	..	1530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No. Area	..	332	6358	..	..	..	683	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2791	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No. Area	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	
1964	No. Area	..	..	3606	1376	..	..	688	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	1668	578	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. Area	332	..	4306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		116	..	2017	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. Area	..	..	5504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	2717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 26.6 (Contd.)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature																	
	Low productivity				Difficulties of management due to fragmentation				Monetary needs						Others			
	(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights	trans- ferred	Mort gage	Leased out	Lease rights	trans- ferred	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights	trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased out	Lease rights	trans- ferred	Others
1957	No.	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	1976	..	..
	Area	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	268	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3440	..	..	166	688	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1995	..	..	27	165	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	866	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3606	..	..	..	688	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2281	..	..	..	172	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1198	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5670	332	..	..	638	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2770	166	..	..	21	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2230	..	..	..	3606	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	728	..	..	..	9777	..	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	..	..	..	688	688	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	..	..	..	771	165	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2930	..	..	..	1376	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1198	332	..	..	819	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3440	..	..	..	2064	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1644	22	..	..	1073	..	..

TABLE 26.7

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

PALGHAT DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature												
	Total			Remoteness from home			Lack % persons for supervision			Others			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
No.	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	Mortgage	Leased out	Lease rights transferred	Others	No.
Area													Area
1957	139	1486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	139	1694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	417	3092	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	737	6917	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	139	2972	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75	4607	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	6807	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4283	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	139	..	..	3715	635	..	..	..	..	..	..
	182	..	..	2675	445	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	2864	743	..	..	..	635	..	..
	3334	30	..	..	..	64	..	..
1963	139	..	..	..	..	2787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	139	..	..	..	..	16961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	139	..	..	4470	743	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	..	..	4216	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	2488	743	..	..	..	..	..	..
	704	372	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	1486	..	743	..	..	..	..	..
	4012	..	2972	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.7 (Contd.)

		<i>Possession transferred by reasons and nature</i>															
		<i>Low productivity</i>				<i>Difficulties of management due to fragmentation</i>				<i>Monetary needs</i>					<i>Others</i>		
<i>Year</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Mort- Leased Lease</i>		<i>Others</i>	
		<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>rights</i>	<i>trans-ferred</i>	
(1)	(2)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1486	..	..	139	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1694	..	..	139	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	..	..	..	1606	..	..	278	1406	743
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	1285	..	..	726	5632	245
1959	No.	..	..	743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2229	139	..	139	..	..
	Area	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4087	118	..	75	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6807	..	..	..	..	743
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4283	..	..	..	..	223
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2972	..	..	139	743	635
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1776	..	..	182	899	445
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	..	..	..	1486	743
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	..	..	3121	30
1963	No.	..	..	743	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	774	..	..	..	1270	..
	Area	..	..	446	..	..	..	..	..	139	..	513	..	..	..	16002	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2349	..	..	139	2121	743
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1665	..	..	24	2551	82
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2488	..	..	..	..	743
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	..	..	..	..	372
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1040	..

TABLE 26.8

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature													
	Lack of persons for supervision													
	Remoteness from home			Mort- gage out			Lease rights trans-ferred			Others			Lease rights trans-ferred	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)		
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	6120	..	..	..	5195	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	22602	..	..	..	22088	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	1371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	5408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	3400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	1223	..	..	..	243	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	2060	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	9797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	4070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No.	..	1364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	878	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No.	..	14037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	3275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No.	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.8 (contd.)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature															
	Low productivity				Difficulties of management due to fragmentation				Monetary need				Others			
	Mort- gage	Leased- out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased- out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage	Leased- out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others				
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	..	..	..	925	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4922	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	1215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2185	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	1999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	5118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4679	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	3368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	972	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	741	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	14037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	3275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.9

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to reasons

CANNANORE DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Year	Possession transferred by reasons and nature												
	Total			Remoteness from home			Lack of persons for supervisory			Others			
	Mort- gage out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	Mort- gage out	Lease rights trans- ferred	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	1228	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	804	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	1185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	1228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	167	614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	154	1916	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 26.9 (contd.)

Possession transferred by reasons and nature

Year	Difficulties of management due to fragmentation										Monetary needs				Others		
	Low productivity		Mort-gage		Leased out		Lease rights transferred		Mort-gage		Leased out		Lease rights transferred		Others		
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	
1957	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1228	..	167
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	..	556
1959	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	1185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	..	..	..	..	..
1963	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1228	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 27

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

KERALA STATE	(Area in acres)										
	Size of ownership holding of each household (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Total			Sale to			Gift to		
			Area	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Relatives	Lessee	Others
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	137122 55488	27300 5473	.. ..	69201 26652	27673 18768	12948 4595	....	....	....	....
1.00-2.50	No. of cases Area	84571 41326	8537 2323	687 542	57269 34523	5538 2383	12373 1545	167 10	....	....	....
2.50-5.00	No. of cases Area	41587 45330	928 712	1085 1247	14662 9686	24912 33685	....	....	....	....	....
5.00-10.00	No. of cases Area	24524 18804	163 49	927 739	15933 14045	4570 1888	2931 2083	....	....	....	....
10.00-15.00	No. of cases Area	6417 10627	166 113	2094 2362	2957 5110	565 2972	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	635 70
15.00-20.00	No. of cases Area	895 1047	.. ..	305 625	434 388	156 34	....	....	....	....	....
20.00-25.00	No. of cases Area	4962 1901	.. ..	1630 672	1213 479	.. ..	2119 750	....	....	....	....
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	12600 41296	.. ..	10246 16366	1916 24343	438 587	....	....	....	....	....
Total	No. of cases Area	312678 215819	37094 8670	16974 22553	163585 115226	63852 60317	30371 8973	167 10	.. ..	.. ..	635 70

TABLE 27.1

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases Area	(Area in acres)									
		Total		Sale to		Partition		Gift to		Others	(10)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	30533 10204	10791 2257	.. ..	14185 4812	189 156	5368 2979	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1.00-2.50	No. of cases Area	14084 1898	126 9	.. ..	13643 1599	315 290	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2.50-5.00	No. of cases Area	5780 4063	.. ..	.. ..	412 305	5368 3758	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5.00-10.00	No. of cases Area	63 14	.. ..	.. ..	63 14	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10.00-15.00	No. of cases Area	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
15.00-20.00	No. of cases Area	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
20.00-25.00	No. of cases Area	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	No. of cases Area	50460 16179	10917 2266	.. ..	28303 6730	5872 4204	5368 2979	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

TABLE 27.2

**Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending
31-3-1966 according to type of transferee**

QUILON DISTRICT	Size of ownership holding of each household (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases Area	Total						Gift to				
			(1)	(2)	Sale to			Partition			Relatives	Lessee	Others
					(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				(9)	(10)
	Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	59350 25636	10836 1966	.. ..	16335 4127	25115 17953	7064 1590	....	....	....	....	....
	1.00-2.50	No. of cases Area	37486 11260	7332 1142	.. ..	18810 8508	480 535	10864 1075	....	....	....	....	....
	2.50-5.00	No. of cases Area	26962 33544	318 57	.. ..	8264 3633	18380 29854	....	....	....	....	....	....
	5.00-10.00	No. of cases Area	12750 4593	.. ..	.. ..	8180 2705	4570 1888	....	....	....	....	....	....
	10.00-15.00	No. of cases Area	954 559	.. ..	.. ..	954 559	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	15.00-20.00	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	20.00-25.00	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	106 159	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	106 159	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	No. of cases Area	137608 75751	18486 3165	.. ..	52543 19532	48651 50389	17928 2665	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE 27.3

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Sale to					Gift to			
		Total	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Partition	Relatives	Lessee	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	10258 1977	504 76	..	9463 1860	291 41	..	..	..
1.00-2.50	No. of cases Area	8073 1615	391 140	..	5201 1300	2190 131	291 44	..	..
2.50-5.00	No. of cases Area	2955 401	100 34	..	1691 294	1164 73	..	..	..
5.00-10.00	No. of cases Area	700 296	..	100 19	600 277	..	..	..	..
10.00-15.00	No. of cases Area	1082 2132	..	200 65	882 2067	..	..	..	..
15.00-20.00	No. of cases Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00-25.00	No. of cases Area	200 176	..	..	200 176	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases Area	23268 6591	995 250	300 84	18037 5974	3645 245	291 44	..	..

