

# DOWNLOAD PDF TREATISE ON VILLAGE COMMON LANDS (PUNJAB HARYANA)

## Chapter 1 : Village common land not corporation™s: High court | Gurgaon News - Times of India

*www.nxgvision.com 18 ] VILLAGE COMMON LANDS 29 (REGULATION) ' THE PUNJAB VILLAGE COMMON LANDS (REGMATION) ACT, ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS Sections 1. Shon litle, extenl and commencemcncr.*

WhatsApp Punjab Act No. Vaisakha 14, Saka. An act to consolidate and amend the law regulating the rights in shamilat deh and abadi deh. Be it enacted by the State of Punjab in the twelfth year of the Republic of India as follows: The power of collector have been delegated to the following officer district mentioned against their names. Per Gazette Notification S. The powers of collector have been delegated to the following officers district mentioned against their names. Per Gazett Notification No S. Dated 20th April, The powers of collector have been delegated to the following officer district mentioned against their names. Lands to which this Act applies 1 The act shall apply and before the commencement of this Act the Shamilat Law shall be deemed always to have applied to all lands which are shamilat deh as defined in clause g of section 2. Provided that where a Panchayat is unable to deliver possession of any such land on account of its having been sold or utilised for any of its purposes, such land shall not cease but the Panchayat shall, notwithstanding, anything contained in section 10, pay ,to the person or persons entitled to such land ,compensation to be determined in accordance with such principles and in such manner as may be prescribed. Vesting of rights in Panchayat and non-proprietors 1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any agreement, instrument, custom or usage or any decree or order of any court or other authority, all rights, title and interest whatever in the land: Regulation of use and occupation, etc of lands vested or deemed to have been vested in Panchayats 1 All lands vested or deemed to have been vested in a Panchayat under this Act, shall be utilised or, disposed of by the Panchayat for the benefit of the inhabitants of the village concern in the manner prescribed. Provided that where two or more villages have a common Panchayat, Shamilat deh of each village shall be utilised and disposed of, by the Panchayat for the benefit of the inhabitants of that village. Provided further that where there are two or more Shamilat tikkas in a village, the Shamilat tikka shall be utilised and disposed of, by the Panchayat for the benefit of the inhabitants of that tikka. Appeal 1 If any person is aggrieved by an act or decision of Panchayat under section 5,he may, within thirty days from the date of such act or decision, appeal to the Collector who may confirm, reverse of modify the act decision or make such other order as he thinks to be just and proper. Power to put panchayat in possession of Shamilat deh 1 The collector shall, on an application made to him by a panchayat, or a 2[by an officer, duly authorised in this behalf by the state government by a general or special order], after making such enquiry, as he may think fit and in accordance with such procedure as may be prescribed put the panchayat in possession of the land or other immovable property in the Shamilat deh of that village which vests or is deemed to have been vested in it under this Act and for so doing the collector may exercise the powers of a revenue court in relation to execution of a decree for possession of land under the Punjab Tenancy Act, Commissioner under this Act to exercise powers under Punjab Act 31 of For the purposes of appeals under section 9 of the Punjab Public Premises and Land Eviction and Rent Recovery Act, hereinafter referred to be the said Act in relation to lands vested or deemed to have been vested in a panchayat under this Act, the Commissioner under this Act shall be deemed to be the Commissioner under the said Act]. Saving of existing Possession 1 Where, on any land in the shamilat deh immediately before it vests or is deemed to have been vested in a Panchayat under this Act, a person is in cultivating possession and his uncut and ungathered crops are standing thereon, he shall not be ejected from such land, unless his crops have ripened and he has been allowed reasonable time to harvest them. Utilisation of Income Any income accruing from the use and occupation of the lands vested or deemed to have been vested in a Panchayat shall be credited to the Panchayat fund and shall be utilised in the manner prescribed. Bar of Compensation No, persons shall be entitled to any compensation for any loss suffered or alleged to have been suffered as a result of the coming into force of this Act or of the Shamilat law. Power of the Collector to cancel or vary leases etc. Provided that no such

