

# Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955

RAJASTHAN

India

## Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955

### Rule RAJASTHAN-TENANCY-GOVERNMENT-RULES-1955 of 1955

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Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955Published vide Notification No. F. 1(37) Revenue/B/55, Dated 1-11-1955, published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 5-C, Dated 17-12-1955In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 257 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955) the State Government has made the following Rules, the same having been previously published as required by Section 259 of the said Act.

## Chapter I Preliminary

### 1. Short title and commencement.

(1)These rules may be called the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955.(2)They shall come into force at once.

### 2. Interpretation.

- In these Rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the Act means the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act No. 3 of 1955).(2)The provisions of the Rajasthan General Clauses Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act VIII of 1955), shall mutatis mutandis apply to the interpretation of these Rules as they apply to the interpretation of an Act of the Rajasthan Legislature.

## Chapter II Rules To Give Effect To The Provision Of Clause (28) Of Section 5

### 3.

[Omitted] [Omitted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

### 4.

(1) In villages where settlement operations are in progress, the Settlement Officer shall take action for the demarcation of pasture land after making a summary enquiry from the villagers with regard to the area in which the cattle of the village are usually grazed and after consultation with the Village Panchayat. (2) In cases where the [village Birs] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] are used exclusively for the grazing of village [free of charge] [Inserted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] and no grass is cut out of it, it shall be recorded as "Ghair Mumkin Charagah" and excluded from assessment. (3) In cases where a Bir is used by the Jagirdar as a grass preserve and let out for grazing only after grass is cut and removed with or without any grazing fee, such area shall be recorded as 'Bir Maqbooza' [x x x] [Omitted by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] (4) [x x x] [Omitted by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] (5) In cases where there is dearth of common grazing areas, part or whole of the above noted 'Maqbooza [x x x] [Omitted by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] Birs' can also be turned into 'Charagah'.

### 5.

[x x x] [Omitted by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

### 6.

[In all villages] [Substituted by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.], which have been surveyed and in which no pasture lands have been earmarked the [Tehsildar] [Substituted by Notification Dated 24-7-1967, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 5-10-1967.] shall proceed to earmark such land from the [unoccupied area of Maqbooja Birs of the village] [Substituted by Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] in consultation with the Village Panchayat. In doing so he shall have regard to the total number of the cattle in the village and adopt roughly a scale of one-half bigha per head of cattle and also take into consideration not only the cattle population of the village but also its total unoccupied area under cultivation and the

demand for land for cultivation. The [Tehsildar] [Substituted by Notification Dated 24-7-1967, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 5-10-1967.] shall announce to the villagers the proposal that he intend to make; and the [SDO] [Substituted by Notification Dated 24-7-1967, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 5-10-1967.] shall give an opportunity to the villagers to adduce any objection to the proposals that they may wish to before he finally sanctions the [Tehsildar] [Substituted by Notification Dated 24-7-1967, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 5-10-1967.] proposals.

**6A. [ In any area which is included in any irrigation project, pasture land shall be earmarked only out of unirrigated waste land or uncommanded land of the village.] [Inserted by Notification Dated 5-11-1959, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 31-12-1959.]**

**7. [ Allotment or setting apart of pasture land. - (1) The Collector may, in consultation with the Panchayat, change the classification of any pasture land, as defined in sub-section (28) of Section 5 of the Act or any pasture land set-apart under Section 92 of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Rajasthan Act 15 of 1956), as unoccupied culturable Government land (Sawai Chak), for allotment for agricultural or any non-agricultural purposes:**

Provided that in case where the area of the land sought to be so allotted or set-apart exceeds 4 hectares, the Collector shall obtain prior permission of the State Government :[Provided further that the classification of pasture land shall not be changed as unoccupied culturable government land (Sawai Chak) for mining purposes without the prior permission of the State Government. The permission by the State Government shall be granted only if applicant has surrendered equal area of khatedari land in favour of the State Government in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat and has deposited development charges for the development of such surrendered land as pasture land. The development charges for the year 2017-2018 shall be increased by five percent every year. The Development charges so deposited may also be used for the welfare of the cattle of the village by the village Panchayat with prior approval of the District Collector. The land so classified as unoccupied culturable government land (Sawai Chak) shall always remain and treated as government land for all purposes;] [Substituted by Notification Dated 19-5-1993, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Dated 29-5-1993, p. 40.]Provided also that any such land, falling within the boundary limits of the Jaipur Region as defined in the Jaipur Development Authority Act, 1982 (Act No. 25 of 1982) or within the periphery of 2 kms. of a municipality, shall not be allotted except for the purpose of a public utility institution or for expansion of abadi.(2)Where classification of any pasture land is changed under sub-rule (1), the Collector may set-apart an equal area of unoccupied culturable Government land, if available, as pasture land[in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat:] [Substituted 'in the same village' by Notification No. G.S.R. 38, dated 20.6.2017 (w.e.f. 17.12.1955).][Provided that where land is required for infrastructure projects viz air strip, lift irrigation, pumping station and rehabilitation purpose and unoccupied culturable government land is not available in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat

and the necessity is absolute necessity and absence of alternative means is proved, the equal area of unoccupied culturable land may be set apart in the nearby village of adjoining Panchayat. If land is not available in the adjoining Panchayat for such purpose, it may be set apart, in exceptional cases, from the other Panchayat of the District with the prior approval of the State Government.] [Added by Notification No. S.O. 248, dated 30.11.2017 (w.e.f. 17.12.1955).][Chapter II-A [Inserted by No. F. 5(8) Revenue/Gr. IV/84/34, Dated 24-7-1984, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 26-7-1984, p. 75.] Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 15AAA

## **7A. Application under Section 15AAA.**

(1)The application under sub-section (3) of Section 15AAA of the Act shall be in Form A. It shall be verified as a plaint.(2)The application shall be supported by an affidavit which shall contain the names of the family members of the applicant, their age, as on the date of application and their relationship to the applicant. The affidavit shall also contain the details of the land held by the applicant and his family members anywhere in India. The applicant shall himself calculate the area of land and its reserve price payable by him for which he has applied for declaring him as a khatedar.(3)The applicant shall deposit 1/16th of the amount of reserve price in the Government Treasury under the Head "068-Miscellaneous General Service (II) Sale of land and Property (III) Sale of land in Rajasthan Canal Project area" and shall enclose a copy of the Challan alongwith the application.(4)If the tenant fails to deposit the requisite instalment on the due date, he shall be liable to pay interest @ 9% per annum on the amount of such instalment from the due date until its payment.]

## **Chapter III**

### **Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 31**

#### **8. Application for allotment of house-sites to tenants.**

- Applications for house-sites should be made in writing to the Tehsildar of the Tehsil concerned if the house-site applied for is situated in a village which has not got a Village Panchayat, and in other cases to the Village Panchayat, and should clearly specify the land required, the purpose for which it is required i.e. whether for constructing a Pucca house, Kucha house, Patore, Ekdhalia, Nohra or Bara. The applicant must also give full details of his holding in the village in which he wants a house-site, and if he holds land in more than one village, he should give particulars of all his holding and should indicate the village in which he wishes to enjoy the concession allowed by Section 31 [(1)] [Inserted by Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.] of the Act. The applicant should also state clearly in the application that he does not posses a house in the abadi of the village in which he wants the house-site.

**8A. [ Application for site for residential house by agricultural worker or artisan. - An application for house-site by an agricultural worker or artisan under sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Act shall be in Form AA.] [Inserted**

**by Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.]**

**9.**

Each application received should be registered as a separate case and a report should be called for from the patwari of the Halqa, as to the correctness of the statements made in the application and the availability or otherwise of the site, applied for.

**10.**

The fact that an application has been made for a particular site shall be published in the village by beat of drum (at the expense of the applicant) or public announcement, and a notice in [Form AAA] [Inserted by Notification Dated 16.12.1974, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 16-12-1974.] should be pasted up at the village Chopal and at the site applied for, for a period of 10 days [x x x] [Omitted by Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.]

**11.**

Before the end of the period specified in the foregoing rule, the patwari shall submit a report in [Form B] [Renumbered and Inserted by Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.] in respect of an application under Rule 8 and in Form BB in respect of an application under Rule 8A together with the notice, as published, and a certificate of its publication, duly signed by himself and the Patel or Lambardar of the village, and a regular map and Khasra of the site.

**12.**

The patwari should prepare a map of the site to be granted showing the directions, the adjoining buildings and measurements connecting the site with any permanent or semi-permanent marks in the neighbourhood. All these measurement must be entered in the plotted sketch which must clearly show the scale on which the plot has been made. Rough pencil sketches which are not on scale should not be accepted.

**13.**

[ (1) If any objections are received, the Tehsildar, or the Village Panchayat, as the case may be, should hear and dispose of these objections first, and if no objections are received, the Tehsildar, or the Village Panchayat, as the case may be, should dispose of the case by a written order. (2) [ In the case of applications under sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Act and Rule 8A, an enquiry shall be made as to whether the applicant is an agricultural worker or an artisan within the meaning of that sub-section and has been permanently residing in the abadi of the village for ten years or more.]

[Renumbered and Inserted by Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.]]

**13A. [ Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 9 to 13 and Rule 16, the Tehsildar or the Village Panchayat, as the case may be, may after obtaining the report of the Patwari and after holding an enquiry in such manner as he or it may deem fit regarding the eligibility of the applicant for getting, free of charge, a site for residence and availability thereof, dispose of the case by a written order. The order of allotment of the land shall be made in the majma-am in the village. The trees standing on the site shall be removed before the possession of the land is delivered, unless the allottee is prepared to pay the value thereof as fixed by the Tehsildar or the Village Panchayat, as the case may be.] [Inserted by Notification Dated 16.12.1974, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 16-12-1974.]**

This rule shall be effective up to the [15th day of January, 1975] [Substituted by Notification Dated 25-1-1975, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 30-1-1975.].

#### **14.**

Land within one hundred yards of railway fencing, or within fifty yards of roads maintained by the Government shall not be allotted for house-sites to tenants. Land within a radius of 12 miles from the Municipal limits of Jaipur City; and land situated within a radius of five miles of a town, should not be allotted within the sanction of the Commissioner.

#### **15.**

House-sites free of premium (Nazrana) shall be granted at the following scale :-

(a) to a tenant paying rent of Rs. 100/- p.a. or more.	Not exceeding 250 sq. yards
(b) to a tenant paying rent between Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/-p.a.	Not exceeding 200 sq. yards
(c) to a tenant paying rent below Rs. 50/- p.a.	Not exceeding 150 sq. yards
(d) [ to an agricultural worker or artisan. [Inserted by Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.]	Not exceeding 150 sq. yards]

**16.**

Where there are trees on the site applied for their value as fixed by the Tehsildar, or the village Panchayat as the case may be, should be recovered from the applicant before he is put in possession of the site.

**17.**

The value of any building, wells, etc. on the land should also be similarly collected.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 32 Of The Act**

**18. Form of leases and their counter-parts.**

- All leases and their counter-parts shall be in Form C and shall contain all the particulars mentioned therein. Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 33 Of The Act.

**19. Attestation of leases in lieu of Registration.**

- The following procedure shall be observed for the attestation, under Section 33 of the Act, of leases, or counter-parts, required to be made by registered instrument. [x x x] [Omitted by Notification Dated 16-6-1959, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 16-7-1959.].

