

The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Survey, Record & Settlement) (Government) Rules, 1957

RAJASTHAN

India

The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Survey, Record & Settlement) (Government) Rules, 1957

Rule

THE-RAJASTHAN-LAND-REVENUE-SURVEY-RECORD-SETTLEMENT- of 1957

- Published on 25 September 1957
- Commenced on 25 September 1957
- [This is the version of this document from 25 September 1957.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

The Rajasthan Land Revenue (Survey, Record & Settlement) (Government) Rules, 1957Published vide Notification No. 9(68) Revenue/B/57, Dated 25-9-1957In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 261 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Rajasthan Act No 15 of 1956), the State Government hereby makes the following rules, namely-Preliminary

1. Title.

- These rules may be called the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Survey, Record & Settlement) (Government) Rules, 1957.

2. Extent.

- They extent to the whole of the pre-organisation State of Rajasthan with the exception of the Sironj sub-division of Kotali District.

3. Commencement.

- They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

4. Interpretation.

- In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context-(1)"the Act" means the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956;(2)"Director" means the Director of Land Records for Rajasthan;(3)"Form" means a form appended to these rules;(4)"Survey" shall include re-survey, and(5)"Section" means section of the Act.Rules to give effect to the provisions of section 109.

5. [[Substituted by G.S.R. 74, Dated 28-8-81; published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(Ga)(I), Dated 10-9-81, p. 275.]

Chain measuring 40 metres in length shall be Standard Chain in Rajasthan:Provided that where survey record and settlement have not yet been completed and maps have not been completed according to metric system, old chains which are in force shall be used till revision of settlement.]

6.

All de novo survey shall be in standard chain except scattered are of villages falling within surveyed areas where the Director may allow the continuance of chain in use.

7.

Where a chain other than the standard chains was used at the last survey Director may instead of changing the chain, order the conversion of arrears into terms of either of the standard chains.

8.

In village where cadastral survey has already been done in the past, de-novo survey shall not be undertaken except with the provisions sanction of the Director on any of the following grounds-(a)A large scale variation since the last survey in the total area of the village under orders of a competent authority, or(b)Extensive changes in cultivation and other features of the area, or(c)Old maps becoming un-serviceable or requiring large scale corrections, or(d)Desirability of change in the length of the chain used at the last survey.

9.

In villages or areas where no cadastral survey has been done in the past, the system of survey should as far as possible, be the same as that adopted for the adjoining surveyed areas.

10.

All de-novo survey shall be done on the sectional survey sheets.

11.

In case de-novo survey has to be done in areas adjoining such surveyed areas where boundaries have been surveyed by the odolite in the past boundary survey by the odolite shall generally precede the de-novo cadastral survey of such area.

12.

Where new survey is done by plane tables, the undisputed boundary lines of the adjoining surveyed village shall be taken as the base line.

13.

All map correction shall be carried out on the survey sheets of the last survey.

14.

No change shall be made in the scale of maps prevalent in any area without the previous approval of the Director. Rules to give effect to the provisions of section 110.

15.

The proclamation to be issued under sub-section (i) of section 110 shall be in Form No. 1.

16.

The proclamation under sub-section (2) of section 110 shall in form No. 2.

17.

All permanent routes and paths shall be shown by continuous lines, while seasonal and temporary routes and paths shall be shown by dotted lines.

18.

Typographical features such as hillocks, wells, tanks, rivers, nullas, roads, railway lines, aerodromes, cremation ground, grave yards or grazing grounds, shall be fixed by actual measurement and shown on the map.

19.

The field book or Khasra shall be in Form No. 3.

20.

Besides the field book or khasra mentioned in rule 19, the following record shall also be prepared by the Land Records Officer-(i)Khewat.(ii)Khatauni.(iii)Register of persons holding land free of rent or revenue.(iv)List of boundary, pillars.(v)Statement of rights in wells.(vi)Statements of rights in tanks.(vii)Statement of rights in irrigation, if any, from other sources.(viii)Census of dead-stock and human beings.

21.