TABLE 27.4

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT (Area in acres)

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Total			Sale to			Gift to		
		(2)	(3)	(3)	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Partition	Relatives	Lessee	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	5842 1331	565 68	.. ..	5277 1263	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
1.00--2.50	No. of cases Area	7732 10129	.. ..	.. ..	6364 9048	1368 1081	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2.50--5.00	No. of cases Area	1933 4134	.. ..	.. ..	1933 4134	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5.00--10.00	No. of cases Area	1933 6409	.. ..	.. ..	1933 6409	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10.00--15.00	No. of cases Area	721 3112	.. ..	.. ..	156 140	565 2972	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
15.00--20.00	No. of cases Area	312 109	.. ..	.. ..	156 75	156 34	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
20.00--25.00	No. of cases Area	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	156 354	.. ..	.. ..	156 354	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	No. of cases Area	18629 25578	565 68	.. ..	15975 21423	2089 4087	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

TABLE 27.5

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Total		Sale to		Partition		Gift to		
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Area			Relatives	Lessee	Others	Relatives	Lessee	Others	
Below 1.00	No. of cases	19164	1905	..	..	16409	850	..	..	..
	Area	6668	305	..	..	6187	176	..	..	..
1.00—2.50	No. of cases	10524	..	687	..	7932	687	1218	..	..
	Area	4346	..	542	..	3172	206	426	..	..
2.50—5.00	No. of cases	1381	..	163	..	1218	..	..	..	..
	Area	301	..	179	..	122	..	..	..	..
5.00—10.00	No. of cases	6143	163	163	..	3372	..	2445	..	..
	Area	3769	49	111	..	2619	..	990	..	..
10.00—15.00	No. of cases	1304	..	1141	..	163	..	..	..	..
	Area	1004	..	965	..	39	..	..	..	..
15.00—20.00	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00—25.00	No. of cases	4762	..	1630	..	1013	..	2119	..	..
	Area	1725	..	672	..	303	..	750	..	..
25.00 and above	No. of cases	1467	..	1467	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	2922	..	2922	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases	44745	2068	5251	30107	1537	5782	5782	2166	..
	Area	20735	354	5391	12442	382	2166	2166	..	..

TABLE 27.6

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

TRICHUR DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres) as in 1966	No. of cases Area	Total			Sale to			Partition			Gift to		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	5860 2564	2064 757	3796 1807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1.00--2.50	No. of cases Area	2752 2039	688 1032	1566 867	498 140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.50--5.00	No. of cases Area	1376 1590	510 621	866 969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.00--10.00	No. of cases Area	1162 996	664 609	498 387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.00--15.00	No. of cases Area	166 113	166 113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00--20.00	No. of cases Area	166 604	166 604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00--25.00	No. of cases Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	1826 2832	1494 2404	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases Area	13308 10738	3428 2523	6726 4080	830 568	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31.3.1966 according to type of transferee

PALGHAT DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Size of ownership holding of each household (acres) as in 1966	No. of cases			sale to			Gift to			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Partition	Relatives	Lessee	Others
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	3561 6264	635 44	..	..	2926 6220	..	..	..	..
1.00—2.50	No. of cases Area	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.50—5.00	No. of cases Area	278 229	..	..	278 229	..	..	..	..	..
5.00—10.00	No. of cases Area	139 209	..	..	139 209	..	..	..	..	..
10.00—15.00	No. of cases Area	1409 809	..	..	635 635	..	..	..	635 70	..
15.00—20.00	No. of cases Area	417 334	..	..	278 313	..	..	..	..	..
20.00—25.00	No. of cases Area	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	6394 6730	..	6116 6564	278 166	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases Area	12198 14575	635 44	6394 6689	4534 7772	..	..	..	635 70	..

TABLE 27.8

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT	(Area in acres)																
	Size of ownership holding of each household (Acres) as in 1956	No. of cases	Sale to			Gift to			Total	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Area			Relatives	Lessee	Others	Partition	Relatives	Lessee										Others
Below 1.00	No. of cases	712	..	..	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	..	..	..
	Area	144	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
1.00--2.50	No. of cases	516	..	..	516	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	155	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.50--5.00	No. of cases	588	..	..	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	980	..	..	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.00--10.00	No. of cases	486	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	486	..	..	..
	Area	1093	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1093	..	..	..
10.00--15.00	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00--20.00	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00--25.00	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases	2302	..	..	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1002	..	..	..
	Area	2372	..	..	980	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1119	..	..	..

TABLE 27.9

Classification of transfer of ownership of possessed and leased out land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee
CANNANORE DISTRICT

Size of ownership holding of each household (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Sale to					Gift to				
		Total	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Partition	Relatives	Lessee	Others	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	1842 700	..	..	614 258	1228 442	..	..	..
1.00—2.50	No. of cases Area	3404 9884	..	..	3237 9874	..	..	167 10	..
2.50—5.00	No. of cases Area	334 88	..	334 88	..	..	..	..	..
5.00—10.00	No. of cases Area	1148 1425	..	..	1148 1425	..	..	..	..
10.00—15.00	No. of cases Area	781 2898	..	614 1228	167 1670	..	..	..	..
15.00—20.00	No. of cases Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00—25.00	No. of cases Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 and above	No. of cases Area	2651 28299	..	1169 4476	1482 23823	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases Area	10160 43494	..	2117 5792	6648 37050	1228 442	..	167 10	..		

TABLE 28

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

KERALA STATE

(Area in acres)

Size of operational holding (Acres) as on 1966	No. of cases	Mortgage			Leased out			Leased rights transferred			Other transfers			
		Area	Total	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	125288 63001	2747 428	.. ..	17478 3520	455 129	3185 1215	4585 1835	13490 3445	16706 14823	50716 34472	1486 468	320 78	14120 2588
1.00-2.50	No. of cases Area	65944 36280	407 182	.. ..	13064 4949	869 467	3663 1959	2118 890	4387 3034	6080 6979	33083 71180	743 82	640 206	890 352
2.50-5.00	No. of cases Area	51068 32002	3595 390	.. ..	863 320	1266 468	1376 834	3140 1672	13983 7559	3576 2522	21759 18156	.. ..	80 17	1430 64
5.00-10.00	No. of cases Area	16824 36905	189 104	.. ..	232 135	318 155	1288 799	2792 1035	1268 1750	743 2972	8793 28631	167 556	.. ..	1034 768
10.00-15.00	No. of cases Area	6363 14984	.. ..	.. ..	212 106	.. ..	818 409	106 95	326 106	.. ..	4910 14268	....	....	....
15.00-20.00	No. of cases Area	1720 808	.. ..	156 105	.. ..	.. ..	468 242	100 100	.. ..	.. ..	996 361	....	....	....
20.00-25.00	No. of cases Area	1014 1519	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	858 1441	156 78	....	....	....	....	....	....
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	2408 2766	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	139 24	156 78	534 605	.. ..	1579 2059	....	....	....
Total	No. of cases Area	270629 188265	6938 1104	156 105	31849 9030	2908 1219	11795 6923	13153 5783	33988 16499	27105 27296	121827 115127	2396 1106	1040 301	17474 3772

TABLE 28.1

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Size of operational holding (acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Mortgage			Leased in			Lease rights transferred			Other transfers			
		Total	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	31153 6271	2747 428	.. ..	13483 3306	143 66	80 26	720 170	160 24	.. ..	2764 697	.. ..	320 78	10736 1476
1.00 - 2.50	No. of cases Area	10481 3703	.. ..	.. ..	5431 2120	.. ..	1200 309	320 164	80 19	.. ..	2747 816	.. ..	640 206	63 69
2.50 -- 5.00	No. of cases Area	812 394	63 37	.. ..	189 44	.. ..	160 126	320 170	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	80 17	....
5.00 -- 10.00	No. of cases Area	618 471	189 104	.. ..	126 89	.. ..	240 18	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	63 260	....	....	....
10.00 -- 15.00	No. of cases Area	400 79	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	400 79	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15.00 -- 20.00	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20.00 -- 25.00	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	No. of cases Area	43464 10918	2999 569	19229 5559	143 66	2080 558	1360 504	240 43	5574 1773	1040 301	10799 1545

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TABLE 28.2

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee.

QUILON DISTRICT.

(Area in acres).

Size of operational holding (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Mortgage			Leased out			Lease rights transferred			Other transfers			
		Total	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	9999 2923	.. ..	.. ..	3895 156	212 42	212 87	2014 805	.. ..	.. ..	3666 1833	....	....	....
1.00 - 2.50	No. of cases Area	9916 3670	268 43	.. ..	7304 2707	.. ..	1166 423	106 36	.. ..	134 40	938 421	....	....	....
2.50 - 5.00	No. of cases Area	7544 2240	3532 353	.. ..	508 230	1166 343	1060 427	742 622	.. ..	.. ..	536 265	....	....	....
5.00 - 10.00	No. of cases Area	2840 1556	.. ..	.. ..	106 46	318 155	848 665	1166 323	.. ..	.. ..	402 367	....	....	....
10.00 - 15.00	No. of cases Area	636 353	.. ..	.. ..	212 106	.. ..	318 152	106 95	....	....	....	....	....	....
15.00 - 20.00	No. of cases Area	212 47	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	212 47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20.00 - 25.00	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	No. of cases Area	31147 10789	3800 396	.. ..	12025 3245	1696 540	3816 1801	4134 1881	.. ..	134 40	5542 2886	....	....	....