**20.**

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 33 of the Act the State Government hereby appoints every revenue court and every revenue officer, not inferior in rank to an inspector of land records, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or some portion of the land to which a lease or counter parts related is situated, to be the authority competent to attest such documents.

**21. Form of Attestation.**

- The endorsement required by sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Act shall be, as nearly as may be, in the following form :- This document was presented before me on the.....day of ..... in the year ..... by the person/persons specified below. I have satisfied myself as to his/their identity and his/their acquaintance with, and assent to, the terms of the document. Execution is admitted by (name).....son of .....caste .....profession

.....resident of  
 .....and (name)  
 .....son of  
 .....caste  
 .....profession  
 .....resident of  
 .....who is/are personally known to me  
 .....ORwho is/are identified by (name) .....son  
 of .....caste  
 .....profession  
 .....resident of  
 .....and (name)  
 .....son of  
 .....caste  
 .....profession  
 .....who is/are personally known to me  
 .....ORwho is/are identified by (name) .....son of  
 .....caste  
 .....profession  
 .....resident of  
 .....who is/are of apparent respectability

Date of attestation	Signature of the executant or executants	Signature or thumb impression of the witnesses	Signature of the attesting officer or court
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## 22. Persons who may present document.

- Every document to be attested shall be presented in person by the executant himself or by his agent, representative or [assignee] [Inserted by Notification Dated 17-8-1965, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 17-8-1965.], duly authorised by power of attorney executed before and authenticated by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar in India.

## 23. Entries to be made by Inspector of Land Records.

- If the attestation is done by an Inspector of Land Records, he shall note in his register of attested documents (in the form given below) the date of presentation of the document, the nature of the document, and the name and address of the executant of the document and shall also note the fact of attestation in his diary. If he is not satisfied as to the identity of the executant or his acquaintance with, and assent to, the terms of the document, or if execution is not admitted by him, he shall refuse to attest it, and shall enter in his diary the date of presentation, the nature of the document, the name and address of the executant, and the reason for his refusal. Register Of Attested Documents[See Rule 23 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules] [Inserted by Notification Dated 17-8-1965, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 17-8-1965.]



S. No.	Date of presentation of document	Nature of document	Name and address of executant	Name of attesting Inspector, Land Records	Signature of attesting Inspector, Land Records.
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## 24.

Where a document has been executed by more than one person on different dates, it shall be deemed, for the purpose of presentation for attestation within the time prescribed by the first proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Act, to have been executed when the last executant signed it.[Chapter IV-A [Inserted by Notification Dated 17-8-1965, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 17-8-1965]

### 24A. Digging up to a depth of one yard of holding.

- For digging up to a depth of one yard from the surface of the holding no permission shall be required even in the case of holding situated within the radii mentioned in Rule 24B.][Chapter IV-AA] [Inserted by Notification Dated 17-8-1965, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 17-8-1965.]

## 24AA.

[(1) Exchange of lands by the tenants of the same class, holding lands directly from the State Government may, with the mutual consent of such tenants in writing, be allowed by the Tehsildar of the tehsil in which such lands are situated, or by the Collector of the district if such lands are situated in different tehsils of the same district.] [Substituted by Notification Dated 27-8-1958, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 11-9-1958.](2)Where land is held by any tenancy from the State Government the Government or any officer authorised by it in this behalf may, with consent of such tenant, give him any other land in exchange for the land let out to him.

### 24B. Application to Tehsildar in other cases.

- In the case of holding situated within the following radii the previous permission will be necessary if a field is to be dug up for a depth exceeding one yard :-(i)twelve miles of the municipal limits of the city of Jaipur, or(ii)six miles of any other city as defined in the Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 (Rajasthan Act 38 of 1959), or(iii)three miles of any other Municipality, or(iv)ten miles of any area for which the State Government has by an order issued under Section 3 of the Rajasthan Urban Improvement Act, 1959 (Rajasthan Act 35 of 1959), directed carrying out of a civil survey and the preparation of a master plan, or(v)ten miles of any city, town, village or other area in which an industry with an investment capital over one crore of rupees has been or is proposed to be set up.

## **24C. Contents of application.**

- The application shall be addressed to the Tehsildar of the Tehsil in which the holding is situated and shall contain the following particulars, namely :-(i)name of tenant with parentage and address;(ii)particulars of his holding, with name of village, khasra number, area, soil class and rent;(iii)khasra number, area and soil-class of the particular field from which excavation is to be made and its distance from the nearest city or town;(iv)purpose for which excavation is to be made with particulars of work of improvement to be constructed and how the material to be obtained is proposed to be used;(v)nature of material expected to become available;(vi)depth upto which excavation to be made; and(vii)total area to be excavated.

## **24D. Enquiry and disposal of application.**

(1)On receipt of an application under Rule 24B, the Tehsildar shall either himself inspect the site or get it inspected by a Naib Tehsildar or a Girdawar Quano and obtain a report on the following points, namely :-(a)the necessity for the excavation;(b)the advisability or otherwise of granting permission;(c)the area for which permission should be granted;(d)the depth upto which excavation should be permitted; and(e)the conditions, if any, to be imposed on the grant of the permission.(2)On receipt of a report on the foregoing points the Tehsildar may grant or refuse the permission, for reasons to be recorded if the depth upto which excavation is to be made does not exceed six yards.(3)If the depth upto which excavation is to be permitted exceeds six yards the Tehsildar shall forward the case to the Collector with his recommendation, and the Collector may either grant the required permission or refuse it, for reasons to be recorded.[24DD. x x x] [Deleted by Notification Dated 24-8-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-9-1995, p. 107(3).][24DDD. x x x] [Deleted by Notification Dated 24-8-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-9-1995, p. 107(3)][Chapter IV-A] [Inserted by No. F. 5(30) Revenue/Gr. 4/79, Dated 24-4-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 24-4-1981, pp. 9-13.]

**24DDDD. [ Procedure for regularisation of sale, gift or bequest under Section 42-B. - The sale, gift or bequest by a Khatedar Tenant of his interest in the whole or part of his holding which has been made before the commencement of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1992 (Act No. 22 of 1992) was void on account of contravention of any of the provisions of clause (a) of Section 42, as it stood before the said amendment Act of 1992, such sale, gift or bequest may be declared to be valid by the Collector or any Officer or authority empowered by the State Government in this behalf on payment of such fee and/or penalty prescribed in the relevant rules by the Government in his behalf in the manner indicated below :-] [Inserted by No. F. 5(30) Revenue/Gr. 4/79, Dated 24-4-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 24-4-1981, pp. 9-13.]**

(1) The application for declaration as valid of any sale, gift or bequest under Section 42B shall be made by the tenant in Form CC alongwith a fee of Rs. 10/-: [Provided that such application shall be made upto 31-3-2010.] [Substituted by Notification No. G.S.R. 9, dated 20.5.2009 (w.e.f. 17.12.1955).] (2) In case where the land is converted into non-agricultural purpose such application for declaration under clause (1) above shall be accompanied by another application requesting for conversion of the land in accordance with provisions of the relevant rules providing for the conversion of agricultural purpose. (2A) [In case where such sale, gift or bequest is for agricultural purpose the penalty shall be equal to ten times of the revenue payable for the holding.] [Added by Notification Dated 27-6-1998, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-7-1998, p. 128.] (3) On receipt of the application, the Collector or Officer or authority authorised by the State Government under Section 42B of the Act, shall scrutinise the application and in doing so shall ensure that the land involved in such sale, gift or bequest is otherwise fit to be converted for the purpose for which it has been utilised in accordance with the provisions of the relevant rules framed under the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 for the conversion of agricultural land for industrial, residential or commercial purposes and thereafter shall pass appropriate orders thereon. [Chapter IVB] [Renumbered by Notification Dated 17-8-1965, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 17-8-1965.] Prescription Of Minimum Areas For The Purposes Of Sub-Section (1) Of Section 53 Of The Act

**24E. [ Minimum areas. - The minimum areas for the purpose of sub-section (1) of Section 53 of the Act shall be five acres:**

Provided that where a tenant has Class I irrigated land such minimum area shall be 2.5 acres.] [Substituted by No. F. 6(23) Revenue/Gr. IV/79/60, Dated 2-9-1986, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 18-9-1986, p. 165.] Explanation. - Class I irrigated land shall mean land under assured irrigation capable of growing at least two crops in a year.

## **Chapter V**

### **Rules To Give Effect To The Provision Of Section 84 Of The Act**

**24EE. [ Form of application. - (1) An application for permission under the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 84 of the Act shall be in Form "C-I".**

[Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in case of removal of Eucalyptus, Su-Babul, Ardu, Vilaiti Babul, [Desi Babul] and Israeli Babul Standing on applicant's holding is sought.] (2) It shall be submitted to Tehsildar having jurisdiction through the Patwari of the circle in which the land on which the trees sought to be removed, are situated.] [Inserted by Notification Dated 27-4-1977, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 27-4-1977 and renumbered by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

## **24F. Patwari's Report.**

- The Patwari shall, within one week of the receipt of the application and after seeing the site, submit his report to the Tehsildar in Part II of Form C-I on the correctness or otherwise of the particulars mentioned in the application.

**24G. [ Enquiry and disposal [xx] [Substituted by No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19]. - (1) The Tehsildar shall in every case inspect the site himself or get it inspected by an officer not below the rank of an Inspector, Land Records. The Tehsildar or such Officer, as the case may be, shall clearly indicate in his inspection report (a) total area of holding of the applicant with khasra numbers; (b) number of trees standing on the holding; (c) number of trees sought to be removed; (d) justification for the removal of trees that may be permitted to be removed, and (e) specific reasons which necessitate removal of trees. The inspection report shall be submitted in Form C-I Part III.**

(2) Subject to the conditions laid down in these rules, the Tehsildar, shall, on receipt of such inspection report and after satisfying himself on the merits of the application that the number of trees sought to be removed is not excessive and is commensurate with the purpose for which removal is sought, grant the permission within 15 days of the receipt of the inspection report, but - (a) [ The Tehsildar shall permit the removal upto 15 trees subject to the ceiling limit of aforesaid proviso. [Substituted by No. F. 6(23) Revenue/Gr. IV/79/60, Dated 2-9-1986, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 18-9-1986, p. 165.](b) If the application is for the removal of more than 15 trees the Tehsildar shall forward the application to the Sub-Divisional Officer concerned alongwith the report. The Sub-Divisional Officer after satisfying himself and subject to the ceiling limits of aforesaid proviso grant or refuse the permission stating the reasons thereof.](3) The permission shall be valid for a period of 30 days from the date of the sanction, and can be extended for a further period not exceeding of 30 days.][Provided that khatedar shall not be allowed to cut more than 10% of the trees standing on his holding in any calendar year.] [Added by No. F. 6(23) Revenue/Gr. IV/79/60, Dated 2-9-1986, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 18-9-1986, p. 165.]