(1)The parcha Khatauni to be distributed to tenants and [land holders] [Substituted by No., Dated published in Rajasthan Gazette Part IV-C(II), Dated 25-12-69, p. 132.] shall be in Form No. 4.(2)The copies delivered to the tenants and [land-holder] [Substituted by No., Dated published in Rajasthan Gazette Part IV-C(II), Dated 25-12-69, p. 132.] shall contain a notice about the date and place where the entries shall be attested, and shall be served in the manner prescribed by section 60.

22.

(1)On the date specified, every entry in the Parcha Khatauni shall be read out to all persons present. If any person interested admits the entry to be correct, the admission shall be noted in the space provided for the purpose and the signature of all persons concerned present at the proceeding shall be obtained.(2)If there is any dispute, the dispute shall be decided in the accordance with the provisions of the Act.Rules to give effect to the Provisions of Section 114

23.

Besides the registers mentioned in Section 114 the following shall also form part of the record of rights, viz.-(i)Statement of right in wells, tanks, and the means of irrigation:(ii)Dastoor Ganwai, if recorded;(iii)[Pass Book] [Substituted by No., Dated published in Rajasthan Gazette Part IV-C(II), Dated 25-12-69, p. 132.],Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 115

24.

Lists of lands which appear to the Land Records Officer to have no lawful owner shall be prepared at the time of the survey operations. As soon as copies of these lists are ready, the Land Records Officer shall issue a proclamation in form No. 5.Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 120

25.

(1)The register of village under section 120 shall be in Form No. 6.(2)The register shall be prepared after a reference to the existing record, if any, and after such enquiry as maybe considered necessary.Rules give to effect to the provisions of Section 121.

26.

The Khatauni shall be in form No. 7.

26A. [Rule to give effect to the provision of section 136. [Inserted by No. 6(12)R-6/92/11, Dated 24-4-97.]

(1)The Land Record Officer at the time of correcting or causing to be corrected any clerical error and any error which the parties interested admit to have been made in the record of rights or register, or which a Revenue Officer may notice during the cause of his inspection in any register, shall give notice to the parties interested in Form 7-A, calling upon them to appear in person or by pleader duly instructed, to submit that there has been clerical error or error.(2)The notice shall be served on such person in accordance with the provisions contained in the revenue Courts Manual framed under the Act.]Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 121

27.

(1)All maps, field-books and other registers prepared by the Land Records Officer may be seen by the interested parties, free of cost on any working day during office hour, on presentation of an application in writing on plain paper.(2)The applicant may be allowed to take notes in pencil of the record inspected by him in the presence of the official in whose custody the record is kept.Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 147.

28.

(1)As soon as any areas is placed under settlement operations, the Settlement Officer shall adequately four the area and shall make a note of the following matters-(a)The general, physical and economic character of the area with brief details of rainfall and changes in population, communications, in the number of person classed as land holders cultivators and agricultural labourers and in the number and kind of cattle, ploughs carts and in agricultural wages:(b)Variation since the last settlement in the cultivated area in the irrigated area (distinguishing variations made by the public Irrigation work and works made by land-holders and the tenants) in cropping and in the areas under the principal crops, and in out-turn of the crops:(c)Changes in cultivating tenures, i.e. tin khudkasht and in various classes of tenancies with details of the extent of subletting by land-holders and tenants and the average size of holding:(d)The movement of rents of various classes of tenants with details, where possible, of the level of rents contracted in selected periods, it being made clear on what rents, the rent-rates fixed at the last settlement were based.

29.

The Settlement Officer shall study thoroughly the existing rent-rate or assessment reports of the area concerned.

30.

After acquainting himself with the topography of the area, the Settlement Officer shall formulate his proposal in respect of the following and submit them to the Settlement Commissioner for sanction-(a)Changes in assessment circles.(b)Changes in soil-classification.(c)Span or years which should form the basis of produce estimates.(d)Commutation prices.

31.

The Settlement Officer shall acquaint himself thoroughly with the different sets of rent-rates prevailing in the villages of the tehsil, along with the basis for their determination.

32.

The Settlement Officer shall, while proceeding under section 163 considered each well as a separate unit and shall prepare a statement in form No. 8.

33.

The Settlement Officer shall while classifying areas irrigated by tanks, determine the extent and frequency of irrigation facilities extended by the tank.

