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Gaothans : Extension to existing Instructions regarding,

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. LND. 3960/20698-A.

Sachivalaya, Bombay, 9th June 1961.

RESOLUTION.

In spite of repeated instructions from time to time regarding extensions to existing gaothans either by the addition of conveniently situated Government lands or by acquisition of suitable plots of land, the progress achieved in this respect is too slow to ensure a planned development of village gaothans within a reasonable period of time. In the face of increasing pressure of population for additional living space and the enormity of the problem of congestion it has created, the measures taken so far have been found to be inadequate and people in most of the villages have neither room for themselves or for their cattle. In order, therefore, to relieve congestion in gaothans and to provide for people sufficient space for their houses and their cattle, Government has decided to organize a campaign for acquisition of new gaothan sites in such villages where this is necessary. With a view to simplifying and speeding up the entire process, Government is pleased to prescribe the following procedure for providing extension to gaothans :-

(i) Gram Panchayats should be asked to assess their needs in respect of extension to the gaothans of their respective villages and where in their opinion extension to gaothans is necessary to pass a resolution to that effect and transmit it to the Mamlatdar/Tahsildar. Gram Panchayats should as far as possible indicate in their Resolution the Government Survey Nos. which are suitable for being acquired for extensions to gaothans. Where the Resolution of a Panchayat does not specify the Survey Nos. which should be added or acquired for gaothans, the Mamlatdars/Tahsildars should themselves ascertain the Survey Nos. which ought to be acquired for this purpose.

(ii) Requests for extension to gaothans should not be considered unless they are received from 15 adult residents of villages with a population not exceeding 2,000 and 25 adult residents in the case of villages with a population exceeding 2,000.

(iii) Mamlatdars/Tahsildars should devise a programme of visits to as many villages in their charge as possible for ascertaining on the spot and in consultation with Village Panchayats where this is possible, the needs of the villages in respect of extension to gaothans and the lands suitable for such extension.

2. Detailed enquiries in respect of needs for extension to gaothans should be made by the Mamlatdar/Tahsildar or by Circle Inspectors/Revenue Inspectors or by other Officers specially deputed for this purpose on the following points :-

- (i) Present area of the gaothan.
- (ii) Number of houses in 1951.
- (iii) Number of houses in 1961.

(G.C.P.) L-B REV. H 63 (3,001-6-61)



This gaothan is to assume mamlatdar's office. Please see Gaothans note. Review Master once examine. Please prepare note.

even tho there are no gaothans in Rahayin Dist. A good note should be shown record to examined the problem in all its aspect.

Place Speaks

Chula 14.8.61

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(iv) Population according to 1951 census.

(v) Population according to 1961 census.

(vi) No. of vacant Government plots in the existing gaothan which are immediately available for being allotted for construction of houses.

(vii) Detailed information on the following points regarding Government waste land which is suitable for extension to gaothans (Sketches of such S. Nos. showing their proximity to existing gaothans should also be prepared) :—

(a) Survey Number.

(b) Area.

(c) Whether assigned for any purpose like Khalwadi, grazing etc.

(d) Whether it is in the possession of Gram Panchayats.

(e) Suitability of such S. Nos. for extension to gaothans.

(viii) (a) While framing requirements in respect of area which would be necessary for extension, the increase in population of the village between 1951 to 1961 should be taken as the basis for determining the requirements for the next ten years.

(b) Two gunthas of land should be considered sufficient for the family of a cultivator consisting of five members, but an additional guntha of land should be allowed if the number of members is between 6 and 10. Reasonable additional area should be allowed to a cultivator's family with more than 10 members subject to a maximum of 5 gunthas. In the case of agricultural labourers or landless persons, a minimum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ guntha should be allowed for a family of 5 and an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ guntha should be allowed if the No. of members is between 6 and 10. Reasonable additional area should be allowed for families exceeding 10 members subject to a maximum of 3 gunthas. An additional one-half guntha may be permitted if such a family of labourers or landless persons has a cart, bullocks, buffaloes etc.

(ix) Remarks on the adequacy and suitability of S. Nos. suggested by the Gram Panchayats.