## **24H. Conditions for grant of permission.**

(1) Removal of any tree or class of trees may be granted in following cases :- (i) If it will help any work of construction by and on behalf of the village community; or (ii) If such removal is necessary for the extension of cultivation or other agricultural activities of the tenant; or (iii) If it will mitigate any real existing grievance of the tenant; or (iv) If the existing trees Eire dried up and their removal is in the interest of plantation of new trees; or (v) In the case of fruit trees, if such trees have become over-mature and rot and deterioration having set in; or (vi) If such trees are so dense that they affect

the fertility of the soil or otherwise cause damage to the soil or standing crops, if there be any.(2)Before grant of permission under these rules, the applicant shall give an undertaking in writing that he shall plant and stabilise two trees in lieu of the one permitted to be cut. The trees shall be planted at the place indicated in the undertaking and if no such place is indicated therein, at the place directed by the Tehsildar. If it is not possible to plant the new trees on the land from where the trees are removed, without causing damage to the land, standing crops, grass or trees or a building of neighbours, the same shall be planted and stabilised at a place directed by the Tehsildar:Provided that the condition of planting two trees shall not apply if the permission sought under clause (vi) of sub-section (1) and there is no other part of the holding where such trees could be conveniently planted.(3)If the permission is refused, reasons of refusal shall be recorded in writing and communicated to the applicant.

## **24I. Inspection.**

- All permissions issued under these rules shall be liable to inspection by any Revenue Officer, any Forest Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police any breach of terms of the permission or irregularity in the issue of the same shall be reported by the Officer detecting it to the authority which has issued the permission. [The inspection made by the Inspector, Land Records shall be recorded in the register prescribed in Form C-I Part VI.] [Added by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

## **24J. Cancellation of permission.**

- The authority competent to issue the permission under these rules may, at any time, before the trees are cut, cancel the same where it is subsequently discovered that applicant had misrepresented facts to secure the permission.

## **24K. Form and register of permission.**

- [(1)] [Renumbered by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] Permission shall be in the Form "C-II" and a register of permission in the same Form shall be maintained and kept up-to-date at each Tehsil Office.(2)[ In all cases in which permission has been granted for removal [upto fifteen trees] [Added by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] a copy of such order of permission shall be sent to the Sub-Divisional Officer and in other cases where permission has been granted for removal of more than 15 trees, a copy of such order of permission shall be sent to the Collector. Copy of each such order of permission shall also be endorsed to the Inspector Land Records and Patwari who shall check that the conditions of permission are not violated and report infringements if any.]

## **25.**

The fee for the issue of licences under sub-section (5) of Section 84 of the Act shall be as follows. (1) Special licence. - Nil (2) General licence. - Anna one per tree for Rs. 5/- per acre, whichever is less. [Chapter V-A] [Added by Am. Notification Dated 6-5-1958, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 12-6-1958.] Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Sections 98, 99, 100 & 104

### **25A. Maximum rent where the land revenue is settled.**

- Subject to the provisions of Rule 24C wherever land revenue has been assessed in cash by settlement upon estate holders and rent payable in cash by the tenants of such estate-holder and such rent has not already been assessed in cash by the settlement Department or fixed by a decree or order of a competent court, the rent to be charged by such estate-holders from such tenants shall not exceed two times the amount of such land revenue;

### **25B. Maximum rent in areas where rent has been settled.**

- Subject to the provisions of Rule 25C, wherever rent payable by tenants has been determined in cash by settlement and rents are payable in cash by sub-tenants but the cash rent payable by such sub-tenant to the tenants in chief have not been determined by the Settlement Department or fixed by or under a decree or order of a competent court, the rents to be charged by the tenants-in-chief from their sub-tenants shall not exceed two times the amount of rent so assessed or fixed.

### **25C. Higher maximum in certain cases.**

- Where the estate-holder or the tenant who sub-lets is a widow or a minor or a disabled person or a student who is below 25 years of age and is studying in a recognised institution the rent to be charged from the tenant by such estate-holder or from the sub-tenants by such tenant-in-chief may extend in the case of the estate-holder to ! [3] [Substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted by Am. Notification Dated 15-1-1960, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 16-1-1960.] times the assessed land revenue, and in the case of a tenant who sublets to ! [3] [Substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted by Am. Notification Dated 15-1-1960, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 16-1-1960.] times the assessed rent.

### **25D. Maximum rate of rent in kind.**

- Where rents are payable in kind the maximum rent in kind payable by a sub-tenant to a minor or a lunatic, or an idiot, or a woman who is unmarried or divorced separated from her husband or is a widow, or a person incapable of cultivating his holding by reason of blindness or other physical disability or infirmity, or a person not exceeding 25 years of age who is a student prosecuting his studies in a recognised institution may extend to 1/4th of the gross produce.

## **Chapter VI**

# **Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 126 Of The Act**

### **26.**

Agricultural calamities are of two kinds (1) wide-spread and (2) local. Famine and drought are considered wide-spread, while frost, rust, hail, locusts and flood are generally local affecting a limited area. On the occurrence of an agricultural calamity, relief is given either by suspension or by remission of rent.

### **27. Principles for deciding whether suspension or remission should be recommended.**

- Suspension will ordinarily be sufficient in the case of a calamity affecting the 'Kharif' but when the calamity is exceptionally severe or when the economic condition of the people has been reduced by previous crop failures, or when the Kharif is the main or exceptionally important crop, remission of rent be recommended. When calamities affect the Rabi, remissions should ordinarily be proposed. The reason, why suspension and not remission is ordinarily granted on the occurrence of an agricultural calamity affecting the Kharif, is that Kharif (save cotton) is generally composed of the food crops of the people, while the Rabi consists of the cash or rent paying crops. It is, therefore, necessary to consider the relative importance of the Kharif and Rabi harvests, in determining the extent of relief by way of suspension or remission of rent :[Provided that where there has been continuous famine for three years in succession in any village and the damage caused was more than 8 annas in all the crops, the Collector shall give automatic remission of rent for the first year.] [Substituted and Added by Am. Notification Notification Dated 27-4-1977, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 27-4-1977.]

### **28. Promptitude essential.**

- Relief [shall] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] be related [x x x] [Deleted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] to the loss suffered by individuals, but promptitude in the issue of orders is of far greater importance than meticulous accuracy in the estimation of loss. Particularly when the area which has suffered loss is large, small difference in the loss suffered by different crops [shall] [Substituted by No. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] be ignored and an average rate of loss assumed.

## 29. [ Scale of relief. - The relation between the relief to be given in rent and the loss on the holding calculated, is given in the following table :

Loss measured in paise per rupee of normal produce	Relief in rent
1.	Less than 37 paise Nil
2.	Amounting to 37 paise but not amounting to 50 paise 25 paise
3.	Amounting to 50 paise but not amounting to 62 paise 37 paise
4.	Amounting to 62 paise but not amounting to 75 paise 50 paise
5.	Amounting to 75 paise 62 paise
6.	More than 75 paise 100 paise

In the case of holdings the rent of which is payable by division of the produce or is based on appraisement of the standing crops, relief generally is not given.] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

## 30. Principles for deciding whether suspended amount should or should not be collected.

- The following principles should guide the Collector in deciding whether a suspended amount or rent falling due for collection should be collected or not :-(a)Suspended rent should be recovered as soon as the circumstances of the people and the out turn [of] [Inserted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] the harvest permit.(b)As soon as the prospects of the harvest at which the collection of suspensions has been provisionally proposed, are sufficiently clear, the Collector should determine the amount of arrears which he can collect with the harvest and should report his proposals to the Commissioner.(c)In making this report, the Collector should be guided by the nature and the extent of the calamity on account of which relief was given, the character of the harvest about to be reaped, and the condition of the people.(d)When the crops of the harvest to which the suspended rent have been carried forward the themselves below normal, remission of the suspended amount may be recommended in whole or in part.(e)[ x x x] [Deleted by Notification Dated 17-1-1970, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 19-1-1970]Inspection And Estimates Of Damage

## 31. Necessity of constant watch over crop condition.

- It is the business of revenue officers and in particular of Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers closely to watch the state of the crops in the areas committed to their charge. It is only by paying



continuous attention to the weather and other conditions which affect the crops from the time of sowing to the time of harvest, that it is possible to take action to give relief with the necessary promptness. Inspections of crops must, therefore, not be confined to harvest time or delayed until it is rumoured that the crops have failed. During their rainy season and cold weather tours, revenue officers must make constant inquiries as to the crop prospects and must make a point of visiting those areas in which there is a possibility of crop failure. It is the duty of all subordinate revenue officials to report cases of crop failure promptly to their superiors and it is the duty of the Collector and Sub-Divisional Officers and Tehsildars in cases in which they cannot make sufficiently detailed inquiries themselves to call for detailed reports from their subordinates. Government and Commissioners must be kept in touch with the agricultural situation through Collector's fortnightly demi-official letters. Commissioners themselves should, if there is expectation of an extensive calamity, arrange to visit the area affected.

### **32. Special Inquiries.**

- When it appears that relief to the cultivators will probably be necessary, the Collector should arrange for a special inspection of the area affected and should unless the area damaged is very small, himself inspect the area. If the area is large it will generally be impossible for the Collector to make a detailed inspection himself. In such a case it will generally be expedient to have detailed village inspections done by Inspectors of Land Records and Naib Tehsildars and to have their work checked by Tehsildars and Sub-Divisional Officers. Reports should at this stage not be called for from patwaris. The Collector should himself carry out a sufficient check of the work of his subordinates to enable him with the knowledge he has obtained from watching the crops since they were sown to satisfy himself of the accuracy of the reports which he has received or to correct these reports. The Collectors should be able when issuing instructions for detailed inspection of an affected area, to indicate the general lines on which he wishes that inquiry to proceed and the point on which he wishes for detailed information. It is useful especially in the case of extensive damage, for the Collector to hold a conference of the Sub-Divisional Officers and Tehsildars concerned at which final conclusions can be reached as to the extent and nature of the damage. The preparation of maps showing the villages affected and the comparison of the maps of one tehsil with the maps of neighbouring tehsils is a valuable check to ensure that no area, where relief is necessary, has been left out and that relief will be given on the same principles throughout the district.

### **33. Classification of fields and estimate of loss.**

(1) It is impossible to base the relief given to cultivators on estimates of the damage caused to individual fields and no attempts should be made to do so. Estimates of damage must be made for classes of fields as a whole and not for individual fields. The classification of fields for this purpose must depend on the nature of calamity. It may be that the loss is uniform over the unirrigated fields and that the loss, if any, in the irrigated fields is also uniform, in which case it will be necessary only to make for each village an estimate of the loss on the irrigated fields as a whole and on the unirrigated fields as a whole. In other cases the loss may vary according to the crop. If so, it will be necessary to mark for each village an estimate of the loss on each crop. It may also be necessary to distinguish not only between crops, but also between irrigated and unirrigated fields of the same

crop. In other cases, such as hail or flood, a part only of a village may be damaged or different parts may be damaged to different extents. In such a case it will be necessary to mark off the damaged portion, or the portion damaged to varying extents, on the village map and to estimate the damage done in such portion or in each of such portions. It may be necessary in this case also to distinguish between the different crops in each of such portions. Definite orders must be passed by the Collector in the case of each village affected by the calamity as to the damage suffered by each class into which he has ordered that the fields be divided. For this purpose if the area damaged is extensive, it will generally be advisable to group villages. It is essential that the system on which fields are to be classified for the purpose of determining the loss be laid down before any attempt is made to work out detailed calculations. Once the classes have been decided on by any authority, no lower authority has any power to vary the estimate of loss as between fields of the same class.(2) In deciding on the classification to be adopted the Collector must remember that the estimates of loss can only be approximate and that too meticulous a classification defeats its own purpose as it delays the preparation of relief statements and causes harassment to the cultivators.(3) In framing his estimates of loss, the Collector should remember that the normal crop that is to say the crop which has suffered the normal amount of damage in a season which is not exceptionally good, is generally reported as being a 12 or 13 annas crop. It is only in years in which the crop has escaped any damage that the crop is reported as 16 annas. Such years are exceptional and not normal. The instructions however, assume that the normal crop, is a 16 annas crop, i.e. in the instructions loss means loss in excess of the normal loss. Unless care is taken this may lead to an over-estimate of the loss particularly in the case in which the damage is not very great.(4) Collectors cannot be too careful to guard against a general tendency that exists in the subordinate staff to over-estimate losses as a precaution against possible objections by cultivators. Government desire to impress upon Collectors the imperative need for a thorough and careful checking by the superior staff of estimates of losses with a view to prevent exaggerated estimates and consequent loss of Government revenue.

