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**Tour Notes of the Acting Dewan of Mysore, Mr.  
A. R. Banerji, C.I.E., I.C.S., in the Tumkur  
Hassan and Kadur Districts, January 1919.**

**PART I.**

**Itinerary.**

The inspection tour, commencing from 19th January and ending on the 1st February, was conducted according to the programme indicated below. The several offices, schools and institutions visited will be given under each day's inspection and the results noted in the several departmental sections of these notes, separately to be communicated to the Secretariats and departments for necessary action.

19TH JANUARY 1919.

Bangalore to Kunigal (*via*) Nelamangala.

20TH JANUARY 1919.

Halt at Kunigal.

*Inspections.*

Kunigal Town.  
Taluk Office.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Aided Girls' School.  
Hindustani Boys' School.  
Panchama Boys' School.  
The Stud Farm.  
The Silk Farm.  
The Co-operative Society.

*Interviews and petitions.*

21ST JANUARY 1919.

Kunigal to Hassan (*via*) Channarayapatna.

*Inspections at Channarayapatna.*

Taluk Office.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Hindustani Boys' School.

*Interviews and petitions.*

22ND TO 24TH JANUARY 1919.

Camp Hassan.

*Inspections.*

Deputy Commissioner's Office.  
Office of the President, District Board.  
District Sanitary Office.  
Executive Engineer's Office.  
District Forest Office.  
Taluk Office.  
Hassan Municipal Office.  
Government High School.  
District Normal School.  
Government Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Vani Vilas Girls' School.  
Hindustani School.  
Industrial School.  
District Hospital.  
Redfern Memorial Hospital for Women and Children.  
Female Dispensary.  
Veterinary Dispensary.

*Interviews and petitions.*

*Meeting District Officers and non-official gentlemen to discuss local questions.*

22ND JANUARY 1919.

Hassan to Arsikere and back.

*Inspections.—At Arsikere.*

Taluk Office.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Hindustani School.  
*Local Representations en route and at Arsikere.*

23RD JANUARY 1919.

Hassan to Saklespur.

*Inspections.—At Saklespur.*

Revenue Sub-Division Office.  
Taluk Office.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Veterinary Dispensary.

*Interviews.*

South Mysore Planters' Deputation.

24TH JANUARY 1919.

Saklespur to Hassan (*via*) Alur.

Alur.

Taluk Office Inspection.

*Meeting local residents to discuss the question of the abolition of the sub-taluk.*

25TH JANUARY 1919.

Hassan to Chikmagalur (*via*) Halebid and Belur.  
Inspection of temples at Halebid.

Belur.

*Inspections.*

Taluk Office.  
Sanskrit Patasala.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Girls' School.  
Hindustani Boys' School.  
Sri Chennakesava temple.

26TH TO 28TH JANUARY 1919.

Chikmagalur.

*Inspections.*

Deputy Commissioner's Office.  
Malnad Improvement Committee Office.  
Executive Engineer's Office.  
District Forest Office.  
Taluk Office.  
Municipal Office.  
Government High School.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Government Girls' School.  
Aided Girls' School.  
Hindustani Boys' School.  
Panchama Boarding School.  
Veerasaiva Students' Home.  
District Hospital.  
Female Dispensary.  
Silk Farm.

*Interviews and petitions.*

*Meeting, District Officers and non-official gentlemen to discuss local questions.*

27TH JANUARY 1919.

Visit to Attigundi and Dattatreya Peeta on the Bababudans.  
Inspection of Mulberry plantation at Attigundi.

28TH JANUARY 1919.

Chikmagalur to Mudgere and back.

*Inspections at Mudgere.*

Taluk Office.  
Anglo-Vernacular School.  
Hindustani Boys' School.  
Local Fund Dispensary.  
Taluk officials' residential quarters.

29TH JANUARY 1919.

Chikmagalur to Koppa (*via*) Balehonnur.  
 Inspection of Malnad Improvement Dispensary at  
 Balehonnur.

Interviews with Messrs. Crawford, Reed and Hight,  
 Coffee Planters, at Balehonnur.

*Meeting officers and non-official gentlemen at Koppa  
 to discuss questions relating to the town.*

30TH JANUARY 1919.

*Inspections at Koppa.*

Taluk Office.

Public Works Sub-Division Office.

Taluk officials' residential quarters.

*Interviews.*

Koppa to Sringeri.

*Meeting the Malnad Land-holders' Association at Hos-  
 koppa, and discussion of general malnad wants and  
 Koppa Taluk grievances.*

Visit to the temples and to His Holiness the Jagad-  
 guru Sri Sankaracharya at Sringeri.

31ST JANUARY 1919.

Sringeri to Tarikere (*via*) Koppa, Narasimharajapura  
 and Hebbe.

*Meeting local officers and non-official gentlemen at Nara-  
 simharajapura to discuss the question of the abolition  
 of the sub-taluk.*

Inspection of the Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway Works.

Inspection of Hebbegiri Forest.

Inspection of Tarikere Taluk Office.

*Interviews and petitions at Tarikere.*

## PART II.

### Representations from the Public.

#### LOCAL WANTS.

2. The requests and representations of the people at the various places visited during the tour are catalogued below and the action taken or to be taken indicated as follows:—

#### PEENYA—BANGALORE TALUK.

3. The villagers said that they had paid Rs. 700 three years ago to get water-supply to their village from the Hessarghatta delivery main. No action has yet been taken. From the beginning of January 1919, even the tap till now available at the delivery main has been closed. The Public Works Department will inquire into the case and make a report in ten days.

#### MADGONDANAHALLI, MAGADI TALUK.

4. The raiyats represented that they had paid a contribution of Rs. 300 six or seven years ago for the restoration of their village tank. But the work has not been started. A revised estimate for Rs. 2,500 has been prepared and an additional contribution of Rs. 500 is demanded. The Revenue Department will report the cause of delay and the stage of progress in two weeks.

#### KUNIGAL.

5. It was brought to notice that the Stud Farm authorities have intercepted a municipal drain which was till lately passing through the Farm compound. The local municipal council should consider the case and submit, through the Deputy Commissioner, their resolution for diverting the drain. The cost may be borne by Government.

The people requested that female teachers might be posted to the local Girls' School. This will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education.

It was represented that there is a large area of unassessed waste land in the taluk, which might be subdivided and assessed, so as to be readily available for cultivation. The Deputy Commissioner may be asked to ascertain the feasibility of the extension of cultivation as suggested and submit definite proposals in three months.

There is a large extent of land included in date reserves but containing few date trees fit for tapping, which may be made available for cultivation. The question should be dealt with under the scheme of revision of date reserves.

The dates for opening and closing sluices under the Kunigal tank may be fixed by competent authority, after careful local enquiry, so as to get the maximum

benefit out of the water in the tank. The Chief Engineer may be requested to consider the request and issue suitable orders within one month.

A trained graduate may be appointed as Headmaster of the Anglo-Vernacular School. This may be referred to the Inspector-General for attention.

Water-supply by pipes from a well near the tank may be arranged for. Contribution was promised several years ago. The matter may be referred to the Executive Engineer, Sanitary Division, for report in six weeks.

The repairs to the Deepambudhi tank may be expedited. The question has been pending for a long time. There was bitter complaint regarding the works in progress (new sluice) in this tank. A full report may be submitted to Government by the Chief Engineer, pointing out the cause of delay in settling the question of repairing the breach, within two months. A large extent of wet land is involved and the grievance seems to be real.

The other tank works (major) in the taluk, are not making sufficient progress. The attention of the Chief Engineer should be drawn to this matter, as well as to the breached tank at Arakere, regarding which the raiyats came and made special representations. A report on all these cases may be submitted to Government in two months with explanations, if any, of the local officers concerned.

#### CHANNARAYAPATNA TALUK.

6. The Hiresave-Tiptur road may be constructed early. The matter may be enquired into by the Public Works Department.

The Hiresave people want a dispensary in preference to a Vaidyasala. Their representation may be referred to the Senior Surgeon for report.

At Honnenahalli, the Panchamas require a separate well. This should be provided by the Deputy Commissioner out of the district well allotment and work started immediately.

The residents of Channarayapatna town want—

- (1) a provincial grant for improving its drainage,
- (2) a better system of water-supply, and
- (3) a telegraph office.

The Municipal Council should be requested to submit to Government resolutions on (1) and (2). No. (3) should be included in the general question by the Financial Secretary for further action.

The people of Channarayapatna Taluk desire that the proposed bridge across the Hemavati should be constructed at Mandagere and not at Akkihebbal. Final orders of Government have been passed on the question.

#### HASSAN TALUK.

7. The Weavers' Association at Grama wanted an advance of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of yarn. The members were advised to apply to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, with whom funds have been recently placed, for the purpose.



The Committee of the Vani Vilas Girls' School, Hassan, desire early supply of furniture and other equipment for the school and arrangements for extension of the building. The Inspector-General will be requested to take early steps. The school is very popular and proves local interest in Female Education. The equipment should be improved without delay.