34.

The Settlement Officer shall, at the time of the inspection of a village record a detailed village-note describing the general condition of the village, with special reference to the points mentioned in rule 28.

35.

The Settlement Officer shall obtain from the Government records, as well as the leading dealers wherever possible, the harvest prices of agricultural product since the last.

36.

The Settlement Officer shall prepare a separate report for every tehsil or part of tehsil, unless directed otherwise by the Settlement. Commissioner.

37.

The Settlement Officer shall enquiry into the case of all lands released conditionally for a term from the payment of the rent, and shall assess such lands if it appears to him that the condition have been transgressed or the term has expired.

38.

(1) Any person claiming land free of rent, which is not recorded as such in the record-of right prepared during the last settlement, shall be bound to prove his claim to hold such land free of rent. (2) If he proves his claim to the satisfaction of the Settlement Officer, the case shall be reported to the State Government, through the Settlement Commissioner and the Board, and the orders of Government thereon shall be final. (3) If the claim is not so proved, the Settlement Officer shall proceed to make the settlement of it with the person entitled to such settlement. Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 150

39. [[Re-numbered by No. F. 6(107) Revenue/B/60, Dated 15-5-1961; published in Rajasthan Gazette Part IV-C, Dated 15-6-61.]

(1) The following shall be the broad division of soils in Rajasthan-]

A. Irrigated

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Chahi | Irrigated by well. |
| 2. Nehri or Talabi | Irrigated by canal or tanks. |
| 3. Deegar | Irrigated by other sources. |

B. Dry-cultivated

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Dehri. Sewaj or Khareenda of Sailabi | Areas in depression collecting rain water. |
| 2. Talabi Petha | Tank bed areas. |
| 3. Kachhar or Khatli | Areas in river beds. |
| 4. Barani or Barsati or Mai | Depending on rain. |

C. Dry uncultivated

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Parata or Banjar | Uncultivated or fallow. |
| 2. Beer | Areas reserved for growing grass. |

D. Dry unculturable

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Gair Mumkin | Land unfit for village. |
|-------------|-------------------------|

Rules to give effect to the provision of Section 154(2)[With the object of evaluation of the lands for the purpose of fixing air and equitable rents the Settlement Officer shall make such sub-divisions of each class of soil as he may find necessary with due regard to-(a)the depth and quality of the soil consistency or lack of it and the evenness and unevenness of surface;(b)the position or lie of the surface and advantages and disadvantages, whether natural or adventitious, arising from that position, and the situation of the land in relation to the Abadi of the village, proximity to markets, means of communication and other relevant factors:(c)in the case of Chahi land, the quality and quantity of water, the stability or otherwise of the well, the depth to water frequency of irrigation and double cropping, the nature of the crops grown and the other factors mentioned in section 163 of the Act:(d)in the case of Nehari or Talabi land, the source of supply of water, the method of irrigation employed and the frequency of irrigation, and the crops grown; and(e)in the case of Barani and all other dry cultivated lands, the natural produce of the land, the regularity of

cultivation and crops grown.(3)The most common class of a soil may as far as possible be taken as class I, and the other classes be defined in terms of this Class.] [Inserted by No. F. 6(107) Revenue/B/60, Dated 15-5-1961; published in Rajasthan Gazette Part IV-C, Dated 15-6-61.]

40.

In addition to the matters mentioned in section 154, the Settlement Officer shall determine and record the cases, if any to be levied and the cesses which are to be abolished. Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 165

41.

(1)The order of the State Government under sub-section (3) of section 165 stopping the recovery of rents in kind in any district or local area shall be published in the Rajasthan Gazette.(2)The Settlement Officer shall cause copies of the order to be affixed to the notice board of the Tehsil as also the notice board of his own office. Rules to give effect to the provisions of Section 175

42.

"Precarious tracts" means tracts of land notified under the proviso to section 16 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1956 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1956) as land under shifting or unstable cultivation.

43.

"Alluvion" means an actual increase in area caused by fluvial action; and includes an alluvial deposit which has enabled land to be brought under cultivation that was previously barren.

44.