### **34. The "normal area".**

- If the nature of the calamity is such that it has reduced the sown area, as happens in the case of a shortage in the late monsoon rainfall, allowance must be made for this reduction in area in calculating the loss suffered by the cultivator. The general principle is that area which has not been sown, but which would have been sown but for the calamity is treated as if it had suffered a loss of 16 annas. It is obviously extremely difficult to decide which of the fields that have not been sown in a particular year would have been sown if the circumstances had been different. The most direct method of approach would be to compare the sown area of each holding with the sown area of the holding in a normal year. This necessitates a detailed comparison of the khatauni of the year in which the calamity occurs with the khatauni of a normal year which is a laborious process and takes time. Difficulties too arise in areas of shifting cultivation. A less laborious and quicker method is to determine by comparison with a normal year the percentage of the holdings area which is normally sown and to assume that this percentage of each holding would have been sown in the year of the calamity if the season had been normal.(2) It is the business of the Collector to determine whether allowance should be made for shortage of sown area and, if such allowance is to be made, to determine which year should be taken as normal. If the nature of the calamity was such as not to affect the sown area, or if the effect was small, say less than 10 or 15 per cent, no allowance will be

made.

### 35. Preliminary report to the Commissioner.

(1) As soon as the Collector has decided on the nature and extent of the calamity and the steps which he proposes to take to deal with it, he shall send a preliminary report to the Commissioner explaining the situation fully both as regards the area affected and the classification of fields which he proposes to adopt for the purpose of calculating the relief with an estimate of the damage suffered by each class, and in cases in which it is necessary to allow for shortage of area, giving an estimate of the shortage. He should discuss the condition of the cultivators. To enable the Collector to follow the progress of the season and to know how far the rainfall in any season departed from the normal as regards either distribution of amount, a statements of normal rainfall by rain-gauge stations will be published separately and supplied to all Collectors. When relief is proposed on account of excessive rainfall or failure of rains, the Collector should refer to the statement in making his proposals and compare the figures of the normal and the actual rainfalls in his report. (2) The Collector's report shall also give (a) the areas under the Kharif and Rabi crops grown in a normal year in each tehsil affected, with details of irrigated and dry areas; (b) the total rental demand of the villages affected; and (c) a rough estimate, as far as one can be made at this stage, of the relief which it will be necessary to give in the rental demand. It is unnecessary at this stage for the Collector to make any recommendation whether the proposed relief should be given by way of remission or suspension. (3) The report should not be delayed by the inclusion in it of detailed calculation. It should be dispatched within a fortnight of the occurrence of the calamity, and in no circumstances (except in a case of damage by fire) should it reach the Commissioner later than December 15, in the case of a calamity affected the Kharif and May 15, if the Rabi is affected. (4) [ Before finalising his report under this rule, the Collector shall issue a public notice of the extent of the loss or damage which he estimates to have been caused in the area affected by the agricultural calamity calling upon all persons concerned to lodge their objections, if any, before the Tehsildar within the local limits of whose jurisdiction their holdings are situated within three days of the publication of the notice by beat of drum in accordance with clause (b) of sub-rule (5).] [Inserted by Notification Dated 13-5-1960, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 19-5-1960.] (5) Such public notice shall be in Form CC and shall be published :- (a) by pasting a copy thereof :- (i) on the notice board of the office of the Collector issuing it, (ii) on the notice board of each Tehsil within which the area affected by agricultural calamity or any part thereof is situated, and (iii) at some place of public resort in each village the whole or a part of which is affected by the calamity; and (b) by beat of drum in each such village. (6) If any objections are received by the tehsildar, they shall be disposed of by him summarily on the very day of their receipt and shall be submitted to the Collector, along with a report showing the disposal thereof and the publication of the notice issued under sub-rule (4), as promptly as may be possible but not later than a week after the publication of the said notice by beat of drum. (7) [ The report under sub-rule (1) should, in addition to the other particular mentioned in that sub-rule and in sub-rule (2), also refer to the fact of the issue of the public notice under sub-rule (4) its publication in the manner provided by sub-rule (5), the objections, if any, lodged under sub-rule (6) and the manner of their disposal.] [Inserted by Notification Dated 13-5-1960, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 19-5-1960.]

### 36. Commissioner's orders on Collector's preliminary report.

- As soon as the Commissioner receives the Collector's report submitted under the previous paragraph, he should forward a copy of the Collector's report and of his recommendations thereon to Government for information. It is essential that the Commissioner should make explicit report approving or modifying the estimates of the loss of the classes of fields submitted by the Collector. It is the Commissioner's duty to see that adequate, but not excessive, relief is given. Commissioner should see that proposals are not detained for more than a week in their office before being submitted to Government. Preparation Of Relief Statements

### 37. Entry of loss in Khasra and Relief Khatauni.

- As soon as the Collector has decided on the nature and extent of the calamity and the measures necessary to deal with it, he shall, on receiving the orders of the Government issue orders for the preparation of the relief statements. The Patwaris of the villages affected by the calamity should be called to the tehsil and, except in very special cases, should remain at the tehsil until their statements are prepared. The first step in the preparation of these statements is to enter in the remarks column of the khasra opposite each field the estimated damage in anna per rupee caused to the crop in that field in accordance with order passed under Rule 33. At the same time the area of "equivalent total loss" will also be calculated and entered in the remarks column. This is a measure of the loss on the sown area expressed as an area. Thus if the sown area of two acres has suffered a loss of 10 annas in the rupee this is taken as the equivalent of  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre of undamaged crops and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres of total loss. This area of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  acres is the area of equivalent total loss. A sufficient number of these entries must be checked by the Inspector of Land Records to ensure that the Collector's orders are being carried out. The information contained in the khasra will generally enable this to be done, but in cases in which only certain portions of the village have been damaged by hail, flood, etc. a reference to the map will be necessary.

### 38. Calculation of relief in tenants holdings paying a fixed cash rent.

(1) The next step is the preparation of the relief khatauni in the form given below. The object of the relief khatauni is to enable the calculations of relief in rent to be carried out. The first step in this calculation is to transfer to column 5 of the relief khatauni the area of equivalent total loss in each field and total this column for each holding to get the area of equivalent total loss in the holding. Column 4 is also totalled to obtain the total sown area of the holding. If there has been no loss due to shortage of area, the loss suffered by the holding as a whole is expressed in annas per rupee by comparing this area of equivalent total loss with the area of holding which was cultivated in the season in which the calamity occurred. This is taken as the loss measured in annas per rupee of the normal produce. In the case of fixed cash rents the full rent demand of the season is entered in column 10 and the actual rent payable in the season is then worked out by applying the scale given in paragraph 3 and entered in column 11. Relief Khatauni

Serial No.	Name and Khasra Area	Area of	Normal Shortage Total of	Loss	Rent	Rent	Rema
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in ordinary Khatauni	parentage of cultivator	No. of field	sown	equivalent total loss	area of season	of area	shortage of area and area of equivalent total loss	in anna per tupce	demand of the season	payable in the season		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

### 39. Checking of entries by Superior Officers.

- It is of the utmost importance that entries of equivalent total loss in the khasra and the entries and calculations made in the khatauni should be subjected to a thorough and complete check as they form the basis of the actual amount of relief in money. While the Inspector of Land Records shall be immediately responsible for the accuracy of the entries and calculations, the Collectors must also prescribe a suitable percentage of check by the Tehsildar and Naib-Tehsildar. The Sub-Divisional Officer should see that the check done by the Tehsildar and other subordinates is real and effective.

### 40. Relief Khatauni may be dispensed within certain cases of uniform damage.

- If uniform damage is caused to all the crops of a village, it is, of course, unnecessary to prepare the relief khatauni as relief to be given, can be calculated directly from the table given in Rule 29, but except in unirrigated areas, such cases seldom arise the damage is due to floods :[Provided that no relief khatauni shall be prepared in cases where automatic remission is to be given under Rule 27.] [Added vide Notification Dated 17-1-1970, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 19-1-1970.]

### 41. Relief to sub-tenants.

- If the sub-tenants area is large, the subtenants may also be given relief in the same proportion as is granted to the tenants-in-chief.

**41A. [ Rent suspended due to failure of crop shall not be realised for more than two years at a time in a good year following the period of calamity including the Land Revenue for the good year.] [Added vide Notification Dated 17-1-1970, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 19-1-1970.]**

## Chapter VII

## Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 137 Of The Act

## 42. Receipt Book and Tehsildar's responsibility.

- The Tehsildar shall be responsible for the safe custody and sale to landholders of books of receipt with counterfoils (Form 'D') [as appended to these rules] [Inserted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] supplied by the Government Press and for maintaining accounts of receipts and sales in the prescribed form. He shall also see that the stock of books in hand is at all times sufficient to meet the normal requirements of his Tehsil, that indents for them are punctually submitted and are prepared with due regard to forceable demand, that all receipts from the Press and sales to landholders are promptly recorded in the register maintained for this purpose, and that all entries for receipt and sale are signed by him before the close of the day on which they are recorded.

## 43. Form of account.

- The account of receipt and sale of books shall be maintained in register in the following form :-Register of Account of Receipt Books prescribed by Section 137 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.

	No. of books received with book numbers	Value of books received at two annas per book	Signature of the Tehsildar	Date of sale	Name and addresses of the person to whom sold or of the person on whose behalf the purchase is made	No. of books sold with book numbers	Price of purchaser	Signature of treasury of the saleproceeds with challan number	Date of deposit in the of the book in Tehsil	Balance of receipt hand	Signat of the Tehsil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

## 44.

[x x x] [Omitted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

## Chapter VIII

## Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 138 Of The Act

**45. When tenant may [receive] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] a statement of account.**

- A tenant shall be entitled to [receive] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] a statement of account of the rent and sayar of his holding or holdings only between the first day of June and the first day of September of any year.

**46. [ Fee to accompany demand. - Such demand may be made by the tenant in a written or verbal request and alongwith such request a fee of 25 paisa and, if the tenant wishes the statement of account to be sent by post a further sum sufficient to cover the cost of postal charges and certificate of posting shall be paid by him either personally by delivering to the land holder or by remitting the amount by Money Order. The land holder shall give a receipt to the tenant for the amount received.] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]**

**47. Land-holder to furnish a statement of account.**

- Within one month of the receipt of the fee, the land-holder shall furnish a statement of account to the tenant in Form E and obtain a receipt therefor signed by the tenant of, if the tenant has paid the cost of postage and the certificate of posting send the account by post and obtain a certificate of posting.