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compensation shall be given for any remote or inditect loss or damage sustained by reason of such cancellation or variation. Decision of claims of right, title or interest in Shamilat deh 1 Any person claiming right, title or interest in any land, vested or deemed to have been vested in a panchayat under this Act or clamming that any land has not so vested in a Panchayat, may submit to the Collector, within such time, as may be prescribed, a statement of his claim in writing and signed and verified in the prescribed manner and the Collector shall have jurisdiction to decide such claim in such manner as may be prescribed. Finality of orders Save , as otherwise, expressly provided in this Act, every order made by the Collector or the Commissioner shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court by way of appeal or revision or in any original suit, application or execution proceedings. Bar of Jurisdiction in Civil Courts No civil court shall have jurisdiction: Penalties and procedure 1 No person shall unless entitled or authorised so to do, by law or by an instrument or by order executed or issued by a competent authority under law, enter into the possession of any land vested or deemed to have been vested in a Panchayat under this Act or having lawfully entered into possession of such land ; unlawfully remain in possession thereof, on or after the expiry of the term of such lawful possession, if any. Provisions of this Act to be overriding The provisions of this Act shall have effect, notwithstanding to the contrary in any law or any agreement, instrument, custom, or usage or any decree or order on any court or other authority]. Indemnity No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government or any person or authority for anything done or intended to be done in good faith, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act. Saving Nothing contained in this Act or the Shamilat law. Power to make rules 1 The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Repeal and Saving 1 The State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. The manner in which and the purposes for Shamilat deh may be used Sections 5 and 15 2 a of the Act 1 The Panchayat shall prepare a land utilization plan of the land in Shamilat deh vested in it under the Act. O to assist the Gram Panchayats concerned in the preparation of the said plans]. Such Plan shall be subject to approval of- a The Panchayat Samiti- where the area exceeds acres but does not exceed acres 2[ acres]; 3 b the Zila Parishad- where the area exceeds acres but does not exceed 1, acres]; c the Government- where the area exceeds 1, acres. B [Kohloo]; xxv Leasing out for cultivation; or vxva Threshing Floors; 3 or -in Pb; vxvi Any other kindred common purpose with the approval of the Panchayat Samitis;

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## Chapter 2 : Laws of India : The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act,

*The Punjab and Haryana High Court has granted a final opportunity to the Punjab government to decide on the proposed amendment in the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, and said the court would go ahead with the transfer of pending cases of Gram Panchayat land grabbing in Mohali and.*