#### ARSIKERE TALUK.

8. *Harnahalli*.—The Village Aided School-masters complained of delay in getting their salaries, and wanted famine allowance. A revised scheme of disbursement is under consideration of Government. The resident population requested a musafirkhana. The Deputy Commissioner will consider the proposal.

9. *Arsikere town*.—The residents of Arsikere town applied for more accommodation in the A.-V. School, and the Mahomedans for an English teacher in the Hindustani School. These representations may be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for necessary action.

The residents desired a non-official Vice-President for the Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner will take action to comply with the request.

The Mahomedans requested an additional teacher for the Hindustani Girls' School, which has a strength of over 50 girls. The request may be granted. The Inspector-General may take necessary action.

#### MANJARABAD TALUK

10. The South Mysore Planters' Association requested an outlet to Mangalore by railway, as the District Board, Mangalore, are ready to construct their portion of the line. The Indian Planters also urged the same view. No action is necessary for the present on this representation, in view of the Shimoga-Bhatkal project.

The people of Saklespur requested that the town might be included in the Malnad Improvement Scheme and wanted a grant for the extension of the town. The Municipal Council should record a resolution and submit the same to Government for orders.

The Manjarabad people complained of bad roads in the Belur and Manjarabad Taluks. The complaint is well grounded and the attention of the Chief Engineer will be invited to the matter, with a request to report to Government the action taken by him to effect improvement.

The Saklespur Planters asked for a better qualified Medical Officer for the Saklespur Hospital. The representation will be referred to the Senior Surgeon for note.

#### BELUR TALUK.

11. *Savasihalli*.—The raiyats paid a contribution of Rs. 820 over two years ago in respect of their village tank. But the work has not yet been started. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to explain the cause of delay and submit a report to Government in six weeks.

12. The early restoration of the anicut across the Yagachi near Kudlur village, Belur Taluk, was prayed for. The Chief Engineer will be requested to report to Government at what stage the matter is pending.

13. The local people pray for a *Sikhara* (dome) on the Sree Channakesava temple at Belur. An inexpensive and simple edifice may be put up with the aid of the materials of the old dome. The Muzrai Department may be requested to take suitable action.

14. At Kadgudi, on the way to Chikmagalur, the people represented that the channel drawn from the Yegachi near Mugalvalli in Chikmagalur Taluk had fallen into disrepair and prayed for its being put in good order. The Chief Engineer will be requested to take suitable action in three months.

#### CHIKMAGALUR TALUK.

15. The Balagai Panchamas of Vastara village want building sites urgently. Their representation has been pending disposal for some years and requires early attention. The Deputy Commissioner will trace the correspondence and pass orders, reporting to Government the action taken in fifteen days.

16. The residents of Aldur represented the necessity for an anicut across Biringi Halla near Toranmavu. The Public Works Department may be requested to investigate and report, in three months.

17. Applications for suspension of revenue were made throughout the district. A report on the subject is due from the Revenue Commissioner, which should be expedited. The raiyats of the taluk requested that the *hisi* season in the taluk may begin from February and that they may not be proceeded against on account of arrears of revenue, which they agree to pay up in two years. The Revenue Commissioner will be requested to report on these representations in one month.

18. At Jinna Gadde, the people prayed that the name of that village be changed. They were informed that suitable proposals should be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner.

The people of Jinna Gadde prayed also that the forest demarcation line which is passing near their village should be removed further from the village. This request is reasonable and may be granted by the Forest Department.

19. The villagers of Sangamesvarpet prayed that their village might not be removed from Chikmagalur Taluk, unless the headquarters of the new taluk be at Balehonnur. This is a question for discussion in the general scheme in regard to which action necessary is indicated in a separate section.

The people represented also that their gomal was useless owing to the growth of sensitive creepers and prayed for special grazing concessions in the forests. They were advised to organize a scheme for village forests and were promised that if such a scheme was developed by them, the required area would be made available from District Forests.

## MUDGERE.

20. The Taluk officials bitterly complained of the state of disrepair of the residential quarters. The Executive Engineer will be requested to submit an estimate forthwith to rectify all defects and carry out the necessary works by re-appropriation from his district allotments during the year.

## BALEHONNUR.

21. The raiyats prayed for permission to hunt tigers and boars in the State Forests in order to protect their cattle and crops. It was pointed out that such permission could be given by the local authorities so long as destruction of the game was carefully avoided by the people.

The European Planters represented that the scheme of establishing a new taluk at Balehonnur should be given effect to as it was once sanctioned and as the scheme is likely to prove beneficial to the Malnad. They were informed that the matter would be dealt with by Government in the general revision of sub-taluks.

## KOPPA TALUK.

22. *Koppa Town.*—The people urged that the Taluk Office should be transferred to Melukoppa. It was represented that 140 officials had died at Balgudi, where the Taluk Office is now located, within the last fourteen years. The Dewan promised that all new Government buildings would be located at Melukoppa, if in the proposed extension twelve new houses are constructed by the people.

The people want an extension to be laid out near Melukoppa. They were told that a survey would be ordered to examine the feasibility of the scheme. The Public Works Department will be requested to arrange for the survey, before the next monsoon, and submit a report to Government.

It was represented that municipal areas in the Malnad did not benefit by the operations of the Malnad Improvement Scheme. A grant of Rs. 1,000 was promised out of the Malnad Improvement Funds to each of the malnad municipalities of Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Mudgere during the current year. The Dewan promised, also, that towns within the malnad would, in future, be granted assistance from Malnad Improvement Funds for sanitary improvements as far as possible. Necessary orders should be put up for issue.

For the construction of model houses, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was promised out of Malnad Improvement Funds. The money should be given in the shape of advances to house builders under conditions to be fixed by the District Malnad Improvement Committee.

It was complained that the water-supply question had been pending for a long time. The Dewan promised to give preference to the water-supply schemes of such towns as Koppa in the new programme and to treat the Koppa water-supply as one of the urgent projects to be carried out in the current year. A Government Order has

already issued on the subject. (G. O. No. 1091-4—MI. 40-16-34, dated 17th July 1918.)

As regards drainage, the question has already once come before Government. The people of Koppa were told that the scheme might be taken up if half the cost was contributed by the municipality.

The Municipal Vice-Presidentship of Koppa was promised to be thrown open to non-officials. The Deputy Commissioner should be requested to take action in the matter within six weeks.

A local European Planter, Mr. Bolton, represented that his representation regarding the Koppa Medical Fund had not yet been disposed of. The matter should be enquired into.

#### MUDDAIYANAKATTE, NARASIMHARAJAPURA SUB-TALUK.

23. The people complained that they had not sufficient forest privileges and that the Ranger was exacting illegal levies from them. The Conservator of Forests will enquire into the complaints personally and submit a report to Government in three months.

#### TARIKERE TALUK.

24. *Lakvalli*.—The raiyats complained that the Government Order granting concessions in regard to timber required for house-building purposes in the malnad had not been given effect to in their village. The Deputy Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests will be asked to report if this is so, and to issue suitable orders forthwith.

They also complained that a part of the musafirkhana was being occupied by the midwife much to the inconvenience of the public and prayed that she should be directed to vacate it. The Senior Surgeon will be requested to issue immediate orders to the midwife to vacate the musafirkhana.

25. *Tarikere Town*.—The people prayed for an English teacher for the local Hindustani School. A teacher may be sent for one year as an experimental measure.

The local mahomedans wanted an increase of the cart-hire to Rs. 15 for the local Hindustani Girls' School. The Dewan promised to consider the question favorably, in case the local people provided a good conveyance out of their own funds. They prayed also that the compulsory education scheme might be given effect to in respect of the Mahomedans of the locality and that one of the committee members of their Association might be nominated on the Attendance Committee. The Inspector-General of Education may consider the proposal with reference to the next year's operations.

The people prayed also that the Kasaba and Amrutur hoblis of the Tarikere Taluk, which are treated as malnad for the purposes of Land Revenue Rules, might be similarly treated in respect of Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules. The question should be worked up in the Secretariat and suitable action taken in three months.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

## HASSAN.

26. At a meeting of District Officers and non-official gentlemen held at Hassan to discuss local questions, the following suggestions were received:—

27. *Malnad Improvement.*—(a) A commission of experts may be appointed to investigate the causes, economic and social, for the deterioration of the malnad and that medical and sanitary research work and economic investigation may be organised for three years to collect reliable data.

(b) Malnad tracts should be connected by railway direct with the labour-supplying tracts like South Canara.

(c) Land may be granted to foreign labourers on *Eksal* tenure.

28. *Cardamom Cultivation Rules.*—(a) The restriction about the grant of land near streams for cardamom cultivation need not apply to areas sloping towards the west.

(b) The minimum area granted for cardamom cultivation may be reduced.

(c) A cardamom oil plant may be installed in the malnad either as a pioneering industry by Government, to be handed over to a private syndicate later on, or through a private syndicate, giving them expert chemical and marketing help.

All these suggestions will be referred to the Central Malnad Improvement Committee for opinion.

## CHIKMAGALUR.

29. At the meeting of officers and non-official gentlemen held at Chikmagalur on the 27th January 1919, the following suggestions and representations were received:—

30. *Malnad Improvement.*—(a) With a view to provide occupation for the people, it is necessary to open large factories and utilize the plentiful raw materials available locally. For instance, a Paper Factory may be established in the midst of the bamboo area.