## **Chapter IX**

### **Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Sections 148-149 Of The Act**

**48. Officer to be deputed to make division estimate or appraisement of crops.**

- The Officer to be deputed under Section 149 of the Act to make the division, estimate or appraisement shall ordinarily be the Inspector of Land Records.

**49. Fee.**

- With every application a fee of Rupee one shall be deposited by the applicant.

## **Chapter X**

# **Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 160 Of The Act**

**50.**

[x x x] [Omitted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

### **51. Area to which application shall relate.**

- An application to the Collector for realisation of arrears of rent as arrears of land revenue under Section 160 of the Act shall not relate to an area larger than a village. There shall be a specific application for each village or part of.

### **52. List to accompany of application.**

- Each application shall be accompanied by lists in duplicate showing in Form F appended a village to these rules the details specified in columns 1 to 6 of that form for every defaulter in the village against whom the application desires proceedings to be taken. If a defaulter is in arrears in respect of more than one holding, each such holding shall be shown separately.

### **53. Receipt book to be produced with application.**

- The applicant shall produce along with his application one or more receipt books printed under the provisions of Section 137 of the Act, and containing a sufficient number of receipt forms and counterfoils for the use of the officer realising the arrears.

### **54. Verification of application.**

- The application shall be verified as a pleading in accordance with Rule 15 of Order VI of the Code of Civil Procedure (V of 1908).

### **55. Application how treated.**

- The application, after presentation shall be at once formed into a file with an index and order sheet attached.

### **56. Checking of list by Collector.**

- The Collector shall check the lists by examining the record relating to the realisation of rents



maintained by the land-holder or the Patwari, or by any other suitable method, and shall satisfy himself that the amount claimed is due and may make such modifications in the lists as appear to be necessary. The Collector shall also see that the claim on account of interest in column 5 has been correctly calculated at the rate prescribed by the Act, (one anna per rupee per annum simple interest). After checking the entries in columns 3-6 and making such alterations in them as may be necessary, the Collector shall enter in column 7 the amount passed by him for realisation.

### **57. Agency for collection.**

- The Collector shall then send the lists, together with the receipt-books, to the Tehsildar who shall either proceed to realise the arrears himself or shall entrust the duty to another officer who shall be [x x x] [Deleted by Am Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] a Naib-Tehsildar or an Inspector of Land-Records. The arrears shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

### **58. Extra staff.**

- The Collector may appoint extra staff to make the collections.

### **59. Limit to the cost of extra staff.**

- The cost of the extra staff employed should not ordinarily exceed 4 per cent of the demand, and in no case should it exceed 5 per cent of the demand.

### **60. Receipt to be issued.**

- The officer charged with the realisation of the arrears shall give a receipt to each defaulter for the amount realised from him from the printed book or books supplied by the applicant under Rule 53.

### **61. Arrears collected how disposed of.**

- The Tehsildar or the Naib-Tehsildar who has made collections may, if the applicant or his authorised agent is present, hand over to him on his written receipt any sum realised by him under these rules. If the applicant or his authorised agent is not present, or does not agree to take the amount realised or if the collections are made by an officer other than the Tehsildar or Naib-Tehsildar, the amount collected, shall be deposited in the treasury as a revenue court deposit of the Teshildar's court payable to the applicant and the requisite challan shall be attached to the file [before die final payment to the applicant is made, the costs of collection fixed by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (5) of Section 160 shall be deducted and one of the duplicate list in Form 'F' under Rule 52 will be given to the applicant with all the columns filled in.] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.]

## **62. Payment to be entered In cash books.**

- Whenever any sum is paid either to the applicant or his authorised agent or deposited in Court, an entry to this effect with the name of the payee and the amount shall be entered in the cash book (Form G) and initialled by the Tehsildar.

## **63. [Intimation of realisation] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.].**

- The accountant shall maintain a register in Form H in which all sums realised from time to time shall be entered. All such realisations shall be intimated to the Tehsildar.

## **64. [Comparison of accounts] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.].**

- The officer making the collections shall, on his next visit to the tehsil or as soon afterwards, as possible, compare the entries in his cash book with those in the register kept by the Accountant.

## **Chapter XI**

## **Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 180 Of The Act**

### **65. Procedure For Ejectment Of Khudkasht And Ghair Khatedars Tenants Or Sub-Tenants [Under Section 180(2) Of The Act,] [Inserted By Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.].**

- In Proceedings [Under Section 180(2) Of The Act,] [Substituted By Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.] Where There Are More Tenants Or Sub-Tenants Than One, Whose Ejectment Is Applied For By The Landholder Or Where The Area Held By The Tenant Or Sub-Tenant Is In Excess Of The Area From Which Ejectment Can Be Sought Under Clause (D) Of Section 180, The Court Shall, In Ordering Ejectment, Be Guided By The Following Principles :- (a) If the requirements of the land-holder can be satisfied from the area held by tenants or sub-tenants holding more area than the minimum prescribed by the Government the tenants or subtenants holding area less than the prescribed minimum shall be exempted, and proceedings shall be taken against the rest. (b) Other things being equal, the tenant who has sub-let his holding in contravention of the provisions of the Act, in whole or in part as the case may be, shall be ejected. (c) If the requirements of the land-holder cannot be satisfied as provided in sub-clauses (a) and (b) above,

then the land which forms the Jav of masonry well constructed by the land holder at his own expense, whether held by the tenant of Khudkasht or Ghair Khatedar Tenant, shall be proceeded against.(d)The incidence of ejectment which has been determined in accordance with the above principles shall be distributed evenly and fairly as far as possible; upon the tenants or sub-tenants concerned regard being had to the size and value of each holding and the different categories of land included therein.(e)The area from which a tenant or sub-tenant is to be ejected shall, so far as possible be selected in such manner as to leave the remaining land, if any, in a compact block.

**66. [ Prescription of minimum area for the purposes of clause (a) of Section 180 of the Act. - The minimum areas for the purposes of clause (a) of Section 180 of the Act shall be such as are shown in the schedule annexed to these rules and where the areas consist of both irrigated and unirrigated land, three acres of unirrigated land shall, for calculating the minimum area, be deemed to be equivalent to one acre of irrigated land.] [Inserted by Am. Notification Dated 8-10-1956, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 25-10-1956.]**

**67. [ Enquiry for summary ejectment of trespasser under Section 183-B. - The enquiry on an application under Section 183B shall be concluded as far as possible within 90 days of the receipt of the application. The application under sub-section (1) of Section 183B shall be in Form H.] [Inserted by Am. Notification Dated 8-10-1956, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 25-10-1956.]**

[Chapter XII] [Added by Notification No. G.S.R. 184, dated 16.3.2012 (w.e.f. 17.12.1955).]Rules to give effect to the provisions of Sec. 251-A of the Act

**68. Application under Sec. 251-A. - An application for grant of permission under sub-sec. (1) of 251-A of the Act shall be in Form 1.**

**69. Enquiry and disposal of application. - On receipt of an application in Form I, the Sub-Divisional Officer shall either inspect the site himself or get it inspected by an officer not below the rank of the Inspector Land Records and invite objections from the affected persons. The Sub-Divisional Officer after affording an opportunity of being heard to the parties and making such further enquiry, as he thinks necessary, if satisfied that-**

(i)the necessity is absolute necessity and it is not for mere convenient enjoyment of holding; and(ii)particularly in case of a new way through another khatedar s holding, that absence of alternative means of access is proved, may allow the application. The application shall be decided by

the Sub-Divisional Officer within 90 days from the date of application.

**70. Determination of compensation. - (1) The amount of compensation payable under sub-sec. (1) of Sec. 251-A of the Act, shall be determined in the following manner:-**

(i)if the parties mutually agree on the amount of compensation, the Sub-Divisional Officer, shall determine the amount of compensation as per the mutual agreement.(ii)if the parties do not agree mutually on the amount of compensation, the Sub-Divisional Officer shall determine the amount of compensation for the land equivalent to-(a)two times of the rates recommended by the District Level Committee | constituted under clause (b) of sub-rule (D of Rule 2 of the Rajasthan Stamps Rules, 2004 or the rates determined by the State Government under sub-rule (2) of Rule 58 of the Rajasthan Stamps Rules, 2004, in the matter of a new way or enlargement or widening of an existing way; and(b)10% of the rates recommended by the District Level Committee ; constituted under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 2 of the Rajasthan Stamps Rules, 2004 or the rates determined by the State Government under sub-rule (2) of Rule 58 of the Rajasthan Stamps Rules, 2004, in the matter of laying underground pipeline.(2)In addition to the value of land determined under clause (a) or (b) of sub-rule j (1), if any loss or damages caused due to removal of standing trees, crops or structure, ] the amount of actual loss or damages shall also be determined.FORM 1[See Rules 681]Application for permission under sub-section (1) of Sec. 251-A of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955To,The Sub-Divisional OfficerSub-division .....District .....Sir,(1)I/we am/are khatedar tenant(s) holding land in your subdivision and I/we intend to lay an underground pipeline/new way/ enlargement or widening of an existing way through the holding of.....for the purpose of irrigation /access in my/our holding and I/we therefore, apply for permission under sub-section (2) of Sec. 251-A of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Act No. 3 of 1955).(2)The required particulars are given below:(i)Name, parentage and age of the applicant(s);(ii)Full address of the applicant(s);(iii)Particulars of applicant holding;(a)name of village with name of sub-division in which holding is situated .....(b)khasra number with area in acres/bighas .....(iv)Particulars of another khatedar(s) holding through which intends to lay underground pipeline/ new way/enlargement or widening of an existing way required(a)Name, parentage and age;(b)Full address;(c)name of village with name of sub-division in which holding is situated;(d)khasra number with area in acres/bighas.Signature of Applicant(s)[Schedule] [Substituted by Notification Notification Dated 17-1-1958, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 3-4-1958.]

S. No.	Name of District	Name of Tehsil	Minimum area of Barani land (in acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bikaner	Bikaner, Lunkaransar, Magra, Nokha	75
2.	Churu	Rajgarh, Ratangarh,SujangarhTaranager, Dungargarh, Sardarshahar	6575
3.	Ganganagar		

		Ganganagar, Karanpur, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Anoopgarh Hanumangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Suratgarh,	(1) 15.6 acres or one Murabba incommanded area(2) 62.5 acres in uncommanded area
50			
4.	Alwar	Alwar, Laxmangarh, Rajgarh Thana Ghazi, Bahrod, Kishangarh, Mandawar, Tijara, Bansur	2530
5.	Bharatpur	Kama, Deeg, Nagar, Bayana, Roopwas, Weir, Bharatpur Nadbai [x x x] [Omitted by Notification Dated 5-10-1989, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C)(I), Dated 14-5-1992 p. 172.]	30
5A. [] [Inserted by Notification Dated 5-10-1989, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C)(I), Dated 14-5-1992 p. 172.]	Dholpur	Bari Gird (Dholpur) Rajakhera Basedi	30303040
6. [] [Substituted by Notification Dated 21-1-1992, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Dated 19-3-1992, p. 300.]	Jaipur	Jamwaramgarh, Chaksu, Arain, Phagi, Dudu, Bairah, Kotputli, Kishangarh Sarwar, Amber, Jaipur, Bassi, Sanganer, Roopnagar Phulera	40453550"
6A. [] [Inserted by Notification Dated 21-1-1992, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Dated 19-3-1992, p. 300.]	Dausa	Dausa, Baswa, Bandikui Lalsot, Sikrai	4045
	Aimer	Ajmer, Kekri and Beawar	35

6B. []

[Renumbered by  
Notification  
Dated 21-1-1992,  
Published in  
Rajasthan  
Gazette Part  
4(C), Dated  
19-3-1992, p.  
300.]

