

The Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Inspectors (Duties and Functions) Rules, 1969

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Rule

THE-GOA-DAMAN-DIU-LAND-REVENUE-INSPECTORS-DUTIES-AND-F of 1969

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The Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Inspectors (Duties and Functions) Rules, 1969Published vide Notification No. RD/LRC/245/69-71/6, dated 16th February, 1971No. RD/LRC/245/69-71/VI. - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 199 of the Land Revenue Code, 1968 (9 of 1969) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby pleased to make the following rules:

1. Short title and commencement.

- These rules may be called the Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Inspectors (Duties and Functions) Rules, 1969.

2. Definitions.

- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires-(a)"Chavdi" means a local Village Panchayat Office or other convenient and centrally located public place as the Collector may direct;(b)"Code" means the Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968;(c)"crop register", "crop-statement", "diary", "field-book", "ledger" or "village ledger", "live-stock return", "map", "receipt book", "register", "village atlas", "statistical return" and "quinquennial register" means a crop register, crop statement, diary, field book, ledger or village ledger, live stock return, map, receipt-book, register, village atlas, statistical return or, as the case may be, quinquennial register prescribed for a village under rules made under the provisions of the Code or as the case may be, under general or special orders of the Government;(d)"fair price shop" means any shop which the Government may declare

to be a fair price shop;(e)"Gaothan or Village Site" means the lands included within the site of a village, town or city as determined by section 64;(f)"Pot Kharab" means barren or uncultivable land included in a survey number and includes any land comprised in a survey number which from any reason is held not to be likely to be brought under cultivation.

3. General duties of Revenue Inspectors.

(1)Subject to the orders of the Mamlatdar, every Revenue Inspector shall be responsible for the supervision of the revenue administration and the land records of every village in his circle. He shall, from time to time in each year, inspect every village in his jurisdiction, get himself acquainted with the qualifications and conduct of the village officers and the state of crops and the conditions of the people in such village and report promptly to the Mamlatdar, any matter requiring orders of superior officers and shall see that the orders passed by such officers are properly and expeditiously implemented.(2)In particular, the Revenue Inspector shall-(a)inspect the works for which loans have been granted to the villagers under the provisions of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 or the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, to ascertain-(i)that the tagai advances have been duly recorded in the Record of Rights;(ii)that they have been spent for the purposes for which they were given; and(iii)that the conditions attached to the grant of such advances are properly observed by the persons concerned;(b)inquire into the collection of Government revenue, ascertain the reason why such revenue is in arrears, examine the Talathi's balance and ascertain that remittances to the treasury are duly made;(c)test a reasonable number of receipts in respect of land revenue paid and other dues by oral examination of the persons concerned and by comparison with the ledger; and, where any corrections are made by them in the receipt books, initial against such corrections, and record a note at the rent of a village ledger stating by their numbers which accounts have been verified;(d)examine the diary of the Talathi, make remarks in the column provided for the purpose and note them briefly in his own diary;(e)assist in the preparation of paise valuation of crops of every village in his circle; and satisfy himself that due publicity has been given to orders regarding suspension or remission of land revenue;(f)during the period commencing from 1st July and ending on 30th September, compile taluka statistical return and do such office works as the Mamlatdar may direct;(g)inquire whether a tenant actually cultivating land is the same as entered in the Record of Rights, and whether all cases of discrepancies, if any, are duly reported to the Mamlatdar;(h)check whether landlords issue receipts as required by the provisions in the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1964 and verify whether any landlord recovers rent in excess, or in the form of labour or service in contravention of the provisions of such law, and whether all such cases are reported to the Mamlatdar for action;(i)check building operations to see whether any law for the prevention of ribbon development has been contravened and if so, see what further step have been taken;(j)verify periodically, the non-agricultural plots, the plots in the Gaothan leased or granted, the lands given out on special terms and the lands vesting in the Village Panchayat with a view to detecting encroachments and breaches of such terms;(k)check whether the conditions attached to grants of lands on impartible or inalienable tenure are properly observed by the grantees;(l)perform as many crop cutting experiments as required for the purpose of fixing paise valuation of crops and assessing the rents under the relevant tenancy law;(m)check whether the register showing cases of discrepancy in maps, village atlas, and the Record of Rights as compared to the actual state of things in the holder, which require regularization is maintained up-to-date;(n)when no special staff for the

purpose has appointed, verify the food stocks in Government godowns in his circle, by taking a percentage check of bags of each kind of grain, and inspect fair price shops; and(o)check the list of survey numbers situated on the bank of rivers and nallas, which are subject to alluvial and diluvial changes.