"Dilluvion" means actual decrease in area caused by fluvial action or deposit of sand or other matter which has thrown land previously cultivated out of cultivation.

45.

The term of every first settlement as well as settlement for precarious tracts and alluvial areas may, subject to the provisions of rules 46 to 48 below, be ten years.

46.

If, in any year, the total cultivated area in a precarious tract is reduced by 20 per cent, or more of the total cultivated area during the year in which settlement was made, the rent of revenue fixed for the tract shall on an application being made to the Collector before the 15th day of November in any such year, be liable to revision, and the Collector shall submit his proposals in this behalf to

Government through the Board.

47.

If, in any year, the total cultivated area of an estate decreases, owing to dilluvion, by 20% or more of the total cultivated, area at the time the settlement was made, the rent revenue shall on an application being made to the Collector, before the 15th day of November in any such year, be liable to revision and the Collector shall submit his proposals in this behalf to Government through the Board. Form No. 1 (See Rule 15) Proclamation under sub-section (1) of section 110 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 Whereas by a notification issued by the State Government under section 106 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) the area specified on the margin has been placed under survey and record operations, all estate-holders and tenants of the aforesaid area are hereby informed that they are bound to render such assistance as may be required of them by the undersigned or any other person deputed by him in the survey of the boundaries of the village as well as the boundaries of the fields therein. Given under my hand and seal this day of. 19

...Additional Land Records Officer Form No. 2 (See Rule 16) Proclamation under sub-section (2) of section 110 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956, (15 of 1956) Whereas by my proclamation dated.....all estate-holders and tenants of the area specified on the *margin were informed of their liability to render assistance in the survey of the boundaries of the villages as well as the boundaries of the fields therein, this proclamation is now being issued under sub- section (2) of section 110 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) and the estate, holders and tenants are hereby directed to erect within 15 days of this proclamation, the undermentioned boundary marks t o define the limits of their village, estate or fields. Take notice that in default of compliance within the time specified in this proclamation, the Additional Land Records Officer will himself cause such boundary marks to be erected at their cost, which will be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. Given under my hand and seal this day of 19..(Particulars of boundary-marks to be given). Additional Land Records Officer*Area 10 be specified. Form No. 3 (See Rule 19) Government of Rajasthan Settlement Department Khasra Village.....Tehsil.....District.....Samvat.

Present Survey

No. of the Khasra with names of the field		Area Culturable		Non-culturable with area and description		Means of Irrigation		No. of Khatauni	
		Soil class		Area					
1	2	3	4		5		6		7
Previous Survey	Revisional Survey	Samvat							
No. of Khasra	Area	Soil class		Name of the crop	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	
8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	
Soil-classification Samvat		Name of the land holder (grantee) with father'sname, caste, residence & share.							
Name of the crop		Irrigated			Unirrigated		Unirrigated	Irrigated	

16	17	18	19	20	21
Name of the Sub-grantee with father's name, caste and share.	Name of tenant (previous survey) with father's name, caste, residence and class of tenancy	Name of the tenant with father's name, caste, residence, class and term of tenancy	Name of the subtenant with father's name, caste and residence.	Remarks	
22	23	24	25	26	

Form No. 4(See Rule 21)Parcha Khatauni Settlement

DepartmentTehsil.....District.....Samvat.....N
of the tenant.....Class of.....tenant.....Khata No Assessment Parcha
No.....Name of the Land-holder with parentage, caste and
residence.....Name of the sub-grantee with father's name, caste and
residence.....

Name of the tenant with father's name and residence	Khasra No. and name of the field	Area	Means of irrigation	Length of occupation (in years)
1	2	3	4	5

Assessment

Present rent Soil class Rate Rent Remarks

6 7 8 9 10

Entries of the parcha except columns No. 7 to 9 Attested.To-day the above named tenant in the presence of the recognised agent of the landholder. Patwari, Halqa the village Lambardar and of the villagers stated that.....

Signature of Thumb Impression of the recognised agent of the village Lambardar Signature of the patwari

Signature or Thumb Impression of the tenant

Signature of the Inspector

Attested

Signature of the Assistant Records OfficerCircle.Form No. 4(See Rule 21)Settlement Department, RajasthanSlip for attestation with noticeVillage.....Thikana.....Tehsil.....District.....(Tenant)ToName of the land-holder with father's name, caste and residence.....Name of the Sub-grantee with father's name, caste and residence.....

