GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

REVENUE (GROUP-6) DEPARTMENT

F. 6(18) Revenue B/56 dated: 1-11-1955

Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules, 1955

Notification

In 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

[1]**3.** Omitted

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.

1 Omitted by Notification no. F 5(7) Rev./Gr.4/76/13, dated 02-05-81

(2) In cases where the village Birs are used exclusively for the grazing of village cattle free of charge 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'.

(4) deleted by notification dated 02.05.81

(5) In cases where there is dearth of common grazing areas, part or whole of the above noted 'Maqbooza Birs' can also be turned into 'Charagah'.

[2]**5.** Omitted.

6. In [3]{all} villages, which have been surveyed and in which no pasture lands have been earmarked the[4]{Tehsildar} shall proceed to earmark such land from the unoccupied area of Maqbooja Birs of the village 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 [5]{Tehsildar} shall announce to the villagers the proposal that he intend to make; and the[6]{ SDO}

shall give an opportunity to the villagers to adduce any objection to the proposals that they may wish to before he finally sanctions the [7]{Tehsildar} proposals.

[8]**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.

7. Allotment or setting apart of pasture land. - (1) The Collector may, in consultation with the Panchayat, [9]{after obtaining prior permission of the State Government,} 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:

[2] . Omitted by Notification no. F 5(7) Rev./Gr.4/76/13, dated 02-05-81.

[3] . Omitted by Notification no. F 5(7) Rev./Gr.4/76/13, dated 02-05-81

[4] Substituted & Added by Notification no. 5(12) rev./Gr-4/78/98, dated 28-09-83. [5] . Substituted by Notification no. F.7(6) Rev.B/67, dated 24.07-63.

[6] . Substituted by Notification no. F.7(6) Rev.B/67, dated 24.07-63.

[7] . Substituted by Notification no. F.7(6) Rev.B/67, dated 24.07-63.

[8] Inserted by Notification no. F.6(63) Rev.B/59/dated.05-11-59.

[9] Amended by Notification dated 29.06.20

[10]{Provided that prior permission of the State Government is not required for change of classification of pasture land where such land is proposed to allot for the purpose of the [10b][Government Office or Government Building or Shamshan or kabristhan or aabadi as per the policy issued by the state Government or National Highways or State Highways or Major District Road or Any Important Public Road.] [10a][…]}

[11] {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, if applicant is not able to surrender khatedari land in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat, the equal area of khatedari land may be surrendered in the nearby village of adjoining Panchayat and if the land is not available even in the adjoining Panchayat for such purpose, it may be surrendered, in exceptional cases from the other Panchayat of the District 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 rupees fifty thousand per bigha or part thereof and for subsequent year it 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;}

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

10 Amended by Notification dated 03-11-20

10a the existing expression ,“ if the area of such land doesnot exceed 2 hectares, ” deleted by notification dated 01.10.2021.

10b Amended by Notification N.F.10 (3) Rev-6/2001 Pt./06 dated 27.01.22.

11 Added & Amended by Notificaitons dated 31.05.17 & 04.10.18

land, if available, as pasture land {in the same village or nearby village within the same Panchayat}12:

13{Provided that where land is required for infrastructure projects viz air strip, Irrigation Schemes, Water Supply Schemes, government buildings, government offices, shamshan, kabristan, gaushala, rehabilitation purpose, Industrial Development Authorities/Companies set up by the State Government, 6[State Power Sector Companies for the construction of Grid Substation (GSS)],Krishi Upaj mandis, Rajasthan State Warehouse Corporation, National Highways, State Highways, 13a[major District Roads and for laying Railway Lines or any other Important Public Roads] 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.}

14CHAPTER II-A

Rules To Give Effect To The Provisions Of Section 15AAA

7A. Application under Section 15AAA. - (1) The application under sub-section 15{(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.