4. Duties of Revenue Inspectors in times of scarcity.

- Every Revenue Inspector shall watch every season for detecting the signs of impending scarcity and be ready to report, whenever called upon, the crop condition of his circles. On receipt of information that the crops of any village are adversely affected by the unfavourable nature of the season, or excessive or insufficient rainfall or any other reason, he shall forthwith visit that village and make requisite enquiries and observations and report the result of such observations to the Mamlatdar. Whenever any scarcity or conditions akin to scarcity are reported, the Revenue Inspector shall perform such functions relating to relief measures as may be entrusted to him by the Government or by his superior officers.

5. Revenue Inspector to intimate his tour programme.

- Except during the period commencing on the 1st day of June and ending on the 15th day of September, every Revenue Inspector shall send every Saturday to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records and the Mamlatdar a postcard showing the villages in which he expects to be working on each day of the following fortnight.

6. Touring.

- Revenue Inspector shall ordinarily tour for twenty days in a month during the fair season (i.e., the period commencing on the 1st day of October and ending on the 31st day of May) and for not less than thirty days in the aggregate during the period commencing on the 1st day of June and ending on the 30th day of September. He shall make at least fifteen night halts outside his circle headquarters in each month during the fair season. If for any reason, he is prevented from attaining this standard in any month he shall make up the deficiency in the month following.

7. Diary of Revenue Inspector.

- Every Revenue Inspector shall submit in such form as may be determined in that behalf by the Government, a diary monthly to the Mamlatdar who shall forward it with remarks through the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records to the Sub-Divisional Officer by whom it shall be returned also through the Mamlatdar. The Revenue Inspector shall not ask for orders on any point in the diary but shall make a separate report in the matter after making a note in the diary about the circumstances under which report is made. An office copy of the diary containing copies of all remarks made by the superior officer shall be kept by the Revenue Inspector in his office. This entry of remarks shall be invariably made before finally returning the diary for record shall be produced for perusal of any superior officer on his visit of inspection.

8. Inward and outward register.

- Every Revenue Inspector shall keep a single register for inward and outward correspondence in special form prescribed by the Collector for the purpose, the pages of which shall be stamped and numbers at the taluka on the 1st of August.

9. Revenue Inspector to reside in their respective Circles.

- Every Revenue Inspector shall reside in his respective circle in a village fixed by the Collector.

10. Report about unauthorized diversion of land.

- Every Revenue Inspector shall be responsible for detecting and reporting to the Mamlatdar, every case of conversion of use of land from the purpose for which it was assessed to another. The report shall be accompanied by a sketch map showing the extent of the land, the use whereof is so converted, its assessment and proposals regarding its reassessment on the basis of prescribed rates and other factors governing the re-assessment.

11. Inspection of sub-division.

- The Revenue Inspector shall inspect the register showing the newly formed sub-divisions and amalgamated sub-divisions and report to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records through the Mamlatdar every year, information about the number of sub-divisions to be measured through Mamlatdar.

12. Duties of Revenue Inspector while on inspection.

- Whenever a Revenue Inspector visits a village for inspection, he shall select survey numbers of both cultivated and waste lands in different parts of the village for inspection in such manner as to cover within one year all varieties of crops grown in the village. In every five years, each survey number shall be inspected at least once, in order to avoid the recurrence of errors and misunderstanding on the part of the Talathi and to ensure that the Talathi shall really inspect the survey number. The Revenue Inspector shall inspect holdings to test the recording of sub-division () hissas and tenancies, the entry of fruit trees, and other valuable trees and details of irrigation works in the record of rights and crop statement entries of areas under crops in the crop statement and the maintenance of village map.

13. Correction of crop statements.

- The Revenue Inspector shall correct any errors in the crops statements by bracketing the error and inserting the correct entries by interlineations or side notes or by inserting entirely fresh entries, and authenticate such interlineations, side notes or, as the case may be, fresh notes by his signature. Where there is evidence to prove that the Talathi has inspected any survey number without actually

visiting it at all, the Revenue Inspector shall take a written explanation from the Talathi and submit it with his remarks thereon, to the Mamlatdar for orders or for information.

14. Inspection when Talathi has failed to fill in crop statement.

- Where the Revenue Inspector finds at the time of his visit to a village that the Talathi of the village has not duly filled in the crop statement, he shall record that fact in his diary with the substance of the Talathi's explanation and shall inspect any selected survey numbers with the Talathi, who shall record the result of the inspection in the crop statement.