Khasra No. with name of the field	Area	Means of irrigation	Length of occupation (in years)	Present rent	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

Notice:If your have any objection to the above entries, please present the same at the time of attestation on.....at.....Signature of the AminSignature of the

InspectorDate.....Signature of the Assistant Records OfficerCircle.....Form No. 4(See

rule 21)Settlement Department, RajasthanSlip for attestation with

noticeVillage.....Thikana.....Tehsil.....District.....Name of
the tenant.....To-The landholder (grantee) with father's name, caste &
residence.....

Khasra No. with name of the field	Area	Means of irrigation	Length of occupation (in years)	Present rent	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

Notice:If your have any objection to the above entries, please present the same at the time of
attestation on.....at.....Signature of the AminSignature of the

InspectorDate.....Signature of the Assistant RecordsOfficer

Circle.....Form No. 5(See Rule 24)Proclamation under section 115 of the Rajasthan
Land Revenue Act, 1956(15 of 1956)Whereas lists of land situated in the under-mentioned village
which appear to have no lawful owner have been prepared, this proclamation is being issued under
section 115 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Act No. 15 of 1956) to inform all concerned
that if any one has arty claims to or over any of the lands specified in the appended list, he may
present his claim and the grounds therefor by means of a petition in writing within 3 months from
the date of this proclamation.Take notice that if no such claim is preferred within the prescribed
period, the lands mentioned in the appended list will be declared to be the property of the State and
demarcated as such.Additional Land Records OfficerListDetails of unclaimed lands situated in
village.....Tehsil.....District.....

Khasra No. Area Details or name of the field

1 2 3

Khasra No. Area Details or name of the field

4 5 6

Khasra No. Area Details or name of the field

7 8 9

Form No. 6(See rule 25)Register of villages as prescribed by section 120 of the Rajasthan Land
Revenue Act, 1956

Names of village	Area liable to fluvial action	Revenue or rent assessed	Name of persons responsible for payment	Area having precarious cultivation
1	2	3	4	5

Revenue or rent assessed	Name of persons responsible for payment	Area of which the Revenue or Rent been Released
6	7	8

Area	Conditions of release, if any	Reference to the order and the authoritygranting release
9	10	

Area of which
the Revenue or
rent has been :-

S. No.	Name of well	Khasra No. in which well exists	Details of well e.g. Kachcha or Pacca	Quality of water	Depth to water
--------	--------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------	----------------

1	2	3	4	5	6
Depth of water	No. of Lao or Nal	No. of Jories	Name of tenant with their shares	Soil class of last settlement with area	
7	8	9	10	11	
Year in which well was constructed	Approximate costs of construction		System of irrigation	Present Rent	Remarks
12	13		14	15	16
Name of tenant with parentages: Caste and resident	Khasra No.		Area	Soil Classes of last settlement	
	Last Settlement		Present settlement		
1	2		3	4	5
Samvat	Fallow	Double cropped area			
Cultivated area					
Name of crops	Irrigated	Un-irrigated			
6	7	8	9 10		
Samvat 20	Fallow	Double cropped area			
Cultivated area					
Name of crops	Irrigated	Un-irrigated			
11	12	13	14 15		
Samvat 20	Fallow	Double cropped area			
Cultivated area					
Name of crops	Irrigated	Un-irrigated			
16	17	18	19 20		
Samvat 20	Fallow	Double cropped area			
Cultivated area					
Name of crops	Irrigated	Un-irrigated			
21	22	23	24 25		
Samvat 20	Fallow	Double cropped area			
Cultivated area					
Name of crops	Irrigated	Un-irrigated			
26	27	28	29 30		
Total	Average				
Cultivated area	Fallow	Double cropped area	irrigated and un-irrigated	Cultivated area	Fallow
Ir-rigated	Un-ir-rigated	Ir-rigated		Un-ir-rigated	
31	32	33		34	35 36 37
Proposed					

Soil Class Area Remarks			
38	39	40	41