(x) If no Government land is available for extension to gaothans, the details of Survey Nos., area, approximate market value private land which is suitable for extension, together with the name or names of persons to whom such land belongs and the details of other land held by them.

(xi) Whether unoccupied land which is suitable for extension to gaothans is in the possession of a Gram Panchayat and if so, whether it is prepared to transfer it to Government, and if so, on what terms ?

3. Villages where extension to gaothans is necessary should be classified in the following categories :—

(a) Extension necessary immediately.

(b) Extension necessary within a period of three years.

(c) Extension necessary within a period of five years.

(d) Extension can wait for more than five years, but would be necessary within a period of ten years.

4. On collection of this information the Mamlatdar/Tahsildar should finalise the list of villages in his taluka where extension to gaothans is necessary. This list should show *inter-alia* if extension was

recommended by Gram Panchayats, or by the prescribed number of resident adults or by Government Officers themselves. A list of villages in a taluka at which extension to gaothans is not necessary should be separately prepared. The Mamlatdars/Tahsildars should then prepare a statement in the following form :—

^{Serial} *Survey No.	Name of village.	Proposal received from Village Panchayat/ Individuals or Government Officers.	Population in 1951.	Population in 1961.
1	2	3	4	5

Approximate area required for extension.

Land suggested for extension (S. Nos.) area.	Which of the land in column 6 belongs to Government.		Which of the land in column 6 belongs to private persons.		Name of occupant or holder.
	^{Survey} Serial No.	Market value.	^{Survey} Serial No.	Market value.	
6	7	8	9	10	11

5. After this Statement is prepared and finalised, the Mamlatdar/Tahsildar should prepare in the following form a yearwise programme indicating the villages in which acquisition of land for extension to gaothans is to be taken up during the next ten years.

Year.	Name of village at which land is to be acquired.	^{Survey} Serial Nos. to be acquired.	Area	Market value.	Estimated cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4	5	6

6. The programme should be submitted to the Collector who should examine it and approve of it with such modifications as he might consider necessary.

7. Irrespective of the priority given to a village in the above programme, action for extension of Gaothan should be taken immediately in the following cases :—

(1) where enough Government waste land is available to meet the need for extension of Gaothan ;

(2) where the residents of a village contribute 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of acquisition.

Government feels that there should be no difficulty in completing extension of Gaothans within one year in the case of villages in the first category.

8. Acquisition of land for extension of gaothans should be made at Government cost, subject to the provision made for such expenditure in each year's budget. Where there is a dispute regarding the survey numbers to be acquired, the Tahsildars/Mamlatdars should decide these disputes and finalise the list of survey numbers to be acquired. As far as possible, no persons whose land is acquired for extension of gaothan should after acquisition be left with land which is less than one-third of the economic holding. Irrigated lands should not as far as possible be acquired.

Note.—For the purposes of these orders economic holding means—

- (i) 16 acres of dry-crop land, or
- (ii) 8 acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land, or
- (iii) 4 acres of perennially irrigated land ;

Explanation I.—Where total land held by a person consists of two or more of the aforesaid classes of land, the area of economic holding shall be determined on the basis of one acre of perennially irrigated land being equal to two acres of seasonally irrigated land or paddy or rice land or four acres of dry-crop land ;

Explanation II.—In computing the acreage of an economic holding, the area under Pot Kharab shall be excluded.

9. The account of the total cost of acquisition should be kept so that it would be easy to distribute this cost over the plots into which the acquired area might be laid out. A lay out should be prepared in order to facilitate disposal of these plots. It should be possible for the Collectors to get these lay outs prepared by Revenue Inspectors or Circle Inspectors without the help of the Consulting Surveyor or his Assistants. In case where technical guidance is necessary, the Deputy Engineer of the Development Block may be consulted.

10. Disposal of plots in the lay out will be governed by the rules in force in the different parts of the State.

11. Orders issued in Government Resolution, No. LAQ. 2557/106278-V, dated 31st January 1953 should continue to be implemented till the programme prepared under this Resolution is ready for implementation.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

R. T. NADKARNI,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

G. R., R. D., No. LND. 3960/20698-A, dated the 9th June 1961.

To