7.	Jhunjhunu	Kherri Udaipurwati, Chirawa, Jhunjhunu Gangapur, Hindaun, Mahwa,	5060
8.	Sawai Madhopur	Todabhim, Bamanwas, Nadoti, Bonli (Malarana chour) Sawai Madhopur Karauli, Sapotra, Khandar Neem-ka-Thana,	3540
9.	Sikar	Srimadhopur, Dantaramgarh, Sikar, Fatehpur Laxmangarh	50
10.	Tonk	Tonk, Malpura, Todaraisingh, Duni, Uniara, Newai	35
11.	Barmer	Siwana Pachpadra Barmer, Chohtan, Sheo	6075100
12.	Jaisalmer	Pokaran Jaisalmer, Fatehgarh, Nachna Ramgarh, Sam	75100125
13.	Jalore	Jalore, Ahore, Jaswantpura, Sanchoe	50
14.	Jodhpur	Bilara Jodhpur Shergarh, Osian, Phalodi	456075
15.	Nagore	Digana, Parbatsar, Nawa Merta Didwana, Ladnu, Jayal Nagore	50406065
16.	Pali	Bali, Desuri Jaitaran Raipur, Kharechi (Marwar), Sojat, Pali Sirohi, Reodar, Sheoganj [Abu Road Pindwara] [Inserted by Notification Dated 21-1-1992, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Dated 19-3-1992, p. 300.]	354540
17.	Sirohi		4535
18.	Bundi	Bundi, Patan, Talera, Hindoli, Nainwa Aklera, Bakani, Manohar Thana, Pirawa [including Sunel area] [Inserted by Notification Dated 21-1-1992, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Dated 19-3-1992, p. 300.] Khanpur, Gangdhar, Pachpahar, Jhalra Patan, Dag	35
19.	Jhalawar		3530

20. [] [Inserted  
by Notification  
Dated 21-1-1992,  
Published in  
Rajasthan  
Gazette Part  
4(C), Dated  
19-3-1992, p.  
300.]

	Baran	Baran, Mangrol, Chhabra, Atru, Chhipabarod Shahbad, Kishangarh	3040
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20A.	Kota	Ladpura, Digod Pipalda, Ramganjmandi Sangod	3530
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21.	Bhilwara	Mandal, Raipur, Shahada, Asind Banera, Bhilwara, Hurda, Kotri, Shahpura, Mandalgarh, Jahazpur	3035
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22.	Chittorgarh	Begun, Chittorgarh, Gangrar, Kapasin, Rashmi, Badi Sadri, Chhoti Sadri Bhadesar, Doongla, Kanera, Neembahera, Pratapgarh, Achhanera, [Bhoopal Sagar, Bhensrorgarh] [Inserted by Notification Dated 21-1-1992, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Dated 19-3-1992, p. 300.]	3035
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23.	Banswara	Banswara, Gadhi, Ghatol, Bagidora, Kushalgarh	30
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24. []  
[Substituted by  
Notification  
Dated 21-1-1992,  
Published in  
Rajasthan  
Gazette Part  
4(C), Dated  
19-3-1992, p.  
300.]

	Rajsamand	Nathdwara, Railmagra, Rajsamand Kumbhalgarh Amet, Bheem, Devgarh	253330
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24A. [] [Inserted  
by Am.  
Notification  
No.26.]

	Udaipur	Salumber, Kherwara, Sarada Vallabhnagar Dhariavad Mavl, Girwa Gogunda Jhadol, Kotra	4030403030
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25.	Dungarpur	Aspur, Dungarpur, Sagwara	30
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[Form A] [Inserted by Notification Dated 21-1-1992, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C),  
Dated 19-3-1992, p. 300.][See Rule 7A] Application under sub-section (3) of Section 15AAA of the  
Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 Sir, I, ..... S/o ..... Aged .....  
resident of village ..... Tehsil ..... Distt. .... beg to state as under -

**1. That I have been recorded as a Gair-Khatedar Tenant of khasra Number ..... area ..... situated in the village ..... Tehsil ..... Distt .....since Sanwat ..... pertaining to the year .....**

The copy of the Jamabandi for the year Sanwat 2011 to 2014 or 2012 to 2015 is enclosed.

**2. That the above mentioned land has been in my continuous possession as a tenant till today.**

**3. That I have been paying rent/revenue for the above mentioned land regularly and have been cultivating it personally.**

**4. That I have not transferred any part of above mentioned land to any person at any time since it was allotted to me.**

\*[5. That I am enclosing a copy of the Challan Number ..... dated ..... vide which I have paid the first instalment of the reserve price which is required to be paid by me under subsection (3) of Section 15AAA of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 at the rate prescribed under Section 7 read with Section 28 of the Rajasthan Colonisation Act, 1954 (Rajasthan Act 27 of the 1954) which is in force on the date of the commencement of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1983.\*[6. That I am prepared to pay the remaining amount of the reserve price in equal instalments as applicable to me on 1st day of January and 1st day of July of each succeeding year until the entire reserve price is paid to me.

**7. That following are the members of my family :-**

Name Age on the date of application Relation

1 2 3

**8. That the following lands at the following places stand in my name and in the names of members of my family :-**

S. No.	Name of the person holding the land	Village, Tehsil, Distt. and State where land is situated	Khasra Number	Area	Status whether Khatedari/Ghair Khatedar
1	2	3	4	5	6

**9. That I am presenting this application within the period presented under sub-section (3) of Section 15AAA of the Act.**

**10. That this court has jurisdiction to entertain this application.**



## 11. That application is being presented on the Court fee of fifty paise.

I, therefore, hereby request that I may be granted khatedari rights in respect of the above mentioned land. Yours faithfully. Signature of the applicant Dated : \* Strike out if not applicable. Verification I ..... Son of ..... resident of ..... do hereby verily that paras of the application are true to my knowledge and I have not suppressed or concealed any relevant fact. Signature of the Applicant [Form AA] [Inserted by Notification Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.] [See Rule 8A] Application under sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, and Rule 8A of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955. To

The Tehsildar      Village Panchayat  
Tehsil ..... Village .....  
Tehsil .....

Sir(s) I, AB S/o C.D. age ..... years resident ..... village Tehsil ..... beg to state :- (1) that I am an agricultural worker/artisan within the meaning of the Explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, and have been working as such agricultural worker/artisan viz. blacksmith, carpenter, cobbler, potter, weaver in ..... village. (2) that I have been permanently residing in the abadi of ..... village (Tehsil ..... ) for ..... years; and (3) that I, do not possess a house in the abadi of the village.

## 2. I, therefore, hereby apply for a site for a residential house under sub-section. (2) of Section 31 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, and Rule 8A of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955.

### 3. The required particulars are given below :-

- (i) In the case of an agricultural worker, name(s) of the person(s) on whose field(s) the applicant has been working as agricultural worker during the ..... past ten years
- (ii) In the case of an artisan, the exact nature of the profession viz. black-smith, carpenter, cobbler, weaver etc. to be specified and the name of the village where the applicant has been working as such during the past ten years to be mentioned :-
- (iii) Name of the village (with name of Tehsil) in which the applicant has been permanently residing for the past ten years or more. ....
- (iv) Names, parentages and full addresses of persons who will testify to the applicant having been so permanently residing. ....
- (v) Nature of the construction viz. pucca house, Kucha house, Patore, Ekdhalia etc. ....
- (vi) Name of locality, measurements of the land applied for its boundaries. ....

Yours faithfully. Signed. I solemnly declare that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I have stated the truth and have not suppressed or concealed any relevant fact.

Witness – 12 Signature ..... Dated.....

\* Strike out whichever is inapplicable [Form AAA] [Retitled by Am. No. F. 5(8) Revenue/Gr. IV/84/34, Dated 24-7-1984, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 26-7-1984, p. 75.] [See Rule 10] Notice on Application for Residential Site It is hereby notified that..... son of..... caste ..... resident of ..... who claim to be an agricultural worker/artisan and to have been permanently residing in village for years/a tenant has applied for ..... sq. yard of land bounded on the north by ..... on the east by ..... on the south by ..... land on west by ..... for allotment \*as a \*site for constructing a pucca house/kachcha house/Patore, Ekdhalia/Nohra Bara\*. Persons having any objection to the grant of the land applied for should intimate the same to the patwari of the village, or the undersigned direct, within fifteen days of the publication of this Notice, whereafter no objection will be entertained..... (Tehsildar) Dated \* Strike out whichever is inapplicable Form B [See Rule 11] Patwari's Report Case No. .... of 19 Application for allotment of a house site. Name of the applicant ..... The notice dated ..... was duly published in the village by beat of drum and pasted at the village Chopal and on the land applied for. Witnesses. Signature of Patwari, Patel or Lambardar Dated..... 19. Report on the prescribed Form is submitted herewith. \*No objections have been received by the undersigned. The objection received by the undersigned are also submitted herewith and are as follows :- (To be stated) (Patwari) Dated .....

**1. Name of village and Tehsil.**

**2. Name of tenant (applicant) with parentage, caste, age and residence.**

**3. Particulars of holdings.**

**4. Whether the applicant has already got a house in the village abadi or not.**

**5. Name of locality.**

**6. Khasra No. and name/names of field/fields.**

**7. Measurements of land showing length and breadth dimension in feet and inches.**

North East South West

## 8. Total area in sq. yards and feet.

## 9. Boundary marks :-

Permanent marks.Semi-permanent marks.

## 10. Purpose for which land is required viz.

Pucca house/kachcha house/Patore/Ekdhalia/Nohra/Bara.

## 11. Particulars of objections, if any, received

or

## 12. Patwari's report and recommendations.

\*Strike out whichever is inapplicable[Form BB] [Inserted by Notification Notification Dated 11-10-1961, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 9-11-1961.][See Rule 11]Patwari's ReportCase No.....of 19 .Application for a house-site by an agricultural worker or village artisan.Name of applicant.....The notice dated.....was duly published in the village by beat of drum and pasted at the village Chopal and on the land applied for.Signature of PatwariSignature of LambardarDated.....Report on the prescribed Form is submitted herewith.\*No objections have been received by the undersigned.The objections received by the undersigned are also submitted herewith.(Patwari)Dated.....