15. Crop statement, etc., to be kept in Chavdi.

- The Revenue Inspector shall ensure that crop statement and forms of all other land records and maps prescribed for a village under section 104 of the Code are kept in the Chavdi.

16. Registration of double crops and crop mixtures.

- The Revenue Inspector shall give careful attention to the correct registration of double crops and crop mixtures. Where two crops, one after the other, are sown and reaped in the same area in the same year, each shall be credited with such full area. Where on account of the failure of the crop sown first, a second crop is sown, such second crop only shall be registered. In crop mixtures of all kinds, the area should be apportioned between each ingredient with as great and accuracy as possible.

17. Registration of fallow and other lands.

- The Revenue Inspector shall, (i) verify whether any land is lying uncultivated for two or more consecutive years through the default of the landlord or the tenant and report such cases to the Mamlatdar. (ii) cause to be registered in the crop register, all lands which have been actually sown; irrespective of whether there is a yield of crops or not, and all fallow lands and the areas thereof: Provided that, no such registration shall be necessary- (a) in the case of dry crop lands, if the area is not more than one hundred square meters; (b) in the case of garden land, if the area is not more than twenty five square meters; and (c) in the case of crops sown in Potkharab lands: Provided further that, whether on account of the failure of any variety of crop sown in any land fresh sowing of another variety of crop has been made, in that land, the crop which is sown afresh shall be registered in the crop register.

18. Inspection of lands.

- The Revenue Inspector shall detect encroachments and unauthorised occupation of any land which is the property of the Central Government and shall inspect all waste lands disposed of in accordance with the rules regulating the disposal of waste lands with a view to verifying whether they are brought under cultivation and whether the condition subject to which they were granted

have been fulfilled by the grantee. Where in any case, the Revenue Inspector detects encroachment on any lands which are the property of the Central Government or detects unauthorised cultivation; he shall report the matter to the Mamlatdar for necessary action.

19. Inspection of boundary and survey marks.

- It shall be the duty of the Revenue Inspector to inspect the boundary and survey marks (not being those under the control of the Forest Department).

20. Repairs to boundary and survey marks.

- The repairs to boundary and survey marks for which the Government is responsible shall be made by the Revenue Inspector at Government cost.

21. Report to Inspector of Surveys and Land Records in certain cases.

- When the Revenue Inspector cannot fix a boundary or survey mark without the field book, or if he is in doubt as to how to deal with any case, he shall report the matter to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records for orders.

22. Inspection of live-stock returns.

(1)The Revenue Inspector shall check the entries in the live-stock return prepared by the Talathi as hereinafter provided, namely:-

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| (i) In villages having less than five hundred population. | All entries. |
| (ii) In villages having more than five hundred but less than one thousand population. | Half the total number of entries. |
| (iii) In villages having more than one thousand population. | One-fourth of the total number of entries. |

Checking shall be made by house-to-house visitation, supplemented by inquiry from the residents in the villages concerned and by frequent references to the previous returns. Where all the entries are not checked, the entries not checked during any visit to the village shall be selected for checking in the subsequent visits to that village. The Revenue Inspector shall note in his diary, the serial number of the first and the last of the entries checked.(2)The Revenue Inspector shall show in his diary, the number of entries checked, the number of entries found incorrect and the number and kind or errors detected. Whenever any errors are to be corrected, he shall do so in red ink in the manner laid down in rule 13. Where any gross carelessness is noticed, he shall take the Talathi's explanation and forward it to the Mamlatdar for orders.(3)The Revenue Inspector shall take note of the increase or decrease in the figures of the census of live-stock of different kinds and shall inquire into the causes thereof and record the explanation given therefor by the Talathi.

23. Recording sources of water supply.

- The Revenue Inspector shall cause to be indicated, by appropriate symbols, in the village map prepared in accordance with section 104 of the Code, all wells, bandharas and tanks in the holdings and report the matter to the Inspector of Surveys and Land Records.

24. Inspection of sources of water supply.

- The Revenue Inspector shall frequently check quinquennial register of water supply maintained by the Talathi and visit wells and other sources of water supply in the gaathan and wells, tanks and bandharas in holdings for testing the said register. If the entry in the register is found to be correct, the Revenue Inspector shall initial against it and if the entry is not correct, he shall correct it in red ink.

25. Revenue Inspector to perform functions entrusted to them by Collector.

- Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Revenue Inspector shall, subject to orders of the Government, perform such other functions relating to the revenue and general administration of the district for which the Collector is responsible as may be entrusted to them by the Collector and shall carry out such special and general directions as may be given by the Collector in that behalf.