Darbar of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, showing people of all religions. The Sikh Empire “ was forged by Maharajah Ranjit Singh on the foundations of the Khalsa from a collection of autonomous Sikh misls, creating a unified political state. The empire extended from the Khyber Pass in the west, to Kashmir in the north, to Sindh in the south, and Tibet in the east. The main geographical footprint of the empire was the Punjab region. All the Misl leaders who were affiliated with the Army had been nobility, usually with long and prestigious family histories in Punjab. In addition, the army was equipped with field artillery , turning it into a premier fighting force. A series of betrayals of the Sikhs by some prominent leaders in the army led to its downfall. Eventually, a Lieutenant Governorship was formed in Lahore as a direct representative of the British Crown. Punjab Province British India [ edit ] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. During the war, some of the states in the region gave their allegiance to British General Gerard Lake. At the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Maratha War, an agreement with Ranjit Singh, ruler of the Sikh Empire west of the Sutlej, brought these states under formal British protection. By the British had moved 32, troops to the Sutlej frontier to secure their northernmost possessions against the succession struggles in the Punjab. The war ended the following year, and the territory between the Sutlej and the Beas was ceded to British Company rule in India , along with Kashmir , which was sold to Gulab Singh of Jammu, who ruled Kashmir as a British vassal. The Sikh army was reduced greatly in size. In , out-of-work Sikh troops in Multan revolted, and a British official was killed. Within a few months, the unrest had spread throughout Punjab, and British troops once again invaded. Punjab became a province of British India, although a number of small states, most notably Patiala , Kapurthala, Faridkot, Nabha, and Jind, retained local rulers in subsidiary alliances with the British, with the rulers retaining their own internal sovereignty but recognising British suzerainty. In , the Indian National Congress proclaimed independence from Lahore. This triggered bitter protests by the Sikhs in Punjab, who could not countenance living in a Muslim state. Congress and League leaders agreed to partition Punjab along religious lines, a precursor to the wider partition of the country. Huge numbers of people were displaced, and there was much intercommunal violence. In this was integrated with the state of East Punjab to create a new, enlarged Indian state called simply "Punjab". The undivided Punjab, of which Pakistani Punjab forms a major region today, was home to a large minority population of Punjabi Hindus and Sikhs until , apart from the Muslim majority. In , two new states were recognised by the Indian constitution: Himachal Pradesh was later created as a union territory from several princely states in the hills. Punjab is bounded by Pakistan on the west, Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Himachal Pradesh on the northeast and Haryana and Rajasthan on the south. The southwest of the state is semiarid, eventually merging into the Thar Desert. The Shiwalik Hills extend along the northeastern part of the state at the foot of the Himalayas. The variation in soil profile characteristics are much more pronounced because of the regional climatic differences. Zone II is considered a low-damage risk zone; zone III is considered a moderate-damage risk zone; and zone IV is considered a high-damage risk zone. The temperature rises gradually with high humidity and overcast skies. However, the rise in temperature is steep when the sky is clear and humidity is low. Ludhiana recorded the highest maximum temperature at These areas experience the lowest temperatures in January. The sun rays are oblique during these months and the cold winds control the temperature at daytime. The lowest temperature was recorded at Amritsar 0. The highest minimum temperature of these regions in June is more than the daytime maximum temperatures experienced in January and February. Pre-summer season March to mid-April: This is the period of transition between winter and summer. Post-

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monsoon season September to end of November: This is the period of transition between monsoon and winter seasons. However, the actual summer season commences in mid-April. The area experiences pressure variations during the summer months. The atmospheric pressure of the region remains around millibar during February and it reaches millibar in June. This brings a gradual change in climate and temperature. The time between October and November is the transitional period between monsoon and winter seasons. Weather during this period is generally fair and dry. The hot summer season commences in mid-April. This period is marked by occasional showers with hail storms and squalls that cause extensive damage to crops. The winds remain dry and warm during the last week of March, commencing the harvest period. Punjab receives rainfall from the monsoon current of the Bay of Bengal. This monsoon current enters the state from the southeast in the first week of July. Winter also brings in some western disturbances. As per meteorological statistics, the sub-Shivalik area receives more than millimetres 3. February Learn how and when to remove this template message Agriculture in Punjab The plains of Punjab do not have any thick forests. The only available flora are patches of grass, small bushes, and shrubs. In the southeastern part of Punjab and the areas of Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Multan, mangoes are grown. Other varieties of fruit grown in abundance are oranges , apples , figs , quinces , almonds , pomegranates , peaches , mulberries , apricots and plums.

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## Chapter 3 : Jats - Jatland Wiki

*(ii) in relation to land situated in the territory which immediately before the 1st November, , was comprised in the State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the Pepsu Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, ;.*