12 Amended by Notification dated 31.05.17

13 Added and amended by .,m,Notification dated 04-10-18 & 29-06-20.

6 Added and amended by Notification dated 17.10.2024

13a Amended by Notification N.F.10 (3) Rev-6/2001 Pt./06 dated 27.01.22.

14 Inserted by Notification no. GSR 24, Dated 24/07/84.

[15] Corrected by Corrigendum no. F.5(8)Rev./Gr.4/84, dated 20-09-84.

(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)] of the Act. The applicant should also state clearly in the application that he does not possess a house in the abadi of the village in which he wants the house-site.

[16]**8A. Application for site for r**

esidential 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.

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] should be pasted up at the village Chopal and at the site applied for, for a period of 15 days.

11. Before the end of the period specified in the foregoing rule, the patwari shall submit a report in Form B 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

[16] Inserted by Notification no. F.6(12)Rev.B/61, dated 11-10-61.

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.

[17]{**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.

This rule shall be effective up to the [18][15th day of February 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

[17] Inserted by Notification no. F.7(48)Rev./Gr.4/74, dated 15-12-75

[18] The expression was substituted for 26.01.75 vide Notification no. F6(113)Rev.Gr4/14, dated 30-01-75.

(d) to an agricultural worker or artisan.	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.

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.....

OR

Who is/are identified by (name)..... Son of.....
Caste.....
Profession.....
Resident of..... And
(name)..... Son of.....
Caste.....
Profession..... Who is/are personally known to me.....

OR

Who is/are identified by (name)..... Son of.....
Caste.....
Profession.....
Resident of.....

Who is/are of apparent respectability

Date of attestation	Signature of	Signature of	Signature of

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 19{assignee}, 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.

See Rule 23 of the Rajasthan Tenancy (Government) Rules

19 Substituted by GSR-8, dated 02-05-81.

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

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

20{CHAPTER IV-A}

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.]

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;

20 Notification no. F.6(38)Rev.B/Gr.1/64, dated 17.08.65.

(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 Quanungo and obtain a report on the following points, namely :-

(a) the necessity for the exca

(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 be Collector with his recommendation, and the Collector may either grant the required permission or refuse it, for reasons to be recorded.

[21] {CHAPTER IVA-1}

24DD. deleted

24DDD. Deleted

[22]**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

[21] Vide Notification no. F.5(3)Rev./Gr.4/79 GSR dated 24.04.81.

[22] Inserted vide Notification no. F.5(3) rev./6/86/21 GSR 58 dated 24.08.95.

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 :-

(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/-:

[23]{Provided that such application shall be made upto 31-03-2010.}

(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.

[24](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.

(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 IV-AA

[25]{**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.]

(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.}

[26][CHAPTER IVB]

Prescription Of Minimum Areas For The Purposes Of Sub-Section (1) Of Section 53 Of The Act

23 Substituted vide Notification SR 116 dated 13.12.96.

24 Added by Notification no. F.5(3)Rev./6/86/Rev.6/24, dated 27-06-96.

25. Substituted vide no. F5(17) rev./Gr.4/81/2, dated 20-01-82

26 Renumbered vide no. F.6(88)Rev/B/Gr.1/64, dated 20-01-82

[27]{**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.

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

[28]**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".

[29]Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in cash of removal of Eucalyptus, Su-Babul, Ardu, Vilaiti Babul, [30][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.

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

[31]**24G. Enquiry and disposal .** - (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.

27 Subtituted vide Notification no. F.6(23)Rev.Gr.4/dated/02-09-86
28 Inserted vide Notification no. F.5(7) rev/Gr.4/76 dated 27-04-77.
29 Inserted by Notification no. F.6(23 Rev./Gr.4/70/12, adted 29-06-89 30
Inserted by Notification no. F.6(23)Rev./Gr.4/79/4 dated 22-02-91. 31
Substituted vide Notification no. F.5(7)Rev./Gr.4/76/13, dated 02-05-81.