TABLE 28.3

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee.

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Size of operational holding (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Mortgage			Leased out			Lease rights transferred			Other transfers			
		Total	Rela- tives		Lessee Others		Rela- tives		Lessee Others		Rela- Lessee Others			
			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	2473 935	.. ..	.. ..	100 58	100 21	600 272	700 315	.. ..	391 109	582 160	....	....	....
1.00 -- 2.50	No. of cases Area	3672 2260	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	300 78	.. ..	1200 611	.. ..	252 252	1920 1319.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2.50 -- 5.00	No. of cases Area	2373 2186	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 125	.. ..	1100 158	.. ..	782 1536	391 367	....	....	....
5.00 -- 10.00	No. of cases Area	1791 927	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	200 116	1300 415	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	291 396
10.00 -- 15.00	No. of cases Area	100 178	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 178	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15.00 -- 20.00	No. of cases Area	200 217	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 117	100 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
20.00 -- 25.00	No. of cases Area	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	291 58	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	291 58	....	....	....	....	....
Total	No. of cases Area	10900 6761	.. ..	.. ..	100 58	500 224	1000 683	4400 1599	291 58	1425 1897	2893 1846	.. ..	.. ..	291 396

TABLE 28.5

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee.

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Size of operational holding (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases	Lease rights transferred														
		Mortgage					Leased out					Other transfers				
		Total	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	25235 10336	..	..	..	2154 819	652 225	3966 837	3973 6032	12429 2169	..	..	..	..	2061 254
1.00--2.50	No. of cases Area	10704 8685	..	..	163 52	326 360	1141 1188	326 52	2068 713	2558 3414	4122 2906	..	..	..	..
2.50--5.00	No. of cases Area	11446 7779	..	..	..	..	..	978 722	2061 907	..	7720 6116	..	..	..	687 34
5.00--10.00	No. of cases Area	652 1066	..	..	..	..	..	326 297	163 489	..	163 280	..	..	..	..
10.00-15.00	No. of cases Area	326 106	..	..	..	..	..	..	326 106	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00-20.00	No. of cases Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00--25.00	No. of cases Area	163 319	..	..	..	..	163 319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	687 275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	687 275	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases Area	49213 28566	..	..	163 52	326 360	3458 2326	2282 1296	8584 3052	6531 9446	25121 11746	..	..	..	2748 288

TABLE 28.6

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee.

TRICHUR DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Size of operational holding (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases		Mortgage					Leased out					Lease rights transferred					Other transfers
	No. of cases	Area	Rela- Lessee		Others	Rela- Lessee		Others	Rela- Lessee		Others	Rela- Lessee		Others	Rela- Lessee		Others	
			tives	tives		tives	tives		tives	tives		tives	tives		tives	tives		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
Below 1.00	No. of cases	12894	..	..	..	..	..	332	2752	..	9122	..	..	688	..	..	..
	Area	3608	..	..	..	..	..	166	702	..	2327	..	..	413	..	..	..
1.00 - 2.50	No. of cases	11518	..	..	166	..	..	166	688	866	8944	..	..	688	..	..	..
	Area	6841	..	..	70	..	..	27	550	1000	5029	..	..	165	..	..	..
2.50 - 5.00	No. of cases	9134	..	..	166	..	..	..	3618	..	5350	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	6561	..	..	46	..	..	..	3558	..	2957	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.00 - 10.00	No. of cases	5314	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	5148	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	3400	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	..	3234	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.00 - 15.00	No. of cases	1186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1186	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	6318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6318	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00 - 20.00	No. of cases	996	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	996	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	361	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 - 25.00	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases	41042	..	..	332	..	..	598	7224	866	30746	..	..	1376	..	..	..
	Area	27089	..	..	116	..	..	193	4976	1000	20222	..	..	578	..	..	..

TABLE 28.7

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee.

PALGHAT DISTRICT.

Size of operational holding (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases Area	(Area in acres)													
		Mortgage			Leased out			Lease rights transferred			Other transfers				
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Below 1.00	No. of cases Area	12926 9250					139 11				2984 4705	7682 3621	1486 468		635 445
1.00 - 2.50	No. of cases Area	7600 4066	139 139						743 594	1486 372	4350 2761	743 82		139 118	
2.50 - 5.00	No. of cases Area	8808 6156							743 431	2229 929	5093 4766			743 30	
5.00 - 10.00	No. of cases Area	3607 23090							743 899	743 2972	1378 18847			743 372	
10.00 - 15.00	No. of cases Area	3715 7950									3715 7950				
15.00 - 20.00	No. of cases Area														
20.00 - 25.00	No. of cases Area	695 1122					695 1122								
25.00 & above	No. of cases Area	417 580					139 24							278 556	
Total	No. of cases Area	37768 52214	139 139				973 1157		2229 1924	74442 8978	22496 38501	2229 550		2260 956	

TABLE 28.8

Classification of transfer of possession of owned and leased in land during the decade ending 31-3-1966 according to type of transferee.

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT.

(Area in acres)

Size of operational holding (Acres) as in 1966	No. of cases		Mortgage			Leased out			Lease rights transferred			Other transfers			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Area	Total	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lesser	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others	Rela- tives	Lessee	Others
Below 1.00	No. of cases	24397		..	..	..	..	..	..	4679	9358	10360	..	..	..
	Area	28479		..	..	..	..	..	..	1638	3977	22864	..	..	..
1.00-2.50	No. of cases	6192		..	..	..	243	..	..	243	784	4922	..	..	..
	Area	3638		..	..	..	29	..	..	243	1901	1465	..	..	..
2.50-5.00	No. of cases	7258		..	..	..	..	..	..	6333	..	925	..	..	..
	Area	3294		..	..	..	..	..	..	1859	..	1435	..	..	..
5.00-10.00	No. of cases	1270		..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	1074	..	..	..
	Area	1884		..	..	..	..	..	..	196	..	1688	..	..	..
10.00-15.00	No. of cases	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.00-20.00	No. of cases	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00-25.00	No. of cases	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.00 & above	No. of cases	243		..	..	..	..	..	..	243	..	..	..	..	..
	Area	547		..	..	..	..	..	..	547	..	..	..	..	..
Total	No. of cases	39360		243	11694	10142	17281
	Area	37842		29	4483	5878	27452

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TABLE 29

Condition of fixity of tenure

KERALA STATE.

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure, area involved (acres)							
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Total	Through land tribunal	Through agreement	Total	Under disputes	Rejected	Others	
						Fixity not obtained		
Kanam	496183	..	467523	467523	28660	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	282568	1426	280701	282127	354	..	..	37
Kanamkuzhikanam	100322	..	100222	100222	..	..	..	100
Verumpattom	849231	47219	731946	779165	20208	3468	..	46390
Mulgeni	49	..	49	49	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	9177	..	9177	9177	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	85829	6759	75396	82155	3411	103	..	157
Deemed tenancy	54308	739	51245	51984	345	1963	..	16
Others	43820	3718	33630	37348	6201	28	..	243
ALL	1921487	59861	1749889	1809750	59182	5562	..	46993

TABLE 29.1

Condition of fixity of tenure

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained		Total	Fixity not obtained		
		Through land tribunal	Through agreement		Under disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	529	..	349	349	180	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	217	..	217	217	..	..	..
Verumpattom	5301	..	4697	4697	119	485	..
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyiruppu	73	..	73	73	..	..	..
Deemed tenancy	94	..	..	..	..	94	..
Others	1759	..	1759	1759	..	..	..
ALL	7973	..	7095	7095	299	579	..

TABLE 29.2

Condition of fixity of tenure

QUILON DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained		Total	Fixity not obtained		
		Through land tribunal	Through agreement		Under Disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	313	..	313	313	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verumpattom	5477	220	5257	5477	..	..	..
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	281	..	272	272	..	9	..
Deemed tenancy	59	..	59	59	..	..	..
Others	1767	..	1743	1743	..	..	24
ALL	7897	220	7644	7864	..	9	24

TABLE 29.3

Condition of fixity of tenure.