Manuscript illustration of the Battle of Kurukshetra The Vedic state of Brahmavarta is claimed to be located in south Haryana, where the initial Vedic scriptures were composed after the great floods some 10, years ago. Evidence of paved roads, a drainage system, a large-scale rainwater collection storage system, terracotta brick and statue production, and skilled metal working in both bronze and precious metals have been uncovered. According to archaeologists, Rakhigarhi may be the origin of Harappan civilisation, which arose in the Ghaggar basin in Haryana and gradually and slowly moved to the Indus valley. From there he travelled to Fatehabad, whose residents fled and a large number of those remaining in the town were massacred. The Ahirs resisted him at Ahruni but were defeated, with thousands being killed and many being taken prisoners while the town was burnt to ashes. From there he travelled to Tohana , whose Jat inhabitants were stated to be robbers according to Sharaf ad-Din Ali Yazdi. They tried to resist but were defeated and fled. He then sent a detachment to chase the fleeing Jats and killed 2, of them while their wives and children were enslaved and their property plundered. He was 22 years old when fought war with Timur. He was a strong and brave warrior. Timur proceeded to Kaithal whose residents were massacred and plundered, destroying all villages along the way. On the next day, he came to Assandh whose residents were " fire-worshippers " according to Yazdi, and had fled to Delhi. Next he travelled to and subdued Tughlaqpur fort and Salwan before reaching Panipat whose residents had already fled. He then marched on to Loni fort. Timur was in the army of horsemen. Harveer Singh Gulia charged ahead like a lion, and hit Timur on his chest with a spear, and he was about to fall under his horse, when his commander Khijra, saved him and separated him from the horse. Timur eventually died from this wound when he reached Samarkhand. The spearmen and swordsmen of the enemy leapt on the Harveer Singh Gulia, and he fainted from the wounds he received and fell. At that very time, the Supreme Commander Jograj Gujar, with 22, Mulls warriors attacked the enemy and killed horsemen. Jograj Gujar himself with his own hands lifted the unconscious Harveer Singh Gulia and brought him to the camp. But a few hours later, the hero warrior Harveer Singh achieved martyrdom. Panipat is known for three seminal battles in the history of India. The Indian government set up the Shah Commission under the chairmanship of Justice JC Shah on 23 April to divide the existing state of Punjab and determine the boundaries of the new state of Haryana after consideration of the languages spoken by the people. Further, the tehsils of Jind and Narwana in the Sangrur district " along with Naraingarh , Ambala and Jagadhri " were to be included. However, only a small portion of Kharad was given to Haryana.

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### Chapter 4 : Punjab DGP, 7 others 'own' village common land - Indian Express

*The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules, 1. Short Title: These rules may be called the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules, 2. Definitions: In these rules, unless the context otherwise.*

Citing the law, they are asking the panchayats to hand over a third of village common lands to Scheduled Castes for tilling. But in the last few years, the Dalits have gained access to their share of the land in Sangrur-Patiala-Bathinda area of Malwa. In about a dozen villages, they are even experimenting with cooperative farming. Now they want to expand the movement to other areas. For now though, their focus is on Malwa as the common lands of Doaba and Majha regions are comparatively less, undulating and riverine. Land of opportunity A few days ago, the Dalits held a convention in Karakon village of Sangrur, where nearly 4, members of the community from villages reiterated the demand for cultivation rights to common lands. This is their legal right, this is what they are fighting for," said Mukesh Maloudh of Zamin Prapti Sangharsh Samiti, which had organised the convention. Maloudh said the Dalits have received farmland in some villages of Sangrur, but only after "a long fight". As Punjab readies for the assembly election early next year, Maloudh hopes their movement would "assume political significance given the high number of Dalit voters". Dalits must get a third of 1. Mukesh Maloudh Apart from cultivation rights, Maloudh said the Dalits are also demanding that the lands be leased at nominal rates. This would lead to more labourers getting land for cultivation. Then there is the issue of the rights of Dalit women who are facing sexual harassment from upper caste men. They are often denied fodder for animals in villages where the Dalits have been asserting their rights. They have to walk several miles to get fodder. It is a big struggle," Maloudh added. Getting their due PS Verma, a retired Panjab University professor who had done a landmark study on village common lands in Punjab and Haryana some years ago told Catch "this is a good movement that has emerged from progressive thought". The bidding was "done in the name of the Dalits who were always available as dummies". Once the cultivation right was obtained, "the Dalit continued to work as a farm labourer while the land owners made money". The land owning class, Verma pointed out, has "always believed" that the common land actually belongs to them, that it was taken away through the Land Ceilings Act. The panchayats, too, did not have the funds to help then until the 73rd Panchayati Raj Act was enacted. They started a movement "for transparency in the entire process" as well which is helping "genuine Dalits" get these lands. Still, they have overcome only the first challenge, Verma pointed out. Now they are trying cooperative farming. But how they will distribute the produce remains to be seen. This is largely because they are a divided lot, split into 39 sub-castes across five religions. But this would help organise the Dalits into a political force in Punjab remains to be seen. Edited by Mehraj D Lone.