(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 –

32{(a) The Tehsildar shall permit the removal upto 15 trees subject to the ceiling limit of aforesaid proviso.

(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.

33Provided that khatedar shall not be allowed to cut more than 10% of the trees standing on his holding in any calendar year.

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

32 Substituted vide GSR 63, dated02-09-86.
33 Added by Notification dated 02-09-86.

crops, grass or trees or a building of neighbours, the same shall be planted and estabilised 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.

24-I. 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.

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)] 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.

[34](2) In all cases in which permission has been granted for removal upto fifteen trees 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.

[35]CHAPTER V-A

[34] Substituted by Notification no. F6(23)Rev./Gr.4/79/14, dated 02-09-89

[35] Added by Notification no. F.7(94)Rev.b, dated 06-05-58.

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 times the assessed land revenue, add in the case of a tenant who sublets to 3 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 ¼th 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 :

[36]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.

28. Promptitude essential. – Relief shall be related 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 be ignored and an average rate of loss assumed.

[37]**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.	1. Less than 37 paisa	Nil
2.	2. Amounting to 37 paisa but not amounting to 50 paisa	25 paisa
3.	3. Amounting to 50 paisa but not amounting to 62 paisa	37 paisa
4.	4. Amounting to 62 paisa but not amounting to 75 paisa	50 paisa
5.	5. Amounting to 75 paisa	62 paisa
6.	6. More than 75 paisa	100 paisa

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.]

[36] Added vide Notification dated 17,01.70.

[37] Substituted byno. F.5(7)rev./Gr.4/76/1302-05-81.

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 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 are themselves below normal, remission of the suspended amount may be recommended in whole or in part.

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 inquires 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 damaged 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 innas. 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 o 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 in 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 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, says 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-guage 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).

(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 itted 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 them 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.

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 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 ¾ acre of undamaged crops and 1¼ acres of total loss. This area of 1¼ 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 totaled 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. in ordinary Khatauni	Name and parentage of cultivator	Khasra No. of field	Area sown	Area of equivalent total loss	Normal area of season	Shortage of area	Total of shortage of area and area of equivalent total	Loss in anna per rupee	Rent demand of the season	Rent payable in the season	Remarks
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 :

[38]{Provided that no relief khatauni shall be prepared in cases where automatic remission is to be given under Rule 27}

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.

[39]{**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.}

CHAPTER VII

[38] Added vide Notification dated 17-01-70.
[39] Added vide Notification dated 17-01-70

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 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 foreseeable 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 :-

FORM

Register of Account of Receipt Books prescribed by Section 137 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955.

Date of receip t		No. of books receive d with book number s		Value of books receive d at two annas per book		Signatur e of the Tehsilda r	
1		2		3		4	
Dat e of sale	Name and addresse s of the person to whom sold or of the person on whose behalf the purchas	No. of books sold with book numbers	Pric e	Signatur e of purchase r	Date of deposit in the treasur y of the sale proceed s with challan number	Balanc e of receipt book in hand	Signatur e of the Tehsilda r
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

44. deleted by Notification Dated 02.05.81

CHAPTER VIII

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

45. When tenant may receive a statement of account. - A tenant shall be entitled to receive 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.

[40]**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.

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. by Notification Dated 02.05.81

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

40 Amended vide Notification No. F.5(7) Rev./Gr-4/76/13, dated 02-05-81.

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 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 [41]{before the 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.}

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.

[42]**63. Intimation of realisation.** - 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.

[43]**64. Comparison of accounts.** - 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,]. - In proceedings under section 180(2) of the Act, 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.

[41] Substituted by notification no.F1(37)Rev..(B)/57, dated 01-07-57. [42] Substituted by Notification no. F5(7)Rev/Gr.4/76/13, dated 02-05-81 [43] Substituted by Notification no. F5(7)Rev/Gr.4/76/13, dated 02-05-81

(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 masonary 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.