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained		Total	Fixity not obtained		
		Through land tribunal	Through agreement		Under disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	3979	..	3803	3803	176	..	..
Kuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verumpattom	8163	807	6153	6950	1177	..	26
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	16528	343	12614	12957	3414	..	157
Deemed tenancy	3192	..	3131	3131	..	45	16
Others	15311	3718	5145	8863	6201	28	219
All.	47173	4868	30846	35714	10968	73	418

TABLE 29.4

Condition of fixity of tenure

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained		Total	Fixity not obtained		
		Through land tribunal	Through agreement		Under disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	180982	..	169166	169166	11816	..	..
Kuzhikanam	720	..	720	720	..	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verumpattom	13808	..	7428	7428	5467	913	..
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deemed tenancy	15042	..	12873	12873	345	1824	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All.	210552	..	190187	190187	17628	2737	..

TABLE 29.5

Condition of fixity of tenure

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained			Fixity not obtained		
		Through land tribunal	Through agreement	Total	Under disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	19970	..	19970	19970	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	1456	..	1456	1456	..	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verumpattom	119407	6287	108237	114524	3137	1746	..
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deemed tenancy	16024	..	16024	16024	..	..	..
Others	893	..	893	893	..	..	..
All.	157750	6287	146580	152867	3137	1746	..

TABLE 29.6

Condition of fixity of tenure

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained			Fixity not obtained		
		Through land tribunal	Through agreements	Total	Under disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	59423	..	59423	59423	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	202	..	202	202	..	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	158	..	158	158	..	..	..
Verumpattom	236327	13499	213274	226773	9230	324	..
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deemed tenancy	10393	739	9654	10393	..	..	..
Others	9339	..	9339	9339	..	..	..
All.	315842	14238	292050	306288	9230	324	..

TABLE 29.7

Condition of fixity of tenure

PALGHAT DISTRICT

<i>Type of tenure</i>	<i>Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)</i>						
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fixity obtained</i>		<i>Fixity not obtained</i>			
		<i>Through land tribunal</i>	<i>Through agreement</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under disputes</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Others</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	131240	..	131240	131240	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	449	..	449	449	..	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verumpattom	192972	5334	154696	160030	638	..	32304
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	58626	..	58532	58532	..	94	..
Deemed tenancy	1678	..	1678	1678	..	..	..
Others	2537	..	2537	2537	..	..	..
ALL	387502	5334	349132	354466	638	94	32304

TABLE 29.8

Condition of fixity of tenure

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

<i>Type of tenure</i>	<i>Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)</i>						
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fixity obtained</i>		<i>Fixity not obtained</i>			
		<i>Through land tribunal</i>	<i>Through agreement</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Under disputes</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Others</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	95543	..	78875	78875	16668	..	..
Kuzhikanam	40057	65	39880	39945	112	..	..
Kanamkuzhikanam	94996	..	94896	94896	..	..	100
Verumpattom	200478	21072	164906	185978	140	..	14060
Mulgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chalgeni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	7289	6416	873	7289	..	..	..
Deemed tenancy	6693	..	6693	6693	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL	445056	27553	386123	413676	17220	..	14160

TABLE 29.9
Conditions of fixity of tenure

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Type of tenure	Fixity of tenure/area involved (acres)						
	Total	Fixity obtained		Fixity not obtained			
		Through land tribunal	Through agreement	Total	Under disputes	Rejected	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Kanam	4733	..	4733	4733	..	..	..
Kuzhikanam	239155	1361	237645	239006	62	..	87
Kanamkuzhikanam	4951	..	4951	4951	..	..	..
Verumpattom	67298	..	67298	67298	..	..	..
Mulgeni	49	..	49	49	..	..	..
Chalgeni	9177	..	9177	9177	..	..	..
Vaidageni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kudiyirippu	3032	..	3032	3032	..	..	..
Deemed tenancy	1133	..	1133	1133	..	..	..
Others	12214	..	12214	12214	..	..	..
ALL.	341742	1361	340232	341593	62	..	87

TABLE 30

Purchase of landlord's rights

KERALA STATE

A. PURCHASED

Period of purchase	Number of cases	Area ('000 acres)	Price paid (Rs. lakhs)	Average price per acre (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	19210	7.5	45.3	638
1964-66	26672	10.2	159.6	1506
Total	45882	17.7	204.9	1158

B. NOT PURCHASED

Reasons for non-purchase	Number of cases		Area	
	Number	Percentage	'000 acres	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Application--pending with Land Tribunal	16320	0.6	27.9	1.5
2. Ignorance of eligibility	1152604	41.7	657.3	34.2
3. Fear of Landlord	42662	1.5	20.8	1.1
4. Desire to maintain good relations with the landlord	531883	19.2	438.6	22.8
5. Other reasons	1022467	37.0	776.9	40.4
ALL.	2765936	100.0	1921.5	100.0

TABLE 30.1

Purchase of Landlord's rights

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average price per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963
1964-66
TOTAL

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	196	250
2. Ignorance of eligibility	1646	752
3. Fear of Landlord	48	46
4. Desire to maintain good relations with the Landlord	3594	1864
5. Other reasons	4635	5061
ALL	10119	7973

TABLE 30.2

Purchase of Landlord's rights

QUILON DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average price per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963
1964-66
TOTAL

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (Acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	..	..
2. Ignorance of eligibility	1715	314
3. Fear of Landlord	304	140
4. Desire to maintain good relations with the Landlord	2372	1027
5. Other reasons	16500	6416
ALL	20891	7897

TABLE 30.3

Purchase of Landlord's rights

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average price per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	..	..	..	..
1964-66	1496	190	1263094	6648
TOTAL	1496	190	1263094	6648

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (Acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	3103	7431
2. Ignorance of eligibility	4016	1034
3. Fear of Landlord	195	8
4. Desire to maintain good relations with the Landlord	48228	24730
5. Other reasons	19177	13970
ALL	74719	47173

TABLE 30.4

Purchase of Landlord's rights

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average price per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963
1964-66
TOTAL

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchased</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (Acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	1913	4241
2. Ignorance of eligibility	316990	128188
3. Fear of Landlord	291	18
4. Desire to maintain good relations with the Landlord	12218	11459
5. Other reasons	50791	66646
ALL	382203	210552

TABLE 30.5
Purchase of Landlord's rights

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	13970	5073	3010789	593
1964-65	2008	582	1128688	1939
TOTAL	15978	5655	4139477	732

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	5422	4391
2. Ignorance of eligibility	48693	12327
3. Fear of Landlord	78	59
4. Desire to maintain good relations with the Landlord	45612	18609
5. Other reasons	263137	122364
ALL	362942	157750

TABLE 30.6
Purchase of Landlord's rights

TRICHUR DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	1735	345	173514	503
1964-65	19830	6322	11754146	1859
TOTAL	21565	6667	11927660	1789

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	1638	2954
2. Ignorance of eligibility	136593	72608
3. Fear of Landlord	5855	3667
4. Desire to maintain good relations with Landlord	58963	36903
5. Other reasons	308847	199710
ALL	511896	315842

TABLE 30.7
Purchase of Landlord's rights

PALGHAT DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	2645	1058	925484	875
1964-66	1001	457	333649	730
TOTAL	3646	1515	1259133	831

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal		
2. Ignorance of eligibility	116924	68719
3. Fear of Landlord	31968	14553
4. Desire to maintain good relations with Landlord	154281	115785
5. Other reasons	275702	188445
ALL	578875	387502

TABLE 30.8

Purchase of Landlord's rights

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average Price per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	860	623	417144	670
1964-66	1495	2574	1127186	438
TOTAL	2355	3197	1544330	483

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	3398	8498
2. Ignorance of eligibility	298688	189817
3. Fear of Landlord	739	994
4. Desire to maintain good relations with Landlord	136696	122425
5. Other reasons	57822	123322
ALL	497343	445056

TABLE 30.9

Purchase of Landlord's rights

CANNANORE DISTRICT

A. PURCHASED

<i>Period of purchase</i>	<i>Number of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>	<i>Price paid (Rs.)</i>	<i>Average per acre (Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Upto 1963	127	410	109044	266
1964-66	715	58	250280	4315
TOTAL	842	468	359324	768

B. NOT PURCHASED

<i>Reasons for non-purchase</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area (acres)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Application pending with Land Tribunal	650	124
2. Ignorance of eligibility	227339	183514
3. Fear of Landlord	3184	1367
4. Desire to maintain good relations with Landlord	69919	105758
5. Other reasons	25856	50979
ALL	326948	341742

TABLE 31

Contract rent for wet land and dry land (Area in Acres)