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## Chapter 5 : High Court of Punjab and Haryana

*Unit-I: The Punjab Land Revenue Act, Definitions (Section-3), and Exclusion of Certain land from Operation of Act (Section 4) Revenue Officers: Classes and Powers (Ss. ).*

Jat people also serve in the Pakistan Army especially in the Punjab Regiment, where they have also been highly decorated. The Jat Regiment is an infantry regiment of the Indian Army, it is one of the longest serving and most decorated regiments of the Indian Army [32]. Rohtak district, which has a high density of Jat people, has the distinction of producing the highest number of Victoria Cross winners of any district in India. The British recruited heavily from these Martial Races for service in the colonial army. Moreover, there have been many Jat Kings and warriors throughout history. The original home of the Jats was in Central Asia near the country we now call Ukraine. Indo-Aryan lineage See main article: They had to migrate from India on economic, social and political reasons after Mahabharata war for some period but they returned back to India. During the migration also they did not leave their language and cultural traditions. Initially, Vrishni and Andhaka clans were included in this sangha and later many clans joined it. They went up to Iran , Afghanistan , Arab , Turkistan. In north-east the went upto Kashmir , Nepal , Bihar etc. They even went to Mongolia and Siberia. Greeks call themselves descendants of Krishna and Baladeva. China vanshi also consider themselves descendants of Aryans. But being on the periphery of Madhyadesha , the cradle of Vedic culture, they did not undergo the social transformation on the line of varna system and monarchical political organizaion. The power of decision-making remained with elders and clan organizations. Sharma has mentioned the chronology of Krishna, in which starting from Sindhupal in 64th generation of Krishna to Bharatpur ruler Maharaja Brijendra Singh , all the rulers are mentioned as Yaduvanshi Jats. Indo-Scythian lineage See main article: Map showing Scythia , including the Indo-Scythian region modern name Punjab region. As the Zaths were in Sindh to the west of the Indus , this location agrees very well with what we know of the settlement of the Sakas Scythians on the Indian frontier. Meanwhile the Medii, Xanthii, Jatii, Getae and other Scythian races, were gradually working their way from the banks of the Oxus River valley in Central Asia into Southern Afghanistan and the pastoral highland about Quetta a Pakistani city , whence they forced their way by the Bolan Pass, through the Sulaiman Mountains into India, settling in the Punjab about the beginning of the first century AD. It is from these Scythian immigrants that most of the Jat tribes are at any rate partly descended. Some scholars believe that they virtually supplanted the previous population of India means Punjab , and there seems little doubt that by far the most numerous section of the Punjab population is of Scythian origin. Some of the Syr Darian tribes; they also invaded North India. The former identified them with the Zanthi of Strabo Greek Geographer of the ancient times and the Jatii of Pliny Roman writer and Ptolemy Another Greek Geographer of the ancient times ; and held that they probably entered the Punjab from their home on the Oxus in Central Asia very shortly after the Meds or Mands still exist as one of the Jat clans of the Punjab , who also were Indo-Scythians , and who moved into the Punjab about a century before Christ. The Jat tribes not doubt emigrated, no at all once, but at different times, and it is probable that those in the North-West are among the latest importations. The finds points to the visible links of the Jat and Scythians. From his camp near Kabul Afghanistan , the Macedonian Alexander summoned those chiefs whom Skylax Persian general had conquered in the old time afore, to come and renew their homage to their ancient Persian overlord in the person of himself. Several obeyed his summons, others did not, and it has been surmised that those who did were later arrivals, of Jat or Scythian origin, outside the normal Aryan fold as later comers to India. They are described as a nomadic tribe, living in wooden houses, after the old Scythian fashion, and settling where they found sufficient pasturage. A portion of these settlers, the descendants of Massagetae , were called Getes, from whom sprung the modern Jats. They reached Punjab between 50 B. Before the invasion of the golden herd, 13th century B. Scythian, ancient kingdom of indeterminate boundaries, centered in the area north of the Black Sea. Jats share many common haplotypes with Ukrainian people, Germanic people, Slavic people, Baltic peoples, Iranian people,