(b) The maximum area of 8 acres allowed for new settlers is not adequate and a higher maximum should be prescribed. Facilities in respect of roads, water-supply, etc., should also be provided more quickly for new settlers.

(c) The restoration of Minor Tanks might be entrusted with advantage to the Malnad Improvement Committee.

(d) Greater facilities should be provided for land-owners to obtain long term credit on the security of land and short-term credit on the security of crops. It was said that a scheme for a Land Mortgage Bank had been submitted to the Malnad Improvement Central Committee two years ago.

The people of Chikmagalur were not in favour of the Malnad Commission of experts advocated in the Hassan District.

The suggestions will be referred to the Malnad Improvement Central Committee for opinion.

31. *Railways in Kadur District.*—It was urged that the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway should be converted into a light railway and connected *via* Koppa

and Mudgere with Hassan. The Kadur District Board has now about Rs. 70,000 to its credit out of the proceeds of the Railway Cess. It was represented that, though the District Board submitted proposals over two years ago for raising a loan to finance the Birur-Chikmagalur line, no orders had been received. The people want the line urgently and desire that it should be taken up for construction in the year 1919-20, as provided in the programme, the District Board finding half the cost. They want the line to be brought to Chikmagalur direct from Birur, as originally aligned, and eventually to be connected with Hassan. As regards the connection with the West Coast, the people of the district preferred a railway to Bhatkal. The above representations will be referred to the Railway Secretary for remarks to be submitted in two months.

32. *Food situation.*—The prices are high, first class rice is selling at 3½ to 4 seers a rupee and second class at 4½ seers. No maximum prices have been fixed in respect of first class rice in this district. Two hundred licenses for merchants dealing in food grains had been issued. But there were nevertheless, complaints that the supplies were not adequate and that even the licensed merchants occasionally sold grains at rates higher than those notified. The ragi supply in the district was said to be very insufficient. The policy of Government was explained to the public and the local officers were ordered to take prompt action in regard to these complaints.

#### HOSAKOPPA.

33. The following is a brief note:—

*Malnad Improvement (a).*—The people urged for dispensaries at Kigga and Megunda. The request seemed reasonable. The Senior Surgeon will submit proposals for opening these dispensaries with effect from 1st July next.

(b) They urged for special repairs to Malnad roads and pressed for increased allotments to Kunimakki road (3 miles), Narve-Sringeri road (5 miles), Sollebyle-Sringeri road (6 miles) and Koppa-Tirthahalli road (15 miles) all of which had only an allotment of Rs. 30 per mile. The President, District Board, was requested to take action to raise the allotment of these roads to Rs. 75 during the current year from the increased receipts made over to the Board from Local Fund General and report having taken action accordingly to Government, next month.

(c) The Dewan promised also an extra allotment of Rs. 5,000 for special repairs to these roads during the next three years, the charge being equally divided between the District Funds and Provincial Funds. The necessary Government Orders should issue in the matter without delay. The request of the people to make the Koppa-Tirthahalli road a provincial one was also noted.

34. *Labour supply.*—A request was made that the proposed Labour Bureau might be placed under the control of the Kadur District Committee, instead of under the Shimoga District Committee. The matter is now ripe for disposal and a Government Order was promised to be issued at an early date.

35. *Land Mortgage Bank.*—The establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank was again urged. The Dewan said

that Government would endeavour to announce a definite policy before the next session of the Economic Conference. The report due from the Agricultural and Industries and Commerce Committees should be expedited.

36. *Deputation of malnad merchants and arecanut growers to study areca trade.*—The Malnad Landholders' Association was asked to hold a representative meeting and to select a deputation of merchants and landholders by ballot and report the result to Government for orders; and it was promised that the request would be favourably considered.

37. *Minor Tanks Restoration.*—The necessity for removing silt in Malnad tanks until springs were tapped and the futility of raising bunds were urged. The Dewan ordered that, at least one tank in each hobli, if possible, should be selected, in the Koppa Taluk, and work done according to the suggestions of the local people, as an experiment. There were 15 works now in progress in this taluk, and complaints were made of undue delay in the payment of bills. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Engineer should be drawn to these delays.

38. *Forest grievances.*—The people urged that the entire control over District Forests should vest in the Revenue Department. They said that it would be easier to deal with one set of officers and that the revenue officers realised the difficulties of the people better than the forest officers. The Conservator of Forests, who was present, explained that the control of the department was limited only to the removal of reserved trees and that, so far, it is the complaint of the Forest Department that the District Forests were not properly looked after. The Revenue Department have no staff to exercise adequate supervision.

The dual control is admittedly unsatisfactory and the District Forests, at least in the Malnad, may, with advantage, be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner who may be given a special staff, if necessary. The question should be worked up in detail and a feasible scheme proposed as an experiment, for three years in the Kadur District.

#### ABOLITION OF SUB-TALUKS.

39. *Tumkur District.*—I discussed with the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, at Kunigal, the proposals in regard to the re-adjustment of the taluks of the District, consequent on the abolition of the sub-taluks. I am disposed to agree with the proposals in regard to this district made by the Revenue Commissioner (Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao) in his letter No. C. 2812, dated 15th May 1918.

40. *Hassan District.*—The questions arising out of the abolition of the Alur Sub-Taluk were discussed at Alur on 24th January. After considering all aspects of the case, I am of opinion that it is best to have a new taluk with headquarters at Alur and comprising the present Alur Sub-Taluk, Kattaya Hobli of the Hassan Taluk and Belgode Hobli of Manjarabad Taluk and parts of Kenchammana Hosakote Hobli, Manjarabad Taluk and Bikkodu, Belur Taluk and a sketch showing the re-distribution was prepared on the spot. This will form a compact taluk with Alur as its centre and afford relief

to the present unwieldy taluks, of Hassan, Belur and Manjarabad. A statement showing the area and population of the taluks as proposed is appended.

The Revenue Department should take early action on these proposals as suggested above.

The New Alur Taluk will comprise.

	Number of Villages	Area in acres	Population	Revenue
The present Alur Sub-Taluk	181	66,043	27,718	Rs 79,247
Kattayya Hobli	77	32,651	18,437	36,754
Belagodu Hobli	39	25,421	7,205	31,628
Keuchammana Hoskote (Part)	43	22,560	6,210	26,133
Bikkodu (Part)	30	10,326	3,494	12,339
<b>Total</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1,57,901</b>	<b>63,064</b>	<b>1,86,161</b>
Hassan Taluk will then have	814	1,78,768	80,402	1,86,066
Manjarabad Taluk will then have	196	2,43,733	37,174	1,40,060
Belur Taluk will then have	374	2,06,230	70,144	1,91,946

41. *Kadur District*.—The questions arising out of the abolition of the Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk were discussed by me at Balehonnur and Narasimharajapura on the 21st and 31st January respectively. On a consideration of all the opinions put forward and in view of the importance of paying greater attention for the improvement of the Malnad, I am of opinion that two new taluks may be constituted in the Kadur District with headquarters at Narasimharajapura and Balehonnur respectively. The Narasimharajapura Taluk may consist of the Danivasa and Narasimharajapura hoblis of the present sub-taluk, Lakvalli hobli of the Tarikere Taluk, Jagara hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk and a few villages of Balehonnur hobli as in the appended \* sketch. The Balehonnur Taluk may consist of the remaining villages of Balehonnur hobli, Khandya hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk, Kalasa hobli, Mudgere Taluk and Megunda hobli, Koppa Taluk. Both the taluks will have a land revenue of about one lakh and will form important taluks from the point of view of forest administration and malnad improvement. A statement showing the area and population of the taluks as proposed is appended. The Narasimharajapura Taluk may be constituted first.

	No of Villages	Area in acres	Population	Revenue
Proposed Narasimharajapura Taluk.—				Rs
Narasimharajapura hobli	22	54,087	6,442	21,957
Danivasa hobli	24	71,062	3,853	16,016
Lakvalli "	28	34,278	3,916	13,449
Jagara "	21	1,03,737	7,070	31,224
Villages from Balehonnur hobli	9	33,096	2,319	9,754
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2,96,260</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>92,400</b>
Proposed Balehonnur Taluk —				
Villages from Balehonnur hobli	10	40,918	4,096	16,947
Khandya hobli "	13	62,878	4,691	18,534
Kalasa "	13	1,05,790	10,479	34,536
Megunda "	22	51,839	9,192	39,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,61,425</b>	<b>28,458</b>	<b>1,09,284</b>
Chikmagalur Taluk will then have	200	2,11,734	70,263	2,01,533
Tarikere Taluk will then have	218	2,59,995	66,582	1,24,788
Mudgere do	125	1,72,554	32,874	1,14,488
Koppa do	83	1,69,760	25,504	1,09,507

\* Not printed.



## PART III.

## Departmental Notes.

42. The results of the inspection, and enquiries held in the course of the tour are embodied in the following notes. Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments concerned are requested to take necessary action in respect of the several orders and suggestions herein made.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## TALUK OFFICE, KUNIGAL.