KERALA STATE

Type of land	Payment of contract rent			Contract rent paid to			Customary payments			Amount per acre (Rs.)				
	Land lord			Intermediary			Both							
	No. of cases	Area	Rent per acre (Rs.)	No. of cases	Area	Rent per acre (Rs.)	No. of cases	Area	Rent per acre (Rs.)		No. of cases	Area	Rent per acre (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Single crop paddy land	424809	323901	399068	296010	94	23760	23746	89	1981	4145	186	18178	12691	4
2. Double crop paddy land	403643	340881	366832	295802	207	36110	42674	164	701	2405	200	103551	55338	13
Total paddy land	828452	664782	765900	591812	150	59870	66420	141	2682	6550	195	121729	68029	11
3. Other land	1895212	1229287	1759579	1159870	36	130313	65308	45	5320	4109	4	117046	81916	3
All lands	2723664	1894069	2525479	1751682	86	190183	131728	103	8002	10659	130	238775	149945	7

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TABLE 32

Fixation of Fair Rent

KERALA STATES

Type of land	Total			Fixed				Not fixed						
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rent per acre Rs.	Pending with land tribunals	Reasons for no action							
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
						No. of acres	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)
						Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law	Others						
1. Single crop paddy land	440444	377259	20988	20075	84	3178	13750	153359	114990	155418	144408	107501	84036	
2. Double crop paddy land	522283	330657	29599	26783	142	7710	3408	236742	157990	46118	20824	202114	121652	
Total paddy land	962727	707916	50587	46858	120	10888	17158	390101	272980	201536	165232	309615	205688	
3. Other land	1809209	1213571	8954	8041	85	11323	8483	989946	603565	383070	266919	409916	326563	
All lands	2765936	1921487	59541	54899	113	22111	25641	1380047	876545	584606	492151	719531	532251	

Fixation of Fair Rent

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Fixed				Not fixed						
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rent per acre	Pending with land tribunals		Reasons for no action		Others			
						No. of cases	Area (acres)	Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Single crop paddy land	715	710	..	..	..	..	..	113	149	..	..	602	561
2. Double crop paddy land	5635	3049	151	34	352	..	..	3722	2009	1006	348	756	658
Total paddy land	6350	3759	151	34	352	..	..	3835	2158	1006	348	1358	1219
3. Other land	3769	4214	229	67	94	102	314	1441	1209	101	132	1896	2492
All lands	10119	7973	380	101	188	102	314	5276	3367	1107	480	3254	3711

TABLE 32.2

Fixation of Fair Rent

QUILON DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Fixed						Not fixed				
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rent per acre Rs.	Pending with land tribunals			Reasons for no action				
						No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rs.	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Single crop paddy land	2206	690	..	..	..	142	47	1921	553	..	..	143	90
2. Double crop paddy land	13721	4126	706	187	441	317	49	12334	3822	221	33	143	35
Total paddy land	15927	4817	706	187	441	459	96	14255	4375	221	33	286	125
3. Other land	4964	3081	..	..	..	..	..	4743	2835	221	246	..	..
All lands	20891	7897	706	187	441	459	96	18998	7210	442	279	286	125

TABLE 32.3

Fixation of Fair Rent

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Not fixed										
	Fixed		Reasons for no action										
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Pending with land tribunals	Rs. per acre	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Single crop paddy land	26390	33312	2082	5693	62	2291	12295	15055	10089	1768	985	5194	4250
2. Double crop paddy land	6102	3219	..	..	..	..	..	1875	211	601	688	3626	2320
Total paddy land	32492	36531	2082	5693	62	2291	12295	16930	10300	2369	1673	8820	6570
3. Other land	42227	10642	..	..	..	5687	1662	28303	7051	5963	1523	2274	406
All lands	74719	47173	2082	5693	62	7978	13957	45233	17351	8332	3196	11094	6976

TABLE 32.4

Fixation of Fair Rent

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Type of land	Total						Not fixed							
	No. of cases		Area (acres)		Area Rent per land tribunals		Reasons for no action				Others			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1. Single crop paddy land	31390	37959	..	..	..	230	888	20733	16456	5176	13471	5251	7144
2. Double crop paddy land	16761	10574	..	..	..	..	..	12405	6924	2410	467	1946	3193
Total paddy land	48151	48533	..	..	..	230	888	33138	23380	7586	13928	7197	10337
3. Other land	334052	162019	..	..	..	1687	3352	275683	127835	36482	17056	20200	13776
All lands	382203	210552	..	..	..	1917	4240	308821	151215	44068	30984	27397	24113

TABLE 32.5

Fixation of Fair Rent

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Not fixed											
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rent per acre	Pending with land tribunals	Reasons for no action				No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)
							Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law	Others	Rs. No. of cases					Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1. Single crop paddy land	46278	27360	769	1378	84	..	19889	8261	2069	525	23551	17096		
2. Double crop paddy land	94178	57745	4767	6074	79	5744	2522	40943	23929	11679	3629	31045	21591	
Total paddy land	140456	85105	5536	7452	81	5744	2522	60832	32190	13748	4254	54596	38687	
3. Other land	222486	72645	2039	1402	52	..	103943	30504	27800	14076	88704	26663		
All lands	362942	157750	7575	8854	76	5744	2552	164775	62694	41548	18330	14330	65350	

TABLE 32.6

Fixation of Fair Rent

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Not fixed											
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rent per land tribunals	Reasons for no action					Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
					Rs. acres	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law					
1. Single crop paddy land	106085	81115	14660	11529	110	395	411	48964	34855	10214	77247	31852	27073	
2. Double crop paddy land	86646	67227	21261	18679	127	1649	837	32010	18766	17394	10379	14332	18566	
Total paddy land	192731	148342	35921	30208	124	2044	1248	80974	53621	27608	17626	46184	45639	
3. Other land	319165	167500	6552	6451	87	2082	2841	214519	100166	37259	20582	58753	37460	
All lands	511896	3155842	42473	36659	114	4126	4089	295493	153787	64867	38208	104937	83099	

TABLE 32.7

Fixation of Fair Rent

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Type of land	Total						Not fixed						
	Fixed		Reasons for no action				Others						
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rent per acre	Pending with land tribunals	Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Single crop paddy land	34539	26003	3477	1475	1475	99	..	19770	18966	1473	459	9319	5103
2. Double crop paddy land	219127	148238	1881	1657	215	215	..	119116	96294	2655	906	95475	49381
Total paddy land	253666	174241	5358	3132	174	174	..	138886	115260	4128	1365	105294	54484
3. Other land	325209	213261	..	..	..	..	..	243345	162512	939	475	80925	50274
All lands	578875	387502	5258	3132	174	174	..	382231	277772	5067	1840	186219	104758

TABLE 32.8

Fixation of Fair Rent

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Reasons for no action										
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Fixed					Not fixed					
			No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rs. per acre	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Rs. per acre	Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Single crop paddy land	74973	55594	..	..	..	..	..	17924	16268	26711	18012	30338	21314
2. Double crop paddy land	67678	25739	..	..	..	..	..	12722	3920	6636	2983	48320	18926
Total paddy land	142651	81333	..	..	..	..	..	30646	20188	33347	20905	78668	40240
3. Other land	354692	363723	..	..	..	..	..	90205	102945	116174	819466	148315	178832
All lands	497343	445056	..	..	..	..	..	120851	124133	149521	102851	226971	219072

TABLE 32.9

Fixation of Fair Rent

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Type of land	Total		Fixed				Not fixed						
	No. of cases	Area (acres)	No. of cases	Area (acres)	Area Rent per acre	Pending with land tribunals		Reasons for no action		No. of cases	Area (acres)		
						No. of cases	Area (acres)	Satisfied with contract rent	Ignorance of law			Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Single crop paddy land	117868	114516	..	..	..	120	109	8990	9393	108007	103609	751	1405
2. Double crop paddy land	12435	10740	833	152	333	..	..	1615	2115	3516	1491	6471	6982
Total paddy land	130303	125256	833	152	333	120	109	10605	11508	111523	105100	7222	8387
3. Other land	196645	216486	134	121	90	1765	314	27764	68508	158131	130883	8851	16660
All lands	326948	341742	967	273	112	1885	423	38369	80016	269654	235983	16073	25047

TABLE 33

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

KERALA STATE

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed														Total	
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less							Residential house construction								
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)
(1)	(2)	L.T. court	Civil court	Others court	L.T. court	Civil court	Others court	L.T. court	Civil court	Others court	L.T. court	Civil court	Others court	L.T. court	Civil court	Others court	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	636
	Area (acres)	..	..	1102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1102
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	769	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	769	..	793
	Area (acres)	367	..	141	391	367	..	532
1966	No. of cases	1341	1341
	Area (acres)	458	458

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TABLE 33.1

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed													Total		
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less			Small holders			Residential house construction			Others						
		L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.2