[44]**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.

[45]{CHAPTER XII}

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-

44 Added by Raj tenancy(Govt.)Amendment Rules, 1989, dated 05-10-89.

45 Added by Notification dated 02-03-12.

(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 (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.

[Schedule]

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, Sujangarh Taranager, Dungargarh, Sardarshahar	65 75
3.	Ganganagar	Ganganagar, Karanpur, Padampur, Raisinghnagar, Anoopgarh Hanumangarh, Nohar, Bhadra, Suratgarh,	(1) 15.6 acres or one Murabba in commanded area (2) 62.5 acres in uncommanded area 50
4.	Alwar	Alwar, Laxmangarh, Rajgarh Thana Ghazi, Bahrod, Kishangarh, Mandawar, Tijara, Bansur	25 30
5.	Bharatpur	Kama, Deeg, Nagar, Bayana, Roopwas, Weir, Bharatpur Nadbai [x x x]	30
[5A.]	Dholpur	Bari Gird (Dholpur) Rajakhera Basedi	30 30 30 40
[6.]	Jaipur	Jamwaramgarh, Chaksu, Arain, Phagi, Dudu, Bairah, Kotputli, Kishangarh Sarwar, Amber, Jaipur, Bassi, Sanganer, Roopnagar Phulera	40 45 35 50"
[6A.]	Dausa	Dausa, Baswa, Bandikui Lalsot, Sikrai	40 45
[6B.]	Aimer	Ajmer, Kekri and Beawar	35
7.	Jhunjhunu	Kherri Udaipurwati, Chirawa, Jhunjhunu	50 60
8.	Sawai Madhopur	Gangapur, Hindaun, Mahwa, Todabhim, Bamanwas, Nadoti, Bonli (Malarana chour) Sawai Madhopur Karauli, Sapotra, Khandar	35 40
9.	Sikar	Neem-ka-Thana, Srimadhopur,	50
		Dantaramgarh, Sikar, Fatehpur Laxmangarh	
10.	Tonk	Tonk, Malpura, Todaraisingh, Duni, Uniara, Newai	35

11.	Barmer	Siwana Pachpadra Barmer, Chohtan, Sheo	60 75 100
12.	Jaisalmer	Pokaran Jaisalmer, Fatehgarh, Nachna Ramgarh, Sam	75 100 125
13.	Jalore	Jalore, Ahore, Jaswantpura, Sanchore	50
14.	Jodhpur	Bilara Jodhpur Shergarh, Osian, Phalodi	45 60 75
15.	Nagore	Digana, Parbatsar, Nawa Merta Didwana, Ladnu, Jayal Nagore	50 40 60 65
16.	Pali	Bali, Desuri Jaitaran Raipur, Kharechi (Marwar), Sojat, Pali	35 45 40
17.	Sirohi	Sirohi, Reodar, Sheoganj [Abu Road Pindwara]	45 35
18.	Bundi	Bundi, Patan, Talera, Hindoli, Nainwa	35
19.	Jhalawar	Aklera, Bakani, Manohar Thana, Pirawa [including Sunel area] Khanpur, Gangdhar, Pachpahar, Jhalra Patan, Dag	35 30
[20.]	Baran	Baran, Mangrol, Chhabra, Atru, Chhipabarod Shahbad, Kishangarh	30 40
20A.	Kota	Ladpura, Digod Pipalda, Ramganj mandi Sangod	35 30
21.	Bhilwara	Mandal, Raipur, Shahada, Asind Banera, Bhilwara, Hurda, Kotri, Shahpura, Mandalgarh, Jahazpur	30 35
22.	Chittorgarh	Begun, Chittorgarh, Gangrar, Kapasin, Rashmi, Badi Sadri,	30
		Chhoti Sadri Bhadesar, Doongla, Kanera, Neembahera, Pratapgarh, Achhanera, [Bhoopal Sagar, Bhopsrorgarh]	35
23.	Banswara	Banswara, Gadhi, Ghatol, Bagidora, Kushalgarh	30
[24.]	Rajsamand	Nathdwara, Railmagra, Rajsamand Kumbhalgarh Amet, Bheem, Devgarh	25 33 30

