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Third Five Year Plan Scheme No.
HSG-5
"Extension of Gaothans"
Instructions regarding implemen-
tation of ---

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA.
Revenue and Forests Department.
Resolution No. LND.1065/1364-V.
Sachivalaya, Bombay-32, 5th April, 1965.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The original Third Five Year Plan Scheme for extension of Village Gaothans sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No.LND.3960/20698-A, dated 9th June, 1961 has been further amplified under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No.LND.3962/107047-V, dated 2nd January, 1964 by inclusion of the two allied schemes therein viz:

- 1) Settlement of Nomadic Tribes, Backward Classes and ex-criminal tribes, and
- ii) Re-settlement of persons affected or threatened by floods.

From the progress reports received by Government regarding the implementation of the above mentioned scheme it is observed that no good progress has been achieved so far. Since this is an important scheme which relates to the improvement of living conditions of the rural population, Government desires that special attention should be paid to its implementation. The scheme was also discussed in the regional conferences of the Collectors held at Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Aurangabad, wherein the need for expeditious implementation of the scheme was explained to the Collectors, and the various points and difficulties raised by them were also solved. In addition to this, Government is pleased to issue the following supplementary instructions and clarifications on certain points which would be necessary for prompt and proper implementation of the scheme:-

(i) In order to ensure speedy and proper implementation of the scheme it is desirable to entrust this responsibility to one of the Deputy Collectors in the District who should be in overall charge of the scheme and who should be responsible for fulfilling the prescribed physical and financial targets and submission of the periodical progress reports to Government. A point was also raised whether in view of the urgency, the Mamlatdars/Tahsildars should be delegated the powers to grant plots either free of Occupancy Price or on payment of price as the case may be. After careful consideration Government has decided that no such powers need be delegated to the Mamlatdars/Tahsildars;

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(ii) As per the provisions of the Scheme the 10 years phased programme for each District might have been already prepared. The Collectors should review the same if necessary after taking into consideration the requirements for the next 10 years;

(iii) Selection of site for extension of Gaothans should not be restricted to the lands in the main villages only. But the lands in the hamlets and Wadis attached to the main villages should also be considered, if such lands are suitable;

(iv) If the grazing land in the vicinity of the existing village gaothan is considered more suitable, such land can be selected for extension purposes provided that the total grazing area of the village is not rendered inadequate having regard to the cattle population of the village;

(v) Whenever suitable Government lands are not available, private lands should be selected for extension purposes. However, in order to avoid delay in acquisition proceedings in such cases, it would be desirable, to purchase, if possible, private lands by negotiations with the owners who should be offered such price as would not exceed the estimated amount of compensation under the land Acquisition proceedings or that would be fixed by the Town Planning Authority;

(vi) There should be no delay in selection of site. It is also not necessary to refer cases to the Buildings and Communications Department or the Public Health Department for Advice regarding suitability of the site selected. Reference to the Buildings and Communications Department should be done away with, and such reference to the Public Health Department should be made only if any objections are raised by the public regarding the selected site on the ground of public health;

(vii) When the site selected is from out of Government land, the Market Value of such land plus the cost on account of development, should be charged to the grantees pro rata. If, however, such site partly comprises of Government land and partly of private land which has been acquired, the total cost to be worked out should include market value of Government land and the cost of acquisition in respect of private land together with the cost of development of both the lands. This whole cost should be spread over all the plots included in the layout and the individual plot holders should be charged price at the average rate to be worked out on that basis;

(viii) In the case of provision of house sites to the flood affected persons, it has been laid down that they would be granted plots in the new Gaothan in lieu of their plots in the old gaothan. If in any case the grantee does not ~~wish~~ wish to relinquish his plot in old Gaothan, he may be allowed to retain his plot in the old gaothan but in that case he should be charged occupancy price in respect of the plot to be allotted in the new gaothan.

(ix) The entire position in respect of recovery of occupancy price from the allottees under the three Schemes is as under:-

In the Scheme regarding Settlement of Nomadic Tribes, plots are allotted to the beneficiaries free of cost and free of non-agricultural assessment. The cost on account of acquisition of private land is to be fully borne by Government. In the other scheme for resettlement of persons affected or threatened by floods, the new house sites are to be granted to the beneficiaries in exchange of their plots in old gaothan. Thus there would be no recovery for the plots allotted under these two schemes. In the third Scheme i.e., the Scheme for extension of gaothan due to population pressure the plots are to be allotted on payment of Occupancy Price as per the provision of rules and standing orders. It is true that according to the rules prevailing in the different regions of the State free grant of lands for residential purpose would not be permissible in favour of any or all of the following categories of persons:-

- (i) Nomadic Tribes; ✓
- (ii) Backward Classes; and
- (iii) Landless agricultural Labourers; ✓

Attention of the Collectors is, however, invited to the description of the Scheme HSG-5-Extension of village gaothans and provisions of house sites at page 465 of the publication "Schemes in the Third Five Year Plan" published in November, 1961. As clearly explained therein house sites are to be allotted free of cost of landless agricultural labourers and the cost on this account is expected to be reimbursed by the Government of India outside the State Plan under the centrally sponsored programme. In view of this and the position explained in the above sub-para, no occupancy price should be recovered from the allottees falling under the categories mentioned below:-

- (i) Nomadic Tribes; ✓
- (ii) Backward Classes; ✓
- (iii) Landless Agricultural Labourers, and ✓
- (iv) Persons affected or threatened by floods, if they surrender their old plots. ✓

It will be thus seen that the cost of this scheme is to be initially borne by this Government. Later on the Government of India will reimburse this Government with the cost on account of the plots allotted to all landless agricultural labourers including such of them who belong ~~to~~ to categories (i) and (ii) above. The term "Backward Classes" as defined under the existing rules and orders for the disposal of Government waste lands for cultivation should also apply to the allotment of plots under this Scheme.

In order to have a clear idea as to the amounts recoverable from the Government of India, it is necessary to maintain proper accounts in respect of each case of extension of village gaothans. Similarly it is necessary to maintain clear and regular accounts separately in respect of each of three

sub-schemes of the main scheme. The Collectors are accordingly requested to maintain three separate registers in his office in the forms*appended to this Resolution. Since the relevant information is often required by Government regarding these schemes, the Collectors should submit to Government quarterly reports on the basis of the information maintained in the abovementioned three registers. These reports should be submitted on the following dates positively without waiting for Government reminders:-

<u>1st Quarter.</u>	<u>Due date.</u>
April to June	15th July.
<u>2nd Quarter.</u>	
July to September	15th October.
<u>3rd Quarter.</u>	
October to December	15th January.
<u>4th Quarter.</u>	
January to March.	15th April.

The first such quarterly report for the quarter ending March, 1965 should be submitted on 15th May, 1965. As regards the previous years, the consolidated information pertaining to each year from 1961-62 upto December 1964 should be submitted in the abovementioned forms by 1st May, 1965 positively alongwith a copy of the ten year phased programme prepared in accordance with the instructions contained in para 6 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department No.LND.3960/20698-A, dated 9th June, 1961.

(x) The Collectors should satisfy themselves that Occupancy Price is recovered from all persons from ~~whom~~ whom it is recoverable in accordance with Law and rules and the above instructions. If, however, it is noticed that in any case such occupancy price is not recovered, the Collector should re-examine such cases, revise the orders regarding the grant and order recovery of the occupancy price, if necessary in instalments not exceeding three.

This Resolution issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department vide its un-official reference No.3654/D/330-III, dated 19th March, 1965.

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

R.T.NADKARNI,
Under Secretary to Government.

*Printed as accompaniments to this Resolution.

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