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

QUILON DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed												Total					
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less				Small holders				Residential house construction					Others				
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
		L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	Civil court	Others	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.3
Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed															Total								
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less					Small holders					Residential house construction						Others							
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)									
(1)	(2)	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others			
1964	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.4

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed															Total
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less					Small holders					Residential house construction					
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
		L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
	Area (acres)	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.5

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed														Total	
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less				Small holders				Residential house construction				Others			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		(17)
		L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	566
	Area (acres)	..	..	602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	602
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	769	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	769	169
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	367	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367	141
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.6

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed																		
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less					Small holders					Residential house construction					Total			
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)				
		L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others				
1964	No. of cases			
	Area (acres)		
1965	No. of cases		
	Area (acres)	
1966	No. of cases	
	Area (acres)

TABLE 33.7

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed												Total			
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less				Small holders		Residential house construction		Others							
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)	(16)	(17)
		L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	L.T. court	Civil court	Others	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.8

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed													Total		
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less			Small holders			Residential house construction			Others						
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(16)	(17)
		L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 33.9

Distribution of resumed land according to purpose and method of resumption

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Year of resumption	No. of cases of resumption and area resumed	Area resumed													Total		
		Tenant possessing more than ceiling area and landlord less			Small holders			Residential house construction			Others						
		L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others	L.T.	Civil court	Others				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1964	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	No. of cases	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 34

Resumption of Land

KERALA STATE

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed				Total	Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966		Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 Years	17	43	60	..	..	107
5-10 years	255	145	838
10-20 years	449	..	449	4513	2549	255
20 years & above	..	1102	433	415	1950	4337	866	6779
Total	..	1102	899	458	2459	9105	3560	7979

TABLE 34.1

Resumption of Land

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed				Total	Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966		Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years	2
5-10 years
10-20 years
20 years & above
Total	2

TABLE 34.2

Resumption of Land

QUILON DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed					Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966	Total	Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years	43	43	..	..	..
5-10 years
10-20 years
20 years & above	220	284	..
Total	43	43	220	284	..

TABLE 34.3

Resumption of Land

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed					Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966	Total	Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years	17	..	17	..	..	..
5-10 years
10-20 years
20 years & above	1740	42	..
Total	17	..	17	2300	86	..

TABLE 34.4

Resumption of Land

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed					Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966	Total	Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years
5-10 years	222	..	..
10-20 years
20 years and above	..	500	..	..	500	..	..	..
Total	..	500	..	..	500	222	..	..

TABLE 34.5

Resumption of Land

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed					Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966	Total	Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years	95
5-10 years	145	838
10-20 years	75	..	75	384	..	150
20 years & above	..	602	433	..	1035	1544	..	85
Total	..	602	508	..	1110	1928	145	1168

TABLE 34.6
Resumption of Land

QUILON DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed				Total	Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966		Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years
5-10 years
10-20 years	104	..	104	..	2246	..
20 years & above	54	54	..	..	..
..Total	104	54	158	..	2246	..

TABLE 34.7

Resumption of Land

PALGHAT DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed				Total	Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966		Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years
5-10 years
10-20 years	270	..	270	1646	261	105
20 years & above	361	361	1422	538	6694
Total	270	361	631	3068	799	6799

TABLE 34.8

Resumption of Land

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed				Total	Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966		Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years								
5-10 years								
10-20 years					NIL			
20 years & above								
Total								

TABLE 34.9

Resumption of Land

CANNANORE DISTRICT

(Area in acres)

Duration of lease	Area resumed				Total	Action taken for resumption		
	1957-63	1964	1965	1966		Applied to L.T.	Applied to Civil Court	Direct negotiation
(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
5 years
5-10 years	33	..	..
10-20 years	743	..	..
20 years & above	591	..	..
Total	1367	..	..

TABLE 35

Eviction of tenancy and Kudikidappu

KERALA STATE

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in 000Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of Tenancy				
(1) Through Civil Court	4742	3365	6	692
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	4742	3365	6	692
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu				
(a) Through Civil Court	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.1

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in 000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of tenancy				
(a) Through Civil Court
(b) Outside Court
Total
N I L				
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu				
.. (a) Through Civil Court
(b) Outside Court
Total

TABLE 35.2

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu**QUILON DISTRICT**

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in '000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of Tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court	279	127	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	279	127	..	..
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu				
(a) Through Civil Court	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.3

Eviction of Tenancy and Kudikidappu**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in '000Rs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of Tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court	1912	699	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	1912	699	..	..
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu				
(a) Through Civil Court	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.4

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

<i>Item</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area evicted (acres)</i>	<i>Compensation paid in</i>	
			<i>Land (acres)</i>	<i>Cash (in '000 Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of Tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court	165	1189	..	208
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	165	1189	..	208
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu:				
(a) Through Civil Court	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.5

Eviction of tenancy and Kudikidappu

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

<i>Item</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Area evicted (acres)</i>	<i>Compensation paid in</i>	
			<i>Land (acres)</i>	<i>Cash (in '000 Rs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of Tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court	1354	203	2	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	1354	203	2	..
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu:				
(a) Through Civil Court:	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.6

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in '000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court	553	600	3	285
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	553	600	3	285
II. Eviction of kudikidappu:				
(a) Through Civil Court	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.7

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in '000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court	479	547	1	199
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	479	547	1	199
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu:				
(a) Through Civil Court	..	..	..	..
(b) Outside Court	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..

TABLE 35.8

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in '000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court				
(b) Outside Court				
Total				
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu				
(a) Through Civil Court				
(b) Outside Court				
Total				

Nil.

TABLE 35.9

Eviction of tenancy and kudikidappu

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Item	No. of cases	Area evicted (acres)	Compensation paid in	
			Land (acres)	Cash (in '000 Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Eviction of tenancy:				
(a) Through Civil Court				
(b) Outside Court				
Total				
II. Eviction of Kudikidappu:				
(a) Through Civil Court				
(b) Outside Court				
Total				

Nil.

TABLE 36

Settlement of arrears of rent

KERALA STATE

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		147446	66813442
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	1933	582059
	Civil Court	1343	1414794
	Direct negotiation	1441	434809
	Total	4717	2431662
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	14657	5749848
	With Civil Court	4929	3732987
	Direct negotiation	18611	37507630
	Total	38197	46990465
Cases on which no action has been taken		104532	17391315

*TABLE 36.2

Settlement of arrears of rent

QUILON DISTRICT

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding in 1-4-1964		100	1950
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	..	..
	Civil Court	..	..
	Direct negotiation	..	..
	Total	..	..
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	..	..
	With Civil Court	34	1345
	Direct negotiation	..	..
	Total	34	1345
Cases on which no action has been taken		66	605

*There is no table 36.1 since the data for Trivandrum District are nil.

TABLE 36.3

Settlement of arrears of rent**ALLEPPEY DISTRICT**

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		2997	1048578
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	..	..
	Civil Court	..	..
	Direct negotiation	58	7254
Total		58	7254
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	1719	878574
	With Civil Court	328	79179
	Direct negotiation	..	..
Total		2046	957753
Cases on which no action has been taken		893	83571

TABLE 36.4

Settlement of arrears of rent**KOTTAYAM DISTRICT**

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		165	83375
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	..	..
	Civil Court	..	..
	Direct negotiation	..	..
Total		..	..
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	..	..
	With Civil Court	..	..
	Direct negotiation	165	83375
Total		165	83375
Cases on which no action has been taken		..	..

TABLE 36.5

Settlement of arrears of rent**ERNAKULAM DISTRICT**

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		49265	9340478
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	1525	454380
	Civil Court	482	770819
	Direct negotiation	..	..
	Total	2007	1225199
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	3579	799906
	With Civil Court	917	358201
	Direct negotiation	1957	369001
	Total	6453	1527108
Cases on which no action has been taken		40805	6588171

TABLE 36.6

Settlement of arrears of rent**TRICHUR DISTRICT**

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		28175	3484623
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	..	..
	Civil Court	259	29057
	Direct negotiation	..	..
	Total	259	29057
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	5513	301203
	With Civil Court	1983	474566
	Direct negotiation	11484	1656416
	Total	18980	2432185
Cases on which no action has been taken		8936	1023381

TABLE 36.7

Settlement of arrears of rent

PALGHAT DISTRICT

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		39927	11506771
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	408	127679
	Civil Court	602	614918
	Direct negotiation	437	277482
Total		1447	1020080
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	328	704794
	With Civil Court	737	587066
	Direct negotiation	500	402589
Total		1565	2694449
Cases on which no action has been taken		36915	7792242

TABLE 36.8

Settlement of arrears of rent

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		13531	1407828
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	..	..
	Civil Court	..	..
	Direct negotiation	620	111763
Total		620	111763
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	..	..
	With Civil Court	236	16952
	Direct negotiation	369	480356
Total		605	497308
Cases on which no action has been taken		12306	798757