43. *Village Improvement Works.*—It was stated that the allotment for Village Improvement works for the current year had not yet been intimated. The Deputy Commissioner will be requested to do this at once. During the year 1917-18, a contribution of Rs. 1,219-3-0 was collected from the villagers and this amount is shown to have been spent on works like drainage, repairs to gokattes, school buildings, etc. During the first half of this official year, a sum of Rs. 749-5-6 was collected and spent on drainage and school building works. The Amildar does not appear to have inspected any of the works since he took charge.

Seventy-seven Committees have contributed to the Village Common Fund which amounts to Rs. 4,369-1-5. The money is deposited in the Treasury and pass-books are made out in the names of the Chairmen of the Committees. This large amount is practically lying idle, and the Amildar has taken no steps to persuade the Committees to utilise it on works of common utility. The Deputy Commissioner will issue suitable orders in the matter.

44. *Tank Works.*—The supervision of Maramat Works is very defective. Measurement books are not kept properly and bills are not promptly prepared for completed works. There are six incomplete works and one new work has been sanctioned during the year, at the estimated cost of Rs. 2,000. This work has not been started yet.

45. *Land Revenue Collection.*—The total arrears on 1st July 1918 stood at Rs. 17,408-6-11. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,781-5-5 has since been collected and the net arrears amount to Rs. 14,624-1-6.

It is, however, to be noted that a large amount (Rs. 3,516-6-3) is outstanding from the Kunigal Stud Farm. This requires a book adjustment and there is no reason why it should not be effected at once. The Deputy Commissioner will take needful action in the matter early.

46. *Rural Water-supply.*—Out of the 15 works undertaken in 1917-18, only 4 were completed during the year, and the rest were under progress on the 1st July 1918.

A sum of over Rs. 6,000 was allotted for 1917-18 and only half of it was spent. All the incomplete works were sanctioned in 1916-17. The progress is unsatisfactory.

47. *Influenza Account.*—A sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned and the Amildar has spent only Rs. 167. The balance should be credited to the Treasury and the accounts closed.

48. *Food-supply.*—A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned as an advance to this taluk for operations connected with food-supply. The whole of this amount had been drawn and nearly Rs. 11,000 had been spent. It was explained that the advance was not intended to be drawn in a lump sum but in instalments as required.

Advances had been given to the shekdars and patels for the purchase of food grains. Nearly Rs. 1,000 head to be accounted for by them. The Amildar was directed to get the accounts or cash from them in five dady and to adjust the accounts before end of February. A report of this having been done should be submitted to Government.

#### TALUK OFFICE, CHANNARAYAPATNA.

49. *Land Revenue collections.*—The Revenue demand for the year 1917-18, including old arrears, was Rs. 2,54,992-8-6 and the total arrears on 30th June 1918, Rs. 18,106-13-3. Of this, Rs. 7,536-12-1 refers to the year 1917-18, and the remainder relates to previous years. Large sums are covered by remission lists, in respect of which no action appears to have been taken. The collection work in this taluk is unsatisfactory.

50. *Large Landed Estates.*—A large number of applications for large landed estates have been pending since 1913 and flimsy explanations were offered for the delay. The Sub-Division Officer should be asked to hold himself personally responsible for the early disposal of these applications and take steps, after personal inspection in each case, to verify the *bona fides* of the applicants and submit recommendations without delay.

51. *Darkhasts.*—The sub-joined statement shows that the disposal of Darkhasts is badly neglected.

#### Darkhasts Pending.

Kind	Total number pending on 1st January 1919	Years to which the darkhasts relate													
		1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
For gomal or other reserved lands	52	1		2	...	...	1	1	2	8	2	10	12	18	6
For Kharab	22	1		1	1	1	1	..	1		3	1	2	9	1
For assessed waste	53	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	1		6	11	19	10	
For building sites.	139		..	..	..	1	3	3	1	22	16	29	51	13	
For use of water	16	2		1	1	..	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	4	..

Some darkhast applications are 12 years old. All the old cases up to 1911 at least, must be disposed of in less than three months and a report submitted.

52. *Land Improvement Loans.*—There are 9 applications shown as pending. The amount involved is Rs. 3,600. Some of the loan applications are said to have been referred to the shekdars for report. This is a wrong procedure and should, as far as possible, be avoided. Loan applications should be received by the Amildar and personally inquired into by himself. The procedure followed does not help to encourage such applications.

53. The Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer do not appear to have inspected the village works at any time. The registers relating to them have not been checked.

The "C" Register does not enable one to see at a glance how many works were sanctioned and carried out. The register does not show the amount actually paid to the contractor for works carried out. The progress is very unsatisfactory. Village Improvement statistics require very careful scrutiny, particularly those relating to Committees doing real work and to progress under works. It is necessary that the Sub-Division Officer should inspect at least 50 per cent of the Village Committees and works during the year. A circular order should be issued accordingly.

The items entered in the Register of Village Common Fund do not relate only to what is collected for general purposes but include also contributions paid in respect of specified works. All the items are of 1917, showing that not much progress has been made since then. The amounts are all in the Savings Bank.

Under Village Improvement works, temples, schools, etc., have all been clubbed together. This is not right. Works for which Government did not pay a contribution should be separated from the list of Village Improvement works carried out with Government contribution.

54. *Maramat Works*.—Out of an allotment of Rs. 20,000 for tank works, about Rs. 11,000 has been spent. From the registers maintained, it is not possible to know, at a glance, the allotment for the year, the works in progress, the dates of sanction, the payments up-to-date and the balance of allotment to be worked out before the end of the year. It is necessary to prescribe a single simple register giving all the necessary information. No separate register is kept of tanks in respect of which contribution has been paid. In consequence, the special attention due to such cases is not being paid.

55. *Food-supply*.—The Amildar had 55 pallas of ragi in stock. This was said to be only a portion of Rs. 2,000 worth of grain ordered by the Deputy Commissioner to be kept in reserve against an emergency. The accounts should be adjusted without delay.

56. *General*.—The recent order about improvement of travellers' bungalows has not been given effect to.

#### TALUK OFFICE, HASSAN.

57. *Land Revenue collections*.—The arrears of revenue on the 1st July 1918 amounted to Rs. 25,813, of which about Rs. 10,000 related to previous years. Remission statements for Rs. 7,500 have been prepared and submitted. It is observed that in some cases no coercive process has been taken for the recovery of arrears.

58. *Loans*.—Out of 29 applications for disposal in 1917-18, only 15 were disposed of during the year, and the remaining 14 are still pending. They should be attended to without delay. The allotment for the year was Rs. 500 for Takavi advances. If more money is required, the Amildar should apply to the Deputy Commissioner at once.

59. *Record-sorting*.—One temporary clerk has been sanctioned for work connected with the sorting of records. It was represented that an additional hand was necessary to clear off the heavy arrears within a reasonable time. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to take action accordingly.

60. *Miscellaneous*.—The preparation and submission of travelling allowance bills is largely in arrears. In regard to the travelling allowance bills of the Amildar himself, only two months' bills have yet to be passed. But establishment travelling allowance bills are in arrears since May 1917. Altogether, 20 months' bills have yet to be paid to the staff. The Amildar has been directed to personally look into this matter and see that the necessary bills are sent up, in less than a month.

The entries in the Permanent Advance Register show that some items are pending adjustment for years. The Amildar will close all old accounts and bring the register up-to-date.

61. *Food-supply*.—Printed forms of the prescribed returns and accounts have not been yet supplied to this district.

The amount allotted to this taluk is Rs. 11,000, of which only Rs. 7,000 has been drawn.

This taluk has supplied ragi to Manjarabad, Arsikere and Channarayapatna Taluks. Altogether, 5,800 pallas have been received and distributed. The Taluk Depot acts also as a District Reserve Depot. No special hand has been sanctioned for the Depot. The Amildar and the Taluk Sheristedar look after the work. The District Economic Superintendent exercises general supervision. The daily and weekly returns are regularly sent to the Food Controller. On the whole, the accounts appear to have been kept in order.

#### TALUK OFFICE, ARSIKERE.

62. *Darkhasts*.—The pendency of darkhasts is very heavy; as many as 490 were pending at the close of the year 1917-18, as detailed below:—

Assessed lands	...	... 222
Kharab "	...	... 25
Gomal "	..	... 184
Date reserves	...	... 59

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Total .. 490

Many of these are pending for over fifteen years. Every effort should be made to dispose of the darkhasts as early as possible.

63. *Land Revenue Collections*.—The demand for 1917-18 including arrears was for Rs. 2,22,350 and the arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 48,100. The arrears are large and it is necessary that immediate steps should be taken to reduce them.

64. *Maramat Works*.—The number of tanks proposed to be restored in 1917-18 was 13, of which 11 works remained incomplete at the close of the year. The progress is unsatisfactory.

## SUB-DIVISION OFFICE, SAKLESPUR.

65. This is a light Sub-Division. There are, however, as many as 290 papers pending. Huzur Jamabandi has not yet been commenced. It is reported that influenza is largely responsible for the delay, as accounts could not be got ready. It is necessary that jamabandi should be completed without further delay.