[24A.]	Udaipur	Salumber, Kherwara, Sarada Vallabhnagar Dhariavad Mavli, Girwa Gogunda Kherwara	40 30 40 30 25 40
25.	Dungarpur	Aspur, Dungarpur, Sagwara	30

Form 'A'

[*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 supressed or concealed any relevant fact.

Signature of the Applicant

Form 'AA'

[*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

Tehsil ….....

Village Panchayat

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 sated the truth and have not suppressed or concealed any relevant fact.

Witness – 1 Signature.....

2 Dated ….....

* Strike out whichever is inapplicable

Form 'AAA'

[*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.

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.

Form 'BB'

[*See* Rule 11]

Patwari's Report

Case 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 Patwari

Signature of Lambardar

Dated.....

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 village Abadi or not.
4. Whether the applicant has been working as agricultural

.....

.....

worker/artisan viz. black-smith, carpenter, cobbler, potter, weaver etc. in the village.

5. Whether the applicant has been permanently residing in the abadi 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.

.....

.....

.....

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.

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

.....

.....

.....

* Strike out whichever is inapplica

Form 'C'

[*See* Rule 18]

Form of Lease or Counter Part

[*See* Section 32]

I……. S/o ……. Caste …….. aged……. R/o ……..…….. Tehsil …… District …….. taken/receive the undermantioned land from ……. S/o …… caste……. aged …….. R/o…….…... Tehsil …… 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

land

holder

stenant

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'

[*See* Rule 24DD]

(Part I)

(To be submitted alongwith 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 ….....
Date ….....

Signature of applicant Full permanent address

[Form [C-C]]

[*See* Rule 24DDDD]

[To be submitted by the transferee(s)]

To,

The.....
.....
.....

I/We hereby apply, under Section [42B] of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955, read with Rule [24DDDD] 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) ..... Witness (2) .....

Signature of the Transferor(s) (FULL NAME)

and postal address ..... Date .....

Form 'C-I'

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 applicant

Date.....
Place .....

Part II

[*See* Rule 24F]

Patwari's Report

1. Date of receipt of application
2. Date of Report
3.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 Patwari

Submitted to the Tehsildar
Circle No. .....

Part III

[*See* Rule 24G(1)]

Report by the Tehsildar/Inspector Land Records

After 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 Report

After 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 Collector

After 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 allowed to be	Area in acres/bighas prepared to be cleared.			
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 & Seal

Signature of the Tehsildar

'Form CC'

[*See* sub-rule (5) of Rule 35]

Public notice of loss or damage caused by agricultural calamity

To all whom it may concern

Take 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 villages

Extent of loss or damage

Any 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.

Signed
Collector of.....

Form 'D'

[Rule 42]

[*See* Section 137]

Form of counterfoil and receipt of rent

Counterfoil **Receipt**

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

Book No. ..... Page No. ..... Receipt No. ..... Name of landholder .....

Received from tenant (Name & father's name) ..... of :- village ..... Thok ..... Patti

..... as follows :-

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

.....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		Interest	Remarks
			Year & harvest	Rs. np.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	9

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 treasuiy and date of deposit Date	Amount	Initials of Tehsildar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

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]

[See Rule 62]

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 tresspassed 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 tresspasser as per the provisions of law

Signature

Designation"

Date :

FORM I

[See Rules 68]

Application for permission under sub-section (1) of Sec. 251-A of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955

To,

The Sub-Divisional Officer
Sub-division .....
District .....

Sir,

(1) I/we am/are khatedar tenant(s) holding land in your subdivision and I/wc 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)