TABLE 36.9

Settlement of arrears of rent

CANNANORE DISTRICT

<i>Particulars</i>		<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs.)</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
Cases outstanding on 1-4-1964		13286	3993839
Cases settled through	Land Tribunal	..	..
	Civil Court	..	..
	Direct negotiation	326	38309
Total		326	38309
Cases pending	With Land Tribunal	3519	2065371
	With Civil Court	694	2215678
	Direct negotiation	4136	34515893
	Total	8349	38796942
Cases on which no action has been taken		4611	1104588

TABLE 37

Cases of no action for settlement of arrears of rent with reasons thereof

KERALA STATE

<i>District</i>	<i>Reasons for no action</i>			
	<i>Lack of finance</i>	<i>Ignorance of Law</i>	<i>To avoid litigation</i>	<i>Indifference</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..
Quilon	66	..	..	..
Alleppey	58	164	402	269
Kottayam	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam	18836	..	15519	6450
Trichur	3919	..	4930	87
Palghat	6382	..	5711	24822
Kozhikode	1249	56	148	10853
Cannanore	1597	..	2707	307
STATE	32107	220	29417	42788

TABLE 38

Distribution of Kudikidappukars

KERALA STATE

<i>Duration of Kudikidappu</i>	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>Trivandrum</i>	<i>Quilon</i>	<i>Alleppey</i>	<i>Kottayam</i>	<i>Ernakulam</i>	<i>Trichur</i>	<i>Palghat</i>	<i>Kozhikode</i>	<i>Cannanore</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Upto 5 years	40727	4312	1412	10711	4234	4121	2278	3234	3140	7285
5-10 years	42019	1453	925	6670	3316	2918	7127	5092	3729	10789
10-20 years	90043	4201	1717	24515	10054	9517	17262	7242	5041	10494
20 years & above	170653	12502	18382	50856	17169	37643	10226	6542	5289	12044
Total	343442	22468	22436	92752	34773	54199	36893	22110	17199	40612

TABLE 39

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

KERALA STATE

Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)

Land classification with year of acquisition	Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Land resumed:								
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	275	13618	23349	..	..	..	13618	50585
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	275	13618	23349	..	..	..	13618	50585
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:								
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	2403	..	..	169729	..	..	..	169729
1966	1904	..	..	15616	..	1735137	4050	1754803
Total	4307	..	..	185345	..	1735137	4050	1924532
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:								
1964	177274	5611015	10161835	6227670	474694	45391549	519681	68386444
1965	35253	42852	1587268	2385373	..	1800033	..	5815526
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	212527	5653867	11749103	8613043	474694	47191582	519681	74201970

TABLE 39.1

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)							Total
	Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Land resumed:								
1964								
1965								
1966								
Total								
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:								
1964								
1965								
1966								
Total								
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:								
1964	578	4677	51782	51447	..	9354	2338	119598
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	578	4677	51782	51447	..	9354	2338	119598

TABLE 39.2

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

QUILON DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)							Total
	Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

1. Land resumed:

1964
1965
1966
Total

Nil

2. Ownership purchased by tenants:

1964
1965
1966
Total

Nil

3. Fixity of tenure obtained:

1964
1965
1966
Total

Nil

TABLE 39.3

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)							Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)
		Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	
1. Land resumed:									
1964									
1965									
1966									
Total									
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:									
1964									
1965									
1966									
Total									
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:									
1964		544	21343	53356					74699
1965		1866	42852	64028			1800033		1906913
1966	
Total		2410	64195	117384	..	..	1800033	..	1981612

TABLE 39.5

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)								Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)
	Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others		
1. Land resumed:									
1964									
1965	104	..	23349	..	..	..	..	..	23349
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	104	..	23349	..	..	..	..	..	23349
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:									
1964									
1965									
1966	307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	307	..	..	..	..	..	4050	..	4050
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:									
1964									
1965	1420	..	332651	..	..	..	..	..	332651
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1420	..	332651	..	..	..	4050	..	332651

There is no table 39.4 since the data for Kottayam District are nil.

TABLE 39.6

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

TRICHUR DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)							Total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)
	Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others		
1. Land resumed:									
1964									
1965									
1966									
Total									
Nil									
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:									
1964	2403	..	..	169729	..	..	..	..	169729
1965	1597	..	..	15616	..	1735137	..	..	1750753
1966		..	..		..		..	..
Total	4000	..	..	185345	..	1735137	..	..	1920482
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:									
1964	15378	2263336	4526672	304364	..	6035564	..	..	13129936
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15378	2263336	4526672	304364	..	6035564	..	..	13129936

TABLE 39.7

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

PALGHAT DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Area covered (acres)	Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	Total	
1. Land resumed:									
1964	171	13618	..	..	..	..	13618	27236	
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	171	13618	..	..	..	..	13618	27236	
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:									
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:									
1964	81140	2953891	3731987	954008	64963	38428657	45962	46593132	
1965	393	..	8341	..	..	..	..	8341	
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	81473	2953891	3740328	954008	64963	38428657	45962	46601473	

TABLE 39.8

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Area covered (acres)	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)						Total
		Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Land resumed:								
1964								
1965								
1966								
Total								
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:								
1964								
1965								
1966								
Total								
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:								
1964	58062	196228	1263120	1591350	61969	631817	29403	3773887
1965	909	..	90943	121257	..	..	..	212200
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	58971	196228	1354063	1712607	61969	631817	29403	3986087

TABLE 39.9

Capital formation since resumption, acquisition of ownership or fixity of tenure

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Land classification with year of acquisition	Area covered (acres)	Cost of permanent improvements effected (Rs.)						Total
		Irrigation facilities	Land development	Planting perennial trees	Construction of farm houses	Construction of residential houses	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Land resumed:								
1964								
1965								
1966								
Total								
2. Ownership purchased by tenants:								
1964								
1965								
1966								
Total								
3. Fixity of tenure obtained:								
1964	21572	171540	534918	3326501	347762	286157	28314	4695192
1965	30725	..	1091305	2264116	..	..	..	3355421
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	52297	171540	1626223	5590617	347762	286157	28314	8050613

Nil

Nil

TABLE 40.2

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

QUILON DISTRICT

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds		Fertilizers		Pesticides		Improved implements	
		Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Land resumed	43
2. Ownership
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	7864

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TABLE 40.3

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

ALLEPPEY DISTRICT

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds		Fertilizers		Pesticides		Improved implements	
		Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Land resumed	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ownership purchased	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	35714	1197	..	255	1224	..	..	..	..

TABLE 40.4

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT:

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds Fertilizers			Pesticides			Improved implements		
		Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Land resumed	500	
2. Ownership purchased	
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	190187	

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TABLE 40.5

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT:

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds Fertilizers			Pesticides			Improved implements		
		Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Land resumed	1110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ownership purchased	582	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	152867	2323	..	..	2323	..	2323	..	..

TABLE 40.6

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

TRICHUR DISTRICT:

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds			Fertilizers			Pesticides			Improved implements		
		Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
1. Land resumed	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ownership purchased	6322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	306288	2946	741	5254	..	343	4688	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 40.7

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

PALGHAT DISTRICT:

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds			Fertilizers			Pesticides			Improved implements		
		Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
1. Land resumed	631	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ownership purchased	457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	354466	21163	15592	7467	49599	15056	35439	886	..	..	..	..

TABLE 40.8

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds			Fertilizers			Pesticides			Improved implements		
		Started afresh (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
1. Land resumed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ownership purchased	2574	
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	413676	548	..	26016	8922	1588	808	585	

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TABLE 40.9

Adoption of improved agricultural practices

CANNANORE DISTRICT

Land classification	Total area involved (acres)	Improved seeds			Fertilizers			Pesticides			Improved implements		
		Started afresh (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	Started afresh (acres)	Intensified (acres)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)				
1. Land resumed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Ownership purchased	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Fixity of tenure obtained	341593	31573	568	4479	8566	37654	3187	742	..	..	..	..

TABLE 41

Estimate of land above ceiling area

KERALA STATE

District	Household with no excess land										
	Households possessing land 15 acres and above		No. of house-holds	No. of family units	Additional members	Area possessed (in acres)		Total		Not exempted	
	Total number	Total area (acres)				Exempted	Ordinary Standard	Exempted	Standard	Ordinary Standard	Standard
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
State	25437	820804	21188	67487	8313	583887	141242	442645	266438	789785	
Trivandrum	126	3056	126	252	..	3056	315	2741	1545	3024	
Quilon	212	4792	212	636	..	4792	1485	3307	2964	7632	
Alleppey	982	55599	882	3128	..	46140	7275	38865	16883	37536	
Kottayam	6824	211146	5694	15811	4579	167635	65132	102503	64093	194311	
Ernakulam	1700	38364	1013	6637	815	26857	5607	21250	12689	80459	
Trichur	4436	115542	4436	15846	996	115542	13728	101814	58116	194588	
Palghat	3046	88470	2351	8388	695	57160	23308	33852	22257	69539	
Kozhikode	2148	65489	1513	3802	..	33759	..	33753	28258	45624	
Cannanore	5963	238352	4961	12987	1228	128952	24392	104560	59633	157072	

TABLE 41 (Contd.)