66. The Disposal Number System has been introduced here. A separate current register is maintained for each taluk. This is wrong. One current register for subordinate officers and another for higher officers must suffice.

One regular suit is pending for more than 2 years. This is unsatisfactory. Adjournment should not be given as a matter of course, at the lawyer's desire.

Another suit was filed more than 1½ year ago (29-9-1917). The stamps affixed to papers in this file have not been punched and cancelled by the officer. This is a grave irregularity. This suit must be disposed of soon. Judicial work is very light here and yet cases are shown as pending for long periods.

67. The petition register was examined. It is extremely difficult to trace the pending petitions from the register. Undisposed of petitions of previous years must be brought on the current year's registers and the new ones entered thereafter. The purport of the petitions is not also entered. In one case, a report was called for 6 months ago and there is nothing to show that it was either received or that any reminder was issued.

## TALUK OFFICE, SAKLESPUR.

68. *General.*—The Taluk Office building is very old, having been built in 1870, and requires urgent repairs. The office has very little furniture. The Deputy Commissioner says that furniture has been recently ordered and that it would be supplied soon.

69. *Correspondence and records.*—There are heavy arrears in record-sorting. One extra hand is reported to be necessary for this work. A hand should be applied for immediately.

Arrears under general correspondence are very heavy. As many as 2,118 papers were pending on the 1st January 1919. This is very unsatisfactory. The Amildar has been directed to clear the arrears in 3 months and make a special report to the Deputy Commissioner.

70. *Collection of revenue.*—Collection of revenue is also very slack. The amount of arrears on 1st July 1918 was Rs. 1,01,891, the largest for any single taluk in the State. About Rs. 25,000 out of it has since been collected and the arrears on 1st January 1919 were Rs. 76,971-13-0.

71. *Darkhasts.*—One hundred and eighty-five gomal darkhasts were pending on 1st January 1919, of which 76 are pending for over 12 years. If final orders are required from higher officers or any information is required from other departmental officers, the Amildar should write

demi-officially to each of them and get the petitions disposed of. The matter requires the personal attention of the Amildar and the Sub-Division Officer. Six applications for large landed estates are pending, of which five are reported to have been referred to Shekdars. Such applications should not be referred to Shekdars in the first instance. They should be personally enquired into by the Amildars themselves. The Amildar has been directed to get back the papers from the Shekdars, see the lands applied for, make enquiries, take the necessary statements or *mutchalikas* and get the cases disposed of without delay.

In the matter of takavi loan applications, the pendency is heavy. Twenty-four applications for loans aggregating Rs. 9,700 were pending, 12 of which were more than 2 years old.

72. \*

There is a sum of Rs. 475 unutilised out of the advance sanctioned for food supply. This should be credited to the Treasury and not kept out of the Treasury accounts in separate custody.

#### SUB-TALUK OFFICE, ALUR.

73. Over 300 papers were pending on 1st January 1919, 18 of which were more than two years old. The pending papers should be disposed of early.

The arrears of land revenue in this Sub-Taluk are very heavy, being nearly 25 per cent of the annual demand. Some items are outstanding since 1896-97. They should be cleared without delay.

Nineteen darkhasts were pending, one of which related to 1907-08. The Deputy Amildar has light work and should exert himself and dispose of all the darkhasts before the next cultivation season after personal inspection in each case.

#### DISTRICT OFFICE, HASSAN.

74. *Treasury Records.*—The Treasury records are kept in a separate building from the Treasury itself. The old records, forms and Treasury registers are indiscriminately heaped up without any attempt at sorting, and are full of dust. The Treasury Officer should take immediate steps to have the whole records sorted and arranged in good order.

75. *Accommodation.*—Witness' sheds in the District Office compound are being utilized for the District Board office and the District Economic Committee's office, involving much inconvenience to the public. Steps should be taken to provide additional accommodation for the new offices, so as not to inconvenience the public.

76. *Correspondence registers.*—Separate current registers are kept in this office for each sub-division and the taluks comprising it. This involves an undue multiplication of registers and unnecessary increase of clerical work. The N. Dis. method of disposal is being

too liberally used even in English correspondence; and, in some cases, papers are registered N. Dis. even though some drafts are left behind in the District Office. Greater care in the working of the Disposal System is necessary. The practice at present appears to be to treat the subordinate currents practically wholesale as an N. Dis. current. C. 19 of 18-19 of Hassan Division was shown as pending in the register though it had been disposed of. The disposing clerk did not, obviously, understand when exactly to treat a paper as disposed of. Separate action should be taken to simplify the Disposal Number System and to ensure its uniform working in the districts (*vide* paragraph 173).

77. *Revenue Appeals*.—There were 72 appeals pending in the District Office, some of them from 1910-11. In a case in which a Patel had been suspended, the records were called for over 18 months ago, but no further action has been taken. In many cases in which records were called for in September 1917 and even previously, no further action has been taken; and the first reminder was issued on the 18th January 1919, evidently in view of the forth-coming inspection. All this shows the necessity for the Deputy Commissioner's checking the registers regularly and for instituting a better system of dealing with appeal cases in Revenue offices. In some of the pending cases, stamps were found not to have been punched. It was explained that these were cases of papers presented in subordinate offices. The Deputy Commissioner should forthwith issue a circular inviting the attention of all his subordinate officers to the standing orders requiring punching of stamps in all cases, the moment a stamped paper is presented in an office. In Appeal No. 2 of 1918-19, the records had been received so long ago as 21st November 1918; but the file had not yet been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner for orders as to posting. \* \*

78. *Petition Registers*.—There is a separate register maintained for the petitions from each taluk. This involves unnecessary labour. The registering of too many petitions in the District Office shows indiscriminate receipt of petitions. Petitions falling within the jurisdiction of subordinate officers should be returned to the party for presentation to the proper authority.

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79. *Pendency of papers*.—In the Revenue Department alone, there were over 4,000 papers pending on the 1st July 1918. This is not creditable to the District Office.

80. *Advances, travelling allowance bills, etc.*—Some of the advances have been outstanding from 1914 and 1915. They must be adjusted early.

More than 30 travelling allowances bills were ascertained to be pending countersignature in the District Office. Bills received during the last two months had not yet been entered in the register maintained for the purpose.

81. *Rural Water Supply*.—Works estimated to cost Rs. 31,000 have been sanctioned as against a sum of Rs. 60,000 available under this head. Estimates have yet to

be got ready and sanctioned for the balance of Rs. 29,000. Greater energy in this respect is necessary.

82. *P. K. Subbaiya's case No. 302 of 1917-18.*—On the death of the petitioner's father in 1901, certain jewels belonging to him were kept in the Hassan Taluk Treasury for safe custody under orders of the Civil Court during the petitioner's minority. The petitioner has now attained majority and claims the return of the property. Though the Amildar reports that the property is in the treasury and though the treasury registers corroborate the petitioner's statements, no orders have been passed by the Deputy Commissioner since September 1918 as the original records are not forthcoming. The Deputy Commissioner will look into this matter and report final disposal to Government through the Revenue Commissioner.

83. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.*—The arrears outstanding in the district are heavy, amounting to over three lakhs. One outstanding item relates to 1876-77 and some others to 1877-78 and 1878-79. This district has not only the largest but the oldest arrears. It was stated that remission lists for over Rs. 15,000 were due from taluks. It is probable that even a larger sum may have to be written off if recovery is delayed. The Deputy Commissioner should personally look into the matter and get the accounts cleared of old outstandings before the end of the year.

#### TALUK OFFICE, BELUR.

84. *Miscellaneous.*—The approach to the room where cash transactions take place is very inconvenient to the public.

Two of the Muñshis sanctioned for the taluk under the re-organization order have not yet joined.

Over 800 papers were pending on 1st January 1919. Their disposal should be expedited.

85. *Collection of Revenue.*—Rupees 3,000, out of the arrears of Rs. 37,900 outstanding, relate to lands belonging to Belur temple. The delay was explained to be due to the cumbrous procedure involved in adjusting muzrai payments. The procedure requires to be examined with a view to simplification.

86. *Food-supply*—There was a complaint of insufficient supply of foodstuffs at the last Belur *Santhe*. The stock available at the Taluk Depot came in handy and was sold on that date. There were also complaints that food stuffs were being sold at rates higher than were notified. The local officers were instructed to deal promptly with all such complaints and to keep an adequate reserve stock in the depot for meeting emergencies.

87. *Inspection by Sub-Division Officer.*—Notes of inspection by the Sub-Division Officer have not yet been received in the Taluk Office. The Sub-Division Officer was instructed to send copy of notes immediately and to get all defects noticed in the inspection rectified.

#### DISTRICT OFFICE, CHIKMAGALUR.

88. The District Police Office requires whitewashing and repairs. The District Sanitary Office has got very bad



flooring and requires repairs. The District Excise Office, District Sanitary Office, and District Economic Superintendent's Office have no sign boards. In the record-room, daftar clothes are dirty and require renewal.