1. Name of the village and Tehsil. ....
2. Name of the applicant with parentage, age and residence. ....
3. Whether the applicant has already get a house in the villageAbadi or not. ....
4. Whether the applicant has been working as agriculturalworker/artisan  
viz. black-smith, carpenter, cobbler, potter,weaver etc. in the village. ....
5. Whether the applicant has been permanently residing in theabadi of the  
village.(name of the village to be mentioned)for ten years or more. ....
6. Name of locality. ....
7. Measurements of land showing length and breadth, dimension in feet and  
inches.NorthEastSouthWest ....
8. Total area in sq. yards and feet. ....
9. Boundary marks. ....
- Permanent marks ....
- Semi-permanent marks ....
10. Purpose for which land is required viz. pucca  
house/kachchahouse/Patore/ Ekdhalia. ....

11. Particulars of objections, if any received. ....
12. Any other particulars. ....
13. Patwari's report and recommendation. ....

\* Strike out whichever is inapplicable. Form C [See Rule 18] Form of Lease or Counter Part [See Section 32]

I, AB/EF S/o CD/GH caste ..... aged ..... r/o ..... Tehsil ..... District ..... have leased/taken on lease the undermentioned land| to IJ| s/o| MN| Caste .....  
aged ..... r/o..... Tehsil| from KL| District .....

Particulars of Lands Name of village, with name of Thok or Patti (Name of Tehsil and District) khasra Nos. and name/names of field/fields or boundaries are of each khasra No. or field, category and class of each khasra No. or field (See Section 21) at Settlement or as classified by the Collectors if known to the lessor or lessee as a tenant of ..... class at an annual rent of ..... payable in the following instalments and on the following dates :- ( ) Rs. On the date of ..... ( ) Rs. On the day of ..... ( ) Rs. On the day of ..... the period of the lease being for ( ) that is to say from ..... (date) to ..... (date). dated the day of ..... 19. Signed or marked

AB land holder EF tenant

Witness (if marked) ..... Note. - If rent is payable in kind, full particulars of share of produce, mode of payment i.e., whether payable by division of the produce or based on estimate or appraisement of the crop or on rates varying with the crop sown or with harvest or harvest prices or partly in one of such ways or partly in another or other of such ways, should be given. [Form C-A] [Inserted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(30) Revenue/Gr. 4/79, Dated 24-4-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 24-4-1981, pp. 9-13.] [See Rule 24DD] (Part I) (To be submitted along with Part II) To, The ..... (Competent authority) ..... I, hereby apply under the Third Proviso to clause (a) of Section 42 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, read with Rule 24DD of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955, with the request that exemption may please be granted to me for the sale/gift/bequest of land measuring ..... Sq. yards to ..... (name and full address) by sale/gift/bequest for the purpose of (specify the proposed use with full particulars). -

## 2. The required particulars are given below :-

(i) Name of the applicant with parentage and address. (ii) Particulars of land in respect of which permission is sought. (a) Name of village/town, with name of Tehsil. (b) Khewat/Khatauni Number. (c) Khasra Number(s). \*[(d) Total area of my holding. (1) Irrigated. (2) Un-irrigated. (3) Total. (e) Annual land revenue. (f) Use of which the land was put during the last three years. (iii) The form of transfer (sale, gift etc.)

## 3. That the land is situated in the city/town/periphery village/village ..... of Tehsil ..... of district .....

**4. I hereby certify that the information given above is correct and I hereby undertake to abide by the conditions on which the requested exemption is granted to me.**

Signature of applicant Witness.....Dated..... \*Certified copies of the current Jamabandi and Khasra for the three preceding years to be attached.(Part II) (To be submitted alongwith Part I)To,The .....(Prescribed Authority)District.....I, ..... S/o Shri ..... R/o ..... hereby affirm my willingness to purchase the piece of agricultural land (fragment) from the seller Shri ..... S/o Shri ..... and on that basis, hereby apply under Section 90A of the Rajasthan Land Revenue Act, 1956 (Rajasthan Act 15 of 1956) read with rule ..... of ..... rules ..... for permission to use the agricultural land the particulars of which are given below, for the residential/industrial/commercial purpose as indicated below :-(i)Name of the applicant, with parentage and address.(ii)Particulars of land in respect of which permission is sought.(a)Name of village/town with name of Tehsil.(b)Khewat/Khatatuni Number.(c)Khasra Number(s).(d)Area.(e)Classification of the land (as per revenue records).(iii)Actual area of the land, in square yards.(iv)The form of transfer (sale, gift etc.).(v)The purpose for which the land is to be used i.e. industrial, residential or commercial purpose with full details.

**2. That the land is situated in city/town/periphery village/village ..... of Tehsil ..... of ..... District.**

**3. I hereby certify that the information given above is correct according to my knowledge and belief and I hereby undertake to abide by all the conditions on the basis of which the aforementioned permission is granted.**

Witness ..... Signature of applicant

Date ..... Full permanent address

[Form [C-C] [Inserted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(27) Revenue/Gr. 4/81/58, Dated 26-12-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 26-12-1981, p. 340.]] [See Rule 24DDDD] [Renumbered and amended by Notification Dated 24-8-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-9-1995, p. 107(3).] [To be submitted by the transferee(s)] To, The ..... I/We hereby apply, under Section [42B] [Renumbered and amended by Notification Dated 24-8-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-9-1995, p. 107(3).] of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, read with Rule [24DDDD] [Renumbered and amended by Notification Dated 24-8-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-9-1995, p. 107(3).] of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955, for declaration as valid, the sale/gift/bequest in respect of the land measuring ..... sq. yards already gifted/purchased/bequeathed to me/us, by ..... (Name and full address) and I have used/purpose to use the land for a residential/commercial/industrial purpose.

## 2. The required particulars are given below :-

(i) Full name of the applicant, with parentage. (ii) Particulars of the land in respect of which the declaration is sought. (a) Name of Village or Town, with name of Tehsil. (b) Survey (Khasra) Number(s) of which the land applied for is a part. (c) Area of the Khasra Number(s) (1) Irrigated (2) Un-irrigated (3) Total (d) Area of the land for which declaration is sought (in square yards). (e) Annual land revenue of the land applied for. (f) Month and year from which the land has been used for a non-agricultural purpose. (g) Exact purpose for which the land has been/proposed to be used, with details :- ..... (iii) Mode of transfer (Sale, gift or bequest), with particulars.....

**3. I hereby declare that the information given above is correct, and I hereby undertake to abide by the conditions on which the declaration sought for is made.**

Witness (1) ..... Signature of the applicant (NAME IN CAPITALS)

Witness (2) ..... and full address ..... Date.....

Note. - (1) Certified copies of the current Jamabandi and Khasra to be attached in support of the above. (2) Please cancel the alternatives in the above application form which are not applicable in your case. Attestation of the transferor(s). - I/We, hereby declare that the information given above is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I hereby undertake to abide by all the conditions on the basis of which the permission requested for is granted.

Witness (1) ..... Signature of the Transferor(s) (FULL NAME)

Witness (2) ..... and postal address ..... Date.....

[Form C-B1 [Inserted by Notification Dated 24-7-1967, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 5-10-1967, deleted by Notification Dated 24-8-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Part 4(C), Dated 6-9-1995, p. 107(3).] x x x] [Form C-I] [Substituted by Am. Notification No. F. 5(7) Revenue/Gr. 4/76/13, Dated 2-5-1981, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, IV-C(I) Extraordinary, Dated 2-5-1981, p. 19.][See Rule 24EE]]

## **Part I – Application for permission under sub-section (2) of Section 84 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.**

To, The Tehsildar, ..... Tehsil, ..... District. Sir, I am a Khatedar tenant holding land in your Tehsil and I desire to remove trees which vest in me or are my property or are in my possession, and I, therefore, hereby apply for permission under the proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 84 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Rajasthan Act 3 of 1955).

## 2. The required particulars are given below :-

(i) Name, parentage & age of the applicant..... (ii) Full address of the applicant..... (iii) Particulars of applicant's holding,

viz.....(a)Name of village, with name of Tehsil in which holding is situated  
 .....(b)Khasra number with area in acres/bighas  
 .....(c)Soil class .....(iv)Particulars and class of trees,  
 with age if known, approximate weight, sought to be removed and name of village (Name of Tehsil)  
 and Khasra Numbers in which such trees are growing, together with soil class of the said Khasra  
 Number.(v)Grounds on which permission is applied for viz. -(a)For the sake of the work of  
 construction by and on behalf of the village community; or(b)Clearing of land for extension of  
 cultivation or other agricultural activities; or(c)To mitigate any real existing grievance; or(d)The  
 existing trees are dried up and their removal is in the interest of plantation of new trees;  
 or(e)Removal of fruit trees which have become over-mature, rot and in which deterioration has set  
 in; or(f)The trees sought to be removed are affecting the fertility of the soil or otherwise causing  
 damage to the soil or standing crops.(vi)Date of permission last granted and number of trees  
 removed thereunder.

### 3. If the permission applied for is granted -

(i)I undertake to use the wood for the purpose indicated by me and for no other purpose and I shall  
 abide by the terms and conditions of the permission.(ii)I further undertake to plant and stabilise  
 two trees in lieu of every one permitted to be cut as per directions of the Tehsildar.

**4. I was granted permission vide order No. .... dated ..... for the  
 removal of ..... trees and in lieu, planted and stabilised ..... trees on  
 my holding.**

Yours faithfully,Signature of the applicantDate.....Place .....

## Part II – [See Rule 24F]

Patwari's Report

### 1. Date of receipt of application

### 2. Date of Report

The particulars given in the application are correct/incorrect.Correct particulars are as under :-The  
 condition of the trees is .....(full description to be given)Signature of the PatwariSubmitted to the  
 TehsildarCircle No. ....

## Part III – [See Rule 24G(1)]

Report by the Tehsildar/Inspector Land RecordsAfter inspecting site it is found that the cultivator  
 actually required removal of ..... trees permission for which may be given/may not be

given. The relevant particulars are as follows :-(a)Total area of holding of the applicant with Khasra number.(b)Number of trees standing on the holding.(c)Number of trees sought to be removed.(d)Number of trees recommended for removal.(e)Justification for the removal of trees that may be permitted to be removed : (f)Specific reasons which necessitate removal of trees.Signature of Tehsildar/ Inspector, Land Records

## Part IV – [See Rule 24G(2)(a)]

Verification/Technical ReportAfter inspection I recommend that permission to remove trees as stated in the application of the cultivator may be given/may not be given for the following reasons (state clearly) .....Signature of Ranger/Deputy Conservator of Forest.

## Part V – [See Rule 24G(2)(b) & (c)]

Order of CollectorAfter considering the permission alongwith the recommendation, I approve/disapprove the permission for removal of trees. Numbering ..... (in words) by ..... (Name).Signature of Collector/Sub-Divisional Officer.

## Part VI – [See Rule 24 I]

Inspection Report of Inspector, Land Records about compliance of permit

Sr. No.	Name of applicant with full address	Date of Inspection	Name of I.L.R.	Observations	Signature of Inspector, Land Records	Initial of Tehsildar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Form C-II[See Rule 24H]Permission for removal of trees under proviso to sub-section (2) of Section 84 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.