District	Household with excess land									
	No. of households (12)	No. of family units (13)	Additional members (14)	Total area (15)			Area possessed (in acres) (16)			Excess in standard acre (20)
				Exempted (16)	Ordinary acres (17)	Standard acres (18)	Not Exempted Standard acres (19)	Standard acres per-missible		
State	4249	5647	3060	236917	11852	225065	144509	70824	73685	
Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey	100	300	..	9459	..	9459	5129	3600	1529	
Kottayam	1130	1130	1130	43511	..	43511	22221	14690	7531	
Ernakulam	687	687	1374	11507	..	11507	11026	9618	1408	
Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat	695	695	556	31310	1164	30146	21298	8896	12402	
Kozhikode	635	831	..	31730	..	31730	40744	9972	30772	
Cannanore	1002	2004	..	109400	10688	98712	44091	24048	20043	

SURVEY ON LAND REFORMS IN KERALA 1966

SCHEDULE 1—LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS

District	Faluk	Census village						
Serial number of household	House number	Name of head	Household status (code)	A	B	C	D	E
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Sampling serial number

Name and Signature
of Investigator with date

Name and signature
of Inspector with date

Code: household status:

Landlord---A

Owner cultivator---B

Tenant: Kudiyirippu---C

Other tenant---D

Kudikidappukaran-- E

Others---F

SCHEDULE 2: Land holdings and other particulars of household

(i) Identification of sample household

1. District
2. Taluk
3. Village, town with ward no.
4. House number
5. Household type
6. Order of selection
7. Name of head

(ii) general particulars

1. Number of operational holdings
2. Number of ownership holdings
3. Household means of livelihood (code 1)
4. Household income (annual) Rs.

(iii) Particulars of household members

Serial number	Relation to head	Age	Sex (male—1; female—2)	Marital status (code—2)	Educational status (code 3)	Employment status (code 4)	If employed occupation (code 5)
---------------	------------------	-----	---------------------------	----------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------------

- Code: 1. Household means of livelihood: agriculture including animal husbandry—1, Others—2.
 2. Marital status: never married—1, Married—2, Widowed/divorced/separated—3.
 3. Educational status: Illiterate—1, Literate below SSLC—2, SSLC—3, Graduation and above—4.
 4. Employment status: Employed—1, Unemployed—2, Others—3.
 5. Occupation: Cultivator—1, Agricultural labourer—2, Others—3.

SCHEDULE II (Contd.)

(iv) particuiars of hoidings as on 31st March 1966

(Area in cents)

Path number	Serial number of plot	Survey number	Name of village	Wet - A/Dry - 2	Area of plot			Owned land			Land leased in			Total possessed area cols (8) + (13)	
					Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Possessed area	Area	Duration of lease (code &)	Serial number of owner as in (iii)	Number of Kudi kidappu, if any in the plot	Area	Serial number of possessor as in (iii)		Duration of lease (code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Code-1 - duration: Upto 5 years-1, 5-10 years - 2, 10-20 years - 3, 20 years and above - 4.

SCHEDULE II (Contd.)

(v) classification of land

(Area in cent.)

Serial number of plots in (iv)	Nilam			Plantations								Mixed crops	Other dry land	Pollard land	Forests	Inculturable wastes	Sites of houses and other buildings	20		
	Area	Paddy		Cashew	Pepper	Areca nut	Coconut	Rubber	Tea	Coffee	Others									
		Area	Season code																Other crops	Crop code
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Season code: Virippu-1, mundakan-2, Kayal-3, punja-4, virippu and mundakan-5, virippu and punja-6, mundakan and punja-
virippu, mundakan and punja-8.

Crop code: Sugar cane-1, tapioca-2, vegetables-3, banana-4, others-5.

SCHEDULE II (Contd.)

(vi) Details of land alienated during the decade ending 31st March 1966

Particulars	Transfer of ownership of										Transfer of possession of									
	Land underpossession					Land leased out					Owned land					Leased in land				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1 Village																				
2 Survey number																				
3 Area (in cents)																				
4 Year of acquisition																				
5 Area transferred (in cents)																				
6 Year of transfer																				
7 Nature of transfer (code-1)																				
8 Transferee (code-2)																				
9 Reason (code-3)																				

Code: 1. Nature of transfer:—Transfer of ownership—Sale-1, partition-2, gift-3, excess land surrendered-0, Transfer of possession—mortgage-4, fixed rent-5, share cropping-6, returned to the owner-7, lease rights transferred-8, others-9.

2. Transferee:—relatives-1, lesser-2, others-3.

3. Reasons: remoteness from home-1, lack of persons for supervision-2, low productivity-3, difficulties of management due to fragmented nature-4, monetary needs-5, others-6.

SCHEDULE III (Cont.)

(ii) fixation of fair rent in respect of leased in land, since 1-4-1964

		Contract rent				Fixation of fair rent				Remission of rent, if occasion arose						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Seral number of put as in Sch. 2 (iv)	Area (in cents)	Whether landlord is a small holder (yes / no ?)	Rent amount (Rs.)	Customary payments if any (Rs.)	Payments of rent upto date-1 not upto date-2.	To whom paid (code 1)	Gross produce (Rs.)	Condition (code-2)	If fixed, rent as percentage of gross produce	Amount (Rs.)	Year of fixation	If not fixed action taken (code 3)	If no action why? (code 4)	Occasion (code 5)	Year	Action taken and results (code 6)

- Code: 1. col. 7—landlord—1, intermediary—2, partly to landlord and partly to intermediary 3.
 2. col. 9 fixed under KLR Act—1, fixed under other Acts—2, not fixed—3.
 3. col. 13—action taken—pending with L. T.—1, no action taken—2.
 4. col. 14—ignorance of law 2, others 3, satisfied with contract rent 1.
 5. col. 15—flood 1, draught 2, others 3.
 6. col. 17—obtained through L. T.—1, obtained otherwise—2, claimed but not obtained—3, not claimed—4.

SURVEY ON LAND REFORMS IN KERALA 1966

SCHEDULE—4

Resumption particulars of leased out lands and evictions

District: _____ Taluk: _____ Village/ward No. _____ House No. _____
 (area in cents) (i) lands resumed since 1-4-1964 household type

Sl. No. of plot as in Block (iv) Sch. 2.	Area leased out	Year of leasing out	Area resumed	Year of resumption	Purpose of resumption (code 1)	How resumed (code 2)	Compensation paid		If not resumed action taken (code 3)	If no action taken (code 4)
							In land	In cash (Rs.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

(ii) Evictions other than resumption during the decade ending 31st March 1966

(area in cents)

Sl. No. of plot as in Block (iv) Sch. 2	Area involved	Year of leasing out	Year of eviction	How evicted (code 5)	Compensation paid if any		Year of kudikidappu	Year of eviction	How evicted (code 6)	Compensation paid	
					Land	Cash (Rs.)				Land	Cash (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

- Codes:* 1. *purpose of resumption:* personal cultivation—tenant possessing more than the ceiling area and landlord less—1, being small holder—2, residential house construction—3, others—4.
2. *how resumed:* through land tribunal—1, civil court—2, outside law—3.
3. *action taken:* applied to land tribunal—1, applied to civil court—2, direct negotiation—3, sold away to lessee—4, sold to others—5, no action—6.
4. *no action taken why:* lack of finance—1, inability for personal cultivation—2, ignorance of eligibility—3, others—4.
- 5 & 6. *how evicted:* through the land tribunal—1, civil court—2, outside law—3.

SCHEDULE IV (Contd.)

(iii) recovery of arrears of rent

Serial number of plot as in Block (iv) schedule 2	If settled		If not settled, action taken (code 2)	If no action taken why (code 3)
	arrears of rent outstanding on 1-4-1964 (Rs.)	how (code 1)			Year of settlement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				(6)

Code: 1. how settled—through land tribunal—1, Civil Court—2, direct negotiation—3.
 2. if not settled action taken—applied to land tribunal—1, civil court—2, direct negotiation—3, no action—4.
 3. if no action, why—lack of finance—1, ignorance of law—2, to avoid litigation—3, indifference—4.

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BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

March 1968