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and Central Asian groups. Mahal and Ianis G. The Jats represent a large ethnic community that has inhabited the northwest region of India and Pakistan for several thousand years. It is estimated the community has a population of over million people. Many historians and academics have asserted that the Jats are descendants of Aryans , Scythians , or other ancient people that arrived and lived in northern India at one time. Essentially, the specific origin of these people has remained a matter of contention for a long time. This study demonstrated that the origins of Jats can be clarified by identifying their Y-chromosome haplogroups and tracing their genetic markers on the Y-DNA haplogroup tree. A sample of Y-chromosome haplotypes of Jats in India and Pakistan was analyzed. The results showed that the sample population had several different lines of ancestry and emerged from at least nine different geographical regions of the world. It also became evident that the Jats did not have a unique set of genes, but shared an underlying genetic unity with several other ethnic communities in the Indian subcontinent. A startling new assessment of the genetic ancient origins of these people was revealed with DNA science. The human Y-chromosome provides a powerful molecular tool for analyzing Y-STR haplotypes and determining their haplogroups which lead to the ancient geographic origins of individuals. For this study, the Jats and 38 other ethnic groups in the Indian subcontinent were analyzed, and their haplogroups were compared. Using genetic markers and available descriptions of haplogroups from the Y-DNA phylogenetic tree, the geographic origins and migratory paths of their ancestors were traced. The study demonstrated that based on their genetic makeup, the Jats belonged to at least nine specific haplogroups, with nine different lines of ancestry and geographic origins. From somewhere in Central Asia , some descendants of the man carrying the M mutation on the Y chromosome headed south to arrive in India about 10, years ago Wells, This is one of the largest haplogroups in India and Pakistan. Of its key subclades, R2 is observed especially in India and central Asia. With its origins in central Asia , descendants of this group are linked to the Huns , Mongols , and Turkic people. Middle Eastern traders brought this genetic marker to the Indian subcontinent Kerchner, Therefore, attributing the origins of this entire ethnic group to loosely defined ancient populations such as, Indo-Aryans or Indo-Scythians represents very broad generalities and cannot be supported. The study also revealed that even with their different languages, religions, nationalities, customs, cuisines, and physical differences, the Jats shared their haplogroups with several other ethnic groups of the Indian subcontinent, and had the same common ancestors and geographic origins in the distant past. Based on recent developments in DNA science, this study provided new insights into the ancient geographic origins of this major ethnic group in the Indian subcontinent. A larger dataset, particularly with more representation of Muslim Jats , is likely to reveal some additional haplogroups and geographical origins for this ethnic group. Each one of them took native women as wives. The children produced from that joining were the first Jats.

### Chapter 6 : Haryana govt to extend land leases of migrant Sikh farmers | India News - Times of India

*THE PUNJAB VILLAGE COMMON LANDS (REGULATION) ACT, (Applicable to Haryana) Arrangement of sections Sections 1. Short title, extent and commencement.*

### Chapter 7 : Panchayat land deals tribunal case to come up on May 13 | Chandigarh | Hindustan Times

*Hence, Haryana State has adopted 'The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act ' The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules (for Haryana) provides an account of comprehensive details of various kinds of provisions necessary for regulating and managing the common lands in the state.*

### Chapter 8 : The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act,

*Shamlat land came to vest in a gram panchayat, under Section 2(g), read with sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Village*

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*Common Lands (Regulation) Act, , as applicable to the Haryana as well.*

Chapter 9 : Punjab village common land act | Development & Panchayats Department, Government of Har

*shamlat land in the erstwhile State of Punjab prior to the carving out the State of Haryana, provisions of the Punjab Village Common Lands Act and their interpretation by the.*