89. *Correspondence.*—The disposals are not marked correctly as soon as the disposing communications are issued, e.g. D2 Dis. 237 of 1918-19 was given that number only on the day previous to the inspection, though the communication closing the correspondence had issued two months previously with a C number. A large number of higher currents (460) is pending disposal. Nearly 3,208 currents under all heads were pending on the date of inspection. There was no date stamp of receipt in this office.

\* \* \* \* \*. Over three papers of 1906, one of 1907, three of 1909, one of 1910, two of 1911, two of 1912 and several of 1913-14, etc., among the higher currents, are pending.

90. *Record-sorting.*—Over 240 daftars of the English Department have still to be sorted. A temporary hand had been employed on this work for one year and was discontinued from 1st July 1918. He sorted only 60 daftars in one year. It is necessary to bring the sorting work to completion early.

91. *Collection of Land Revenue.*—The Land Revenue arrears in the district are heavy, being Rs. 1,57,000. They include items dating as far back as 1895 and 1896. Nearly rupees one lakh and twenty-six thousand of this relates to 1917-18. It was explained that this was due to the tightness in the coffee market last year, and the necessity for grant of time to coffee planters for paying their revenue. The District Office did not have a list of coffee plantations in the district, showing the ownership, area, assessment and the arrears outstanding against each. The Deputy Commissioner has been requested to prepare immediately a detailed statement of arrears in respect of each coffee estate in the district, showing the co-ercive steps taken to collect them and submit it within two weeks. The planters are getting good prices for their produce now and no time should be lost in recovering the outstanding arrears.

92. *Appeals.*—Six appeals of last year are still pending. None of the appeals of the current year has been disposed of.

93. *Malnad Improvement.*—The meetings of the District Committee are now held once in two months. The expenditure up-to-date during the year is about Rs. 18,000 on works and Rs. 9,000 on establishment. No special registers have been prescribed for works and expenditure in respect of the scheme. The special officer has been maintaining the usual Public Works C. Registers for works and he is accounting for the rest of the expenditure on detailed contingent bills. Payments on works are made mostly on the original measurements of the Overseers, the Malnad Improvement Officer checking only 10 per cent of the number of bills. This defect in procedure requires remedy. A classified abstract of allotments and expenditure is not being maintained. A comprehensive set of simple registers under the Malnad Improvement Scheme has to be prescribed and check measurement insisted upon in every case before the final bill is passed.

94. *Food-supply.*—The District Office is unable to furnish correct information as to advances drawn in this connection and the manner in which the taluks utilised the advances, what stock was commandeered in the district and what has happened with the commandeered stock. From some taluks, accounts had been received, but they had not been carefully scrutinised and no consolidated statement had been prepared.

The Deputy Commissioner has been instructed to keep a stock of rice and ragi as a reserve under his control, out of the advance of Rs. 25,000 placed at his disposal and to take vigorous steps to enforce Government Orders. Eight prosecutions under the Food-Supply notifications were said to have been ordered by the Deputy Commissioner till the date of inspection, but not one had been disposed of. Five more cases were pending Deputy Commissioner's orders as regards sanction to prosecute.

#### TALUK OFFICE, CHIKMAGALUR.

96. The taluk officials have not yet been supplied with furniture, though the question has been pending for a long time. Remission statements for Rs. 108 and 263 said to have been submitted to the District Office on 3rd January 1904 and 3rd March 1908 are not forthcoming. Immediate steps should be taken to submit duplicates and get the amounts written off without further delay.

97. Seventy-two and three-fourths pallas of ragi were commandeered by the Amildar at Rs. 50 per cart-load and were sold through the Vice-President of the Municipality at Rs. 55 per cart-load, Government making a profit out of the transaction. It was not the intention of Government to make any such profit. The prices fixed for sale were only the maximum ones and should not have been adopted as a matter of course.

#### TALUK OFFICE, MUDGERE.

98. The Deputy Commissioner inspected this office in March 1918, but the inspection notes had not been received in the Taluk Office yet.                   \*                   \*

Petitions\* are treated as disposed of\* as soon as they are

sent for report. The petition register does not therefore disclose how many are still pending. No petition should be shown as disposed of while its subject matter is still pending orders. The Amildar has a register of petitions in addition to the prescribed one. This is an unauthorised register, which should be discontinued.

99. *Loans.*—About 50 applications for loans aggregating Rs. 33,000 are still pending. Twenty-six of them have been pending for over 2 years. The Amildar explained that, as only an allotment of Rs. 2,000 was made for his taluk annually, he could not dispose of all the pending applications. This is wrong. A large portion of the amounts allotted for loans in the State lapses every year. The Amildar should apply for additional allotments, if necessary, and dispose of all pending cases, immediately, paying personal attention to the matter.

100. *Darkhasts.*—A very large number (414) of darkhasts are pending disposal in this Taluk Office. About 200 of them are pending for two years and more. The Amildar should immediately take steps to dispose of all the pending darkhasts before the end of the current year.

101. *Village Improvement Works.*—A grant of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned under this head last year but no expenditure was incurred under it. In respect of Biderhalli Village Elementary School building, a bill for Rs. 600 and odd was found to have been submitted to the Inspector-General of Education through the Deputy Commissioner with report No. 214, dated 27th January 1918, but no cheque had been received for payment. The matter requires the immediate attention of the Inspector-General of Education.

102. *Village wells.*—An allotment of Rs. 4,000 has been sanctioned for the current year, but there has been no progress yet. Only 2 works are on hand and both of them are over three years old.

103. *Minor Tank Restoration.*—An estimate for about Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned for the restoration of Abachur tank in 1915, but the work has now been closed after an expenditure of only Rs. 745. It was explained that no turfing was done as it was found unnecessary and that stone rivetment to the weir was also found unnecessary as the weir was a natural one. The Sub-Division Officer will inspect the work and verify this explanation.

Sanctioned estimates are not entered in the register as soon as they are received sanctioned. There is no single register or list showing the allotments, the works in progress, the total of sanctioned estimates and the progress up-to-date. One such should be prescribed. A scrutiny of the Tank Inspector's measurement book disclosed that in some cases the measurements were not checked by the Amildar.

104. *Travelling Allowance Bills Register.*—The last establishment travelling allowance bill passed is that for April 1918. The travelling allowance bill for May was submitted six months late, *i.e.*, in November 1918. Those for June, July and August were also submitted in the same month.

105. The quarters of the taluk officials are not in good condition and require to be improved. Prompt steps should be taken also to provide quarters for the additional

hands recently sanctioned and for the Tank and Sanitary Inspectors.

TALUK OFFICE, KOPPA.

106. The building requires whitewashing. The office was inspected by the Sub-Division Officer last March, but the inspection notes have not been received in the Taluk Office. The revenue work in the taluk is fair. An expenditure of Rs. 220 in excess of the grant sanctioned for influenza operations has been incurred and is awaiting adjustment. The food-situation was reported to be fairly easy in this taluk. A sum of Rs. 843 is kept on hand as advance for food supply operations. The amount should be credited to the treasury and drawn as need arises.

107. *Officials' Quarters, Balgudi.*—A Public Works contractor has been given one of the houses intended for the Public Works officials. This should not be permitted. The quarters for the Taluk Office officials have not been repaired for the last three years. The Deputy Commissioner should take immediate steps to provide funds for necessary repairs and whitewashing and to see that annual repairs are promptly done in future. The drainage of the locality is very bad and the surroundings and backyards are filthy and overgrown with noxious weeds. These defects should be rectified at once.

SUB-TALUK OFFICE, NARASIMHARAJAPURA.

108. The number of pending papers is large (420) for a sub-taluk. The arrears of revenue outstanding are heavy as compared with Koppa Taluk. Seven applications for loans, aggregating Rs. 2,500 were pending, five of them for nearly two years. The progress under taluk works is also unsatisfactory. Out of the 15 works in progress in 1917-18, only 3 were completed and 12 still remain incomplete.

The Deputy Amildar, who is an acting incumbent, should exert himself to clear all arrears and show better progress before the end of the current official year.

TALUK OFFICE, TARIKERE.

109. The temporary record-sorting clerk in this Taluk Office is a permanent *nala manegar* on Rs. 8. He knows very little of record-sorting work. Such appointments frustrate the object of Government in sanctioning special establishments. He should be transferred forthwith and a permanent gumasta posted so that the work may be finished soon.

110. *Influenza Accounts.*—The accounts disclosed the purchase of large quantities of brandy and country liquor. The Amildar did not camp out for a sufficiently large number of days during the epidemic, though in his final report he has taken credit for having personally inspected several localities.

111. *Minor Tank Restoration.*—A scrutiny of the measurement books of the Tank Inspector showed that the Amildar had not done check measuring work in most cases. Though he has been in charge of the taluk for one year, the Amildar has inspected only one tank work in progress.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## DISTRICT HOSPITAL, HASSAN.

112. Besides the District Medical Officer, there were three Sub-Assistant Surgeons on duty. They were detailed for duty as follows:—

- One for the Out-patients.
- One for the Dressing Room, and
- One for the In-patients' wards.