S. No.	Date of issue	Name of applicant with full address	Period of validity of permission	Particulars of permission	Purpose for which removal of trees or clearance of ground allowed	Number of new trees to be planted under Rule 24H(2)	Remarks
No. and class of the trees with age and weight if known	Area in acres/bighas prepared to be cleared.						



allowed to  
be  
removed

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**1. The applicant above named is hereby authorised to fall and remove the trees within the period mentioned above and subject to the provision of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 (Act No. 3 of 1955) and Rule 24H of the Tenancy Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955, and to the further condition that the felling and removal of trees shall be done without causing damage to the lands for standing crops, grass or trees or buildings of neighbours.**

**2. This permission must be produced for inspection when demanded by a Revenue Officer, Forest Officer or a Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police.**

Date & SealSignature of the Tehsildar[Form CC] [Inserted by Notification Notification Dated 13-5-1960, Published in Rajasthan Government Gazette, Part IV(C), Dated 19-5-1960.][See sub-rule (5) of Rule 35]Public notice of loss or damage caused by agricultural calamityTo all whom it may concernTake notice that the loss or damage caused by .....[here state the nature of the agricultural calamity] ..... in the area affected thereby ..... (here state and describe briefly the area affected by the calamity) ..... is estimated to be as indicated below :-Class of fields or group of villagesExtent of loss or damageAny person dissatisfied with the above estimate any lodge his objections before the Tehsildar within the local limits of whose jurisdiction his holding is situated within three days from the date of the publication of this notice in his village by beat of drum.SignedCollector of.....Form D[Rule 42][See Section 137]Form of counterfoil and receipt of rent

#### Counterfoil

Book No. .... Page No. .... Receipt  
No..... Name of landholder  
.....Received from tenant (Name &  
father's name) .....of village .....  
Thok ..... Patti..... as follows :-

#### Receipt

Book No. .... Page No. .... Receipt  
No..... Name of  
landholder..... Received from tenant  
(Name &father's name) ..... of village  
.....Thok ..... Patti ..... as follows :-

By whom	Description	Qist	Whether	Amount	By whom	Description	Qist	Whether	Amount
Date paid	of tenant's	and	in full or	received	Date paid	of tenants	and	in full or	received
(description)	holding	year	in part	Rs. nP.	(description)	holding	year	in part	Rs. nP.
		of	payment				of	payment	
		sayar					sayar		

.....Signature of landholder or Agent      .....Signature of landholder or Agent

Note.- Under Section 135(2) of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 separate receipts must be issued for each payment of rent or of sayar.

Note. - Under Section 135(2) of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 separate receipts must be issued for each payment of rent or of sayar.

Form E Statement of Account [See Section 138 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 and Rule 47 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955]

Name and Percentage of the tenant	Description of the holding or property sufficient to identify it	Annual rent or sayar	Amount of rent or sayar, if any outstanding for each year and harvest Year & harvest	Interest	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

Total Grand Total

Dated ..... 19 . .....

(Seal of the Court)

(Signature of landholder or his agent)

Form F [Rule 52]

S. No.	Name and Address of Defaulter	Arrears of rent payable	Interest due	Amount claimed Total of Cols. 4 & 5	Amount passed by the Collector for realisation	Amount realised	Remarks
Year	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Note. - (1) Columns 1 to 6 will be filled in by applicant. (2) Columns 7 to 9 will be filled in by the Collector. Form G [Rule 62] Case book

S. No.	Name of defaulter with number in Form F	Amount to be realised i.e. the amount shown in Col. 8 of Form F	Amount realised	Date of realisation	No. of receipt given	Amount still due	Amount paid to the applicant or his authorised agent and date of payment Date Amount	Name of Payee	Amount deposited in treasury and date of deposit Date Amount	Initials of Tehsildar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form H [Rule 63] Register maintained by Accountant

S. No.	District	Name of village	Name of Thok or Patti	Total amount to be realised	Amount realised	Date	Amount still due
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

[Form H] [Vide Notification Notification Dated 5-10-1989, Published in Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C)(I), Dated 14-5-1992 p. 172.] [See Rule 67] To, The

Tehsildar, Tehsil..... District..... I ..... (Name with designation) an authorised public servant under Section 183B of the, hereby report that the land

belonging to Shri ..... S/o..... r/o ..... by caste a member of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe measuring ..... acre/bigha classified in the revenue record as ..... is trespassed upon and occupied/possessed without lawful authority by Shri ..... S/o ..... r/o ..... by caste ..... from ..... The said land is at present used by the trespasser for ..... purpose. The report is submitted with the request to please take immediate action for summary ejectment of the trespasser as per the provisions of law.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Designation: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Notifications  
 Notification No. F. 6(118) Revenue/Gr. IV/74, Dated 6.12.1974, S.O. 171. - Whereas the State Government has decided to allot sites for residential houses in villages to members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, agricultural workers and village artisans by the [15th day of February 1975]. In all villages enough un-occupied agricultural land may not be available for development of abadi. In view of the imperative need to allot such house sites, it has been decided to convert the use of pasture lands for purposes of abadi. And whereas, Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 provides that no pasture land shall be diverted to any other use without prior permission of the State Government; Now, therefore, in pursuance of that rule, the State Government is pleased to accord permission for diversion of pasture lands for being used as abadi to provide sites for residential houses, free of charge, to landless members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or land-less agricultural workers or artisans in villages where no un-occupied agricultural land for use as abadi is available. Such pasture land may be converted into abadi for the purpose aforesaid by Tehsildar. This permission for conversion of pasture land shall be effective upto [13-1-1976] [Substituted for the previous expression '26-1-1975' vide Notification S.O. 246, dated 31-12-1975 Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extra-ordinary, Part IV-C(II), dated 31-12-1975.] Notification No. F. 6(60) Revenue Gr. IV/75, Dated 8.9.1975, S.O. 115. - Whereas the State Government have decided to allot lands for agricultural purposes in Alwar District on a campaign basis in the month of September, 1955 to landless person; And whereas in all villages of Alwar District, sufficient unoccupied agricultural land may not be available for allotment; And whereas Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 provides that no pasture land shall be diverted to any other use without the permission of the State Government, which needs relaxation for the limited purpose in the public interest; Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 257 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, the State Government in relaxation of Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 is pleased to accord permission for division of pasture land in Alwar District for being allotted for agricultural purposes under the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of Land for Agricultural Purposes) Rules, 1970. Such pasture lands may be converted for the aforesaid limited purpose by the Collector, Alwar, for which resolution of the Gram Panchayat shall not be required. This permission for conversion of pasture land shall remain in force for a period of only four weeks from the First September, 1975. [Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary, IV-C, Dated 8.9.1975] Notification No. F. 6(60) Revenue/Gr. IV/75-4, Dated 29.9.1975, S.O. 146. - Whereas the State Government has decided to allot lands for agricultural purposes in Alwar District on a campaign basis in the month of September and October, 1975 to landless persons; And whereas in all villages of Alwar District, sufficient unoccupied agricultural and may not be available for allotment; And whereas Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 provides that no pasture land shall be diverted to any other use without the prior permission of the State Government, which needs relaxation for the limited purpose in the public interest; Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 257 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, the State Government in

relaxation of accord permission of diversion of pasture land in Alwar District for being allotted for agricultural purpose under the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of Land for Agricultural Purposes) Rules, 1970. Such pasture lands may be converted for the aforesaid limited purpose by the Collector, Alwar. This permission for conversion of pasture land shall remain in force upto 21-10-1975. [Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary, Part IV-C, Dated 29-9-1975, page 332]. Notification No. F. 6(87) Revenue/Gr. IV, Dated 24.10.1975, S.O. 164. - Whereas the State Government has decided to allot lands for agricultural purposes in Ajmer, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Sawai-Madhopur, Kota, Bundi and Tonk Districts on a campaign basis in the month of October and November, 1975 to landless persons; And whereas in all villages of Ajmer, Jhalwar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Sawai-Madhopur, Kota, Bundi and Tonk Districts, sufficient unoccupied agricultural land may not be available for allotment; And whereas Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 provides that no pasture land shall be diverted to any other use without the prior permission of the State Government, which needs relaxation for the limited purpose in the public interest; Now, therefore, in pursuance of Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 the State Government is pleased to accord sanction to the diversion of pasture lands in Ajmer, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Sawai-Madhopur, Kota, Bundi and Tonk Districts by the Collectors concerned for being allotted for agricultural purposes under the Rajasthan Land Revenue (Allotment of Land for Agricultural Purposes) Rules, 1970. Such pasture lands may be converted for the aforesaid limited purpose by the Collectors, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Kota, Bundi and Tonk: Provided that the charagah shall not be converted for agricultural purposes unless there is a resolution of the Gram Sabha to this effect: [Provided that the conditions in the preceding two provisos shall not apply to the permission given for conversion of charagah land in Sawai Madhopur district] [Inserted by Notification No. 6(87) Revenue/Gr. - IV/75, dated 2-11-1995, Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary, Part IV-C, dated 2-11-1975.]: Provided further that it shall not be converted unless it is in excess of the requirements of the village cattle and the requirements of the village cattle shall be determined keeping in view the norms prescribed in Rule 6 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955. This permission for conversion of pasture land shall remain in force upto 30-11-1975. Explanation. - For the purpose of the notification, 'Gram Sabha' means a general meeting of all the adult residents of the Panchayat circle as defined in clause (5) of Section 5 of the Rajasthan Panchayats Act, 1953 (Rajasthan Act No. 12 of 1953). [Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary, part IV-C, Dated 24.10.1975 at pages 387-388] Notification No. F. 6(104) Revenue/Gr. IV/75/Part F, Dated 14.11.1975, S.O. 183. - In pursuance of Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955, the State Government hereby makes the following amendments in this department Notification No. F. 6(87) Revenue/Gr. IV/75, Dated 24-10-1975, namely :- AMENDMENT In the said Notification, in para 4, -(a) after the words "Collector concerned" the expression "or by the Sub-Divisional Officers in these districts within their respective jurisdiction" shall be inserted, and (b) after the expression "the Collector" Ajmer, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Bharatpur, Sawai madhopur, Kota, Bundi and Tonk" the expression "or by the Sub-Divisional Officers in these district within their respective jurisdiction" shall be inserted. [Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary, part IV-C, Dated 14-11-1975, p. 47.] Notification No. F. 5(6) Revenue/Gr. IV/77, Dated 30-9-1977, S.O. 365. - Whereas it has come to the notice of the Government that land allotted to landless persons was, in the absence of information to this effect of the Settlement Officer, earmarked as charagah land during settlement operation; And whereas Rule 7 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955 provides that no

pasture land shall be directed to any other use without the prior permission of the State Government; Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 7 of the said rules, the State Government authorises the Sub-Divisional Officer to accord permission for use of such pasture land for agricultural purposes; provided such land was demarcated as pasture land during settlement operations and it was not pasture or charnot prior to such settlement and it had already been allotted before the settlement record was handed over to the Revenue Officers. This notification shall have effect upto 30-11-1977. [Published in Rajasthan Gazette part IV-C(II), Dated 6-10-1977, p. 243.] Notification No. F. 4(52) Revenue/IV/76, Dated 16-12-1976, S.O. 189. - In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 24AA of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955, the State Government hereby authorises the Additional Collectors, Command Area Development, Chambal Project Kota and Bundi to exercise the powers to allow exchange of land under the said sub-rule in areas specified under Section 20 of the Rajasthan Land Development Corporation Act for execution of works under the said Act. [Published in Rajasthan Gazette, Extraordinary, Part IV-(II), Dated 16-12-1976, p. 391.]