The work here does not require so many assistants. The Senior Surgeon is requested to propose suitable re-adjustments.

The in-patients' ward contains 12 beds, and the average attendance is nine. The daily attendance of out-patients was 75 to 80. There is no separate entrance for female out-patients to come to the prescribing and dressing rooms. The dressing room is badly kept. The District Medical Officer stated that he had written to the Executive Engineer for repairs to the building on the 19th October 1917 and again on the 16th December 1917, but that his requisitions had not been responded to. Greater promptness on the part of the Public Works Department in respect of repairs to buildings is necessary. The Chief Engineer should issue strict instructions in the matter.

113. The bedding, linen and cots in this hospital are in a wretched condition. The cots had lost their springs and old wooden planks were being used instead. The District Medical Officer stated that things could not be kept tidier owing to increased cost of equipment, and explained that the current year's indent had been submitted but sanction had not been received. Heads of institutions should take greater interest in keeping their institutions neat and tidy and well-equipped.

The District Medical Officer was told to indent immediately for all the new equipment that was required to put the hospital into a state of thorough usefulness and to get the building overhauled. The establishment for wards was represented to be inadequate and two more ward coolies were asked for. The Senior Surgeon should scrutinize the requirements of all such institutions and staff them adequately, after obtaining Government sanction. The District Hospital in Hassan is not at all creditable to the Medical Department.

REDFERN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN  
AND CHILDREN.

114. This was started over 12 years ago and is in charge of an European Lady Doctor, assisted by five Indian nurses trained in the local Mission Orphanage. There are 18 beds for in-patients in the hospital. A unique feature of this hospital is a *creche* consisting of 12 babies either forsaken by their mothers or given over to the Mission. The out-patients' average attendance in this hospital is over a thousand a month. Last year, owing to Influenza, the total number reached 22,000. The institution is receiving a grant of Rs. 200 from the Municipality and Rs. 200 from the District Board per annum. It richly deserves a Government grant. The Hospital is

most up-to-date and efficiently managed, and should be an object lesson to the Medical Department.

#### FEMALE DISPENSARY, HASSAN.

115. A Lady Apothecary is in charge, assisted by a midwife and a male compounder. A female compounder should be posted, if possible, to all such dispensaries. The average daily attendance is 65. Accommodation is insufficient and patients have to be dressed in the verandah. The midwife attended to 160 labour cases last year. There is an in-patient ward attached to the dispensary but it is in a wretched condition. There are only about 5 or 6 in-patients in the year and there is no ward cooly. The building requires also a compound wall. The annual repairs have not been attended to.

#### LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY, MUDGERE.

116. The building in which the dispensary is situated is not at all suited for the purpose. It is not protected by verandahs from the sun and the rain, and the accommodation for in-patients is insufficient and defective. The daily average attendance of in-patients is 8 to 10 and of out-patients 30 to 40. The prescribing room is also small. The prevalent diseases were reported to be malaria and hook-worm. Proposals to improve the building, which was the old Taluk Office, should be submitted at an early date.

#### DISTRICT HOSPITAL, CHIKMAGALUR.

117. Besides the District Medical Officer, there are in this hospital one Assistant Surgeon and four Sub-Assistant Surgeons. This includes the District reserve. At present, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are distributed as follows:— one for the in-patients' ward, another for the out-patients' section, the third for office work and the fourth as reserve for miscellaneous work. It is wasteful to employ a Sub-Assistant Surgeon as a clerk. He should be transferred at once to his legitimate duties to another institution where there is no Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

The male and female patients have to come by the same door for prescribing and dressing.

There are 32 beds in this hospital for in-patients. The daily average of in-patients is 17. The District Medical Officer said that the menial staff for the wards was insufficient and that the pay of the hospital clerk, Rs. 15, was very low. The Medical Officer also brought to notice that the balance of budget grant available for the rest of the year was insufficient, being only about Rs. 800 out of a total of Rs. 3,750. The extra expenditure already incurred was said to be due to influenza and to increased prices of articles of diet. The Senior Surgeon is requested to take necessary steps to provide additional funds for the current requirements of the hospital.

#### FEMALE DISPENSARY, CHIKMAGALUR.

118. The daily average number of out-patients in this dispensary is about 55. A compounder and a midwife are

attached to the hospital. The springs of the cots require renewal. The building is a decent one but the main portion, both up-stairs and downstairs, has been appropriated for the residence of the lady apothecary, with the result that the convenience of patients, both in-patients and out-patients, has been grievously sacrificed. At least two rooms of the main block (downstairs) should be made available immediately for prescribing and examination purposes and the in-patients' ward better fitted up. The building has a good compound and may be extended if additional accommodation for the lady apothecary is necessary. In any case, the downstairs of the main block should immediately be restored for hospital use.

Steps should be taken to provide a female compounder for the dispensary.

#### MALNAD IMPROVEMENT DISPENSARY, BALEHONNUR.

119. This is a new institution and seems well equipped. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon is keen about his work and the institution is growing in popularity. An in-patient department may be opened in all such institutions in the Malnad.

#### FOREST DEPARTMENT.

##### DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, HASSAN.

120. There are 61 square miles of Ghat Forest in this district. These are not being worked nor have any working plans been prepared. The reason alleged was that they were inaccessible. This excuse should not be allowed to delay proper investigation.

The current lease in respect of tangadi bark expires in June 1919. The concessions granted to the present contractor on account of trade restrictions involve a loss of nearly half the revenue. Early steps should be taken to notify widely the sale of the fresh lease from 1st July 1919, after removing the restrictions in respect of tangadi bark under the Defence of India Rules.

A large sum of Rs. 1,286 is outstanding as advances to Rangers for long periods. This should be cleared early. Over Rs. 6,000 are outstanding against the Revenue Department in respect of bamboos and timber supplied for plague-infected areas. The amounts have not been adjusted for several years. The matter requires immediate attention.

##### DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, CHIKMAGALUR.

121. The sandal spike survey has not yet been conducted in this district. Advances amounting to Rs. 16,962 have been pending for long periods. They should be adjusted early.

The current lease for tangadi bark expires in June 1919. Arrangements should be made to conduct fresh sales for lease in 1919-20 in April.

There are 12 Rangers in this district of whom 5 are qualified and 7 unqualified. These last are all Foresters promoted as Rangers. There is no Reserve Executive

staff in this District. Two reserve clerks are working in the District Office.

There is no Forest map maintained in the District Office, showing forests, plantations, reserved areas in the district, and the plan of operations for the year. A tracing of the District map should be prepared and all information connected with Forest work in the district should be entered in it so as to afford an idea of the forest work of the District.

122. There are 490 square miles of State Forest in this district but working plans have been drawn up and sanctioned only for two State Forests (Lakvalli and Tyagadabagi). It is imperative that proper working plans should be got prepared and sanctioned for all the other forests without delay.

The Conservator, who was present at the inspection, urged that the district should be bifurcated into two forest districts, the headquarters of the new district being at Tarikere. This does not appear to be necessary, as the forest revenue of the district is only ten lakhs and it was therefore suggested, instead, that a Sub-Division may be opened at Tarikere. But the Conservator considers that the system of Sub-Divisions, is of no use, as Sub-Division officers are rarely able to exercise initiative in forest matters. This view is not free, altogether, from doubt. It is, however, clear that the Kadur District is thick with valuable forest area and more careful working requires greater supervision and more staff. The Conservator may submit proposals for the preparation of working plans in the first instance.

123. *General.*—Everywhere in the Kadur District, the raiyats complained against the subordinates of the Forest Department and prayed that the entire management of District Forests should vest in Revenue Officers.

The current operations in Hebbegiri State Forest and the teak plantations near Balehonnur, Hebbe and Lakvalli were also inspected.

The facilities for transport require to be improved. The speedy completion of the Thadasa-Hebbe Tramway will doubtless give a strong impetus to the exploitation work, but more rolling stock is urgently wanted for the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway. Steps should be taken early. The Jagger Valley Forests give considerable scope for development of Forest Revenue.

## MUNICIPAL.

### KUNIGAL.

124. The town has been evacuated owing to prevalence of plague. But neither disinfection nor inoculation is being systematically done. The Amildar was instructed to get all the houses in infected localities completely disinfected and whitewashed from the plague allotment of the district.

The arrears of Municipal Revenue are heavy.



## HASSAN.

125. The Municipal Council is serve grain depot. The depot had, on tion, a stock of 13 pallas of rice and 8 pallas of ragi. It was ascertained that the depot had been of considerable benefit to the local people.

The house-tax register has not been revised for over ten years. It was stated that the work had been taken in hand recently and three-fourths of it had been completed.

The pit system in respect of conservancy was found to prevail in this town. This should be gradually abolished and scavenging for private houses provided, the scavenging staff being strengthened to the necessary extent.

There is an allotment of Rs. 7,000 in the Municipal budget of Hassan of the current year for original and civil works. The Municipal authorities have no idea yet as to the works for which it should be utilised though nearly 7 months of the year have elapsed. Large lapses under municipal works are inevitable under the present system. It is bad policy to allot funds in Local Fund and Municipal budgets for works before estimates are got ready.

The Water-supply scheme requires careful investigation by practical Engineers. A healthy town like Hassan is greatly handicapped by the system of Water-supply, which is practically a soaking drainage and sewage from the higher to the lower levels. The tanks of the town are in a filthy condition, and the drains are worse. The Municipality should take early steps to improve the sanitation of the town.

## ARSIKERE.

126. This is a fairly important town and may be expected to grow steadily. It is desirable to appoint a non-official Vice-President for this Municipality. The Deputy Commissioner may take action immediately.

## CHIKMAGALUR.

127. *Revenue.*—The revenue of this Municipality is Rs. 33,622. The house tax has not been revised for several years. The President said that the general revision had been taken up two years back but not yet completed. The income from tax on animals and vehicles is only Rs. 150. The registers for house tax and the tax on vehicles and animals were not available for inspection. It was stated that the original tax registers had been sent out to bill-collectors for collection. This is irregular and will give scope for irregularities. The chief sources of revenue in this Municipality are Octroi, Markets, and House tax. The resources of the Municipality admit of considerable expansion and the balance on hand is also a substantial sum.

The last audit by the Comptroller was conducted in June 1918 but notes of audit had not yet been sent to the Municipal Office. The Comptroller should see that audit notes are sent without delay to the local bodies concerned and action taken promptly.

128. *Public works.*—The cost of the proposed original works amounts to Rs. 10,750 according to the budget grant. Rupees 7,000 out of this is said to be ear-marked for drains. Though Government passed orders sanctioning the estimates for drains and town improvements and allotting funds for the purpose so long ago as May 1916, work has not yet been started, owing to a further correspondence between the Sanitary Engineer and the Municipality. This shows laxity in procedure. An estimate has been sanctioned, a grant has been paid by Government and funds have been provided in the budget, but still the matter is under correspondence and the work is not even commenced. The works should be started forthwith by the Municipality, on their own responsibility.

Rupees 2,000 are allotted for maintenance of roads at the rate of, roughly, Rs. 80 a mile. The allotments are not made on sanctioned estimates.

The large allotment of Rs. 10,000 under 'Civil Works' would justify the employment of a whole-time Overseer. The Municipal Council will do well to consider this matter.

129. *Water-supply.*—It was urged that the water-supply in the existing reservoir was inadequate, that the alignment of pipes was defective and that only one inch depth of water was delivered in the 4" main. There were 150 taps in the town but the establishment consisted of only two menials. It was obvious that the entire water-supply system had been allowed to be neglected and to fall into disrepair ever since the beginning. This is an instance in which the management of water works by a Municipal body has led to unsatisfactory results. The entire question of the relative advantages of Municipal and departmental management of water works requires to be examined. A new project has been got up for a new water supply system costing over two lakhs of rupees. It does not take into account the present arrangements and sources of supply. An order should issue immediately directing the Superintending Engineer to go and stay at Chikmagalur, investigate the whole question personally in detail, and submit a complete project. In submitting such a project, he should report whether anything can be done with the present system or whether it should be abandoned, what improvements, if any, are possible and required in the present system, and how best to supplement the present sources.

*General.*—The Municipality is under a non-official Chairman. The recent elections were interesting; but proposals for nomination, regarding which there were many complaints made, do not appear to be well conceived. The Government expect a good deal from this Municipality and it is hoped that with co-operation and honest effort, the present Chairman will be able to show real improvement in the Municipal administration of the town.

#### KOPPA.

130. The Municipal Council is doing fairly good work. A Town Improvement Committee has been formed here with the avowed object of improving the sanitation and amenities of the town. The people were advised to concentrate all their available energy on municipal work,

through the Municipal body itself, and a non-official Vice-President was promised in order to enable the people to take more interest in the work. The Town Extension question was promised to be favourably considered.

#### TARIKERE.

131. The arrears in this Municipality are heavy. The new non-official Vice-President, Mr. Mir Mahomed Sab, appears to be taking keen interest in his work and some improvement may be expected in course of time.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

#### GIRLS' SCHOOL, KUNIGAL.

132. This is an aided girls' school and receives a grant from His Highness the Yuvaraja and Rs. 45 from Government. The balance of cost is met by donations from the local Co-operative Society and public subscriptions. The school has been in existence for 10 years but no classes higher than the 3rd standard have been opened. The school is evidently a flourishing one but the equipment is not sufficient. There are no female teachers. Object lesson and kindergarten requisites have to be supplied. A compound wall, a verandah all round and an extra room for classes are urgently necessary. Arrangements should be made to provide drinking water to children during class hours. Suitable latrine accommodation is also a desideratum. The school has recently been ordered to be taken over by Government. It is hoped the Education Department will take up the question of its improvement in the several directions indicated above.

#### GOVERNMENT A.-V. SCHOOL, KUNIGAL.

133. The school has 12 teachers and is a fully developed English Lower Secondary School holding classes from Infant A to III Form. The Headmaster is, however, not fit to teach up to the III Form.

The school has no Drill Instructor or Drawing Master. The equipment of the school is not satisfactory. There are no maps and an indent made two months ago has not been complied with.

The building requires whitewashing. There is no arrangement for supply of drinking water to students and no latrine accommodation is provided.

#### A.-V. SCHOOL, CHANNARAYAPATNA.

134. This is a fully developed A.-V. School teaching from the Infant class up to III Form. The staff consists of nine teachers—eight of them trained. One of the teachers, has been on leave for over two months and no substitute has arrived. The first assistant was transferred over three months ago but none has been sent in his stead.

Some extensions to the building are being carried out by the Public Works Department. Work has been

going on for over 2 or 3 years but has not yet been completed. The work has not at all been well done and should not be passed by the Public Works Department. The main building requires repairs and does not appear to have been whitewashed for a long time. Great inconvenience is felt owing to the delay in completing the works by the Public Works Department. The attention of the Executive Engineer should be drawn to this matter.

Five scholarships under the backward classes scholarship scheme have been allotted to the school during the current year but these have not yet been granted.

The ordinary school hours are from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., and practical instruction in carpentry is given from 5 to 6-30 P.M. This is too long a period of work at one stretch and will certainly interfere with the physique and studies of the boys. The carpentry class is attended by 9 boys from V class and 10 boys from each of the other four classes. An effort should be made to adapt the training to the future requirements of the boys, instead of compelling the boys to take to whatever training is provided. Medical inspection of boys is not systematically carried out. The Headmaster said that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon visited the school on some mornings occasionally, but no record is kept in the school of the dates of visit or of the results of inspection.

The equipment of the school is insufficient. There is only one almirah in the school and all old records are heaped in an untidy condition. There are no English maps and no regular indents appear to have been submitted for obtaining the requirements of the school.

There is a night school attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Headmaster manages it with the assistance of two teachers. It has a grant of Rs. 11 per mensem which is spent as follows :—

Rs. 4 to each of the 2 teachers,  
Rs. 2 to the peon,  
Re. 1 for contingencies,  
the Headmaster doing honorary work.

The last inspection of the school was made in February 1918 by the District Inspector of Education, who remarked that the pupils knew next to nothing and that they were below 15 years of age, *i.e.*, such as ought to go to day schools. The attendance register disclosed that the night school was practically non-existent since September 1918 or even before that. The responsibility for having incurred expenditure while the school was not working should be fixed. The District Inspector ought to have noticed this during his visit to the A.-V. School in January 1919.

#### GOVERNMENT URDU SCHOOL, CHANNARAYAPATNA.

135. This is an undeveloped Primary School teaching up to II class with a tailoring class attached to it. Boys of the Infant B., I and II classes are taught tailoring by turns, between 1 and 3 P.M. The school is cramped for accommodation, all the boys being practically huddled in one room under most insanitary conditions.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HASSAN.

136. Classes are being held without any well-defined syllabus. This defect should be remedied. The stock of tools available does not appear sufficient. In fact, no additional supply has been sent after the starting of the school. The school suffers also from insufficiency of accommodation. The present building appears suitable and is capable of extension. It is, perhaps, worth while to acquire the building for Government and extend it.

The Technical Assistant to the Inspector-General inspected the school in February 1918. But his inspection notes have not been received in the school. The school is managed by a local committee of which the Superintendent is Secretary. The District Inspector does not appear to have any control over the institution except as a member of the committee, and the correspondence in regard to the school does not pass through him. In the result, there is undue centralisation of powers at Bangalore. This requires to be looked into.

## GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, HASSAN.

137. The staff consists of the Head Master and four graduates of whom two were absent. One, the Science Assistant, broke down last week as the result of Influenza, and the other, the Commerce teacher, was transferred two months ago. No substitute has been sent in place of either of them. The Science apparatus is not adequate. But, it is reported that apparatus worth a thousand rupees has been ordered recently. A Science hall was said to be a great desideratum and the construction of one is under contemplation. The Head Master said that it was intended to have the Science room detached from the main building. The suitability of this arrangement requires examination. The Head Master wants also a separate Sloyd class. The High School has to maintain 28 registers besides other registers recently prescribed by the Inspector-General. There is only one clerk given for all this work. Printed forms, too, have not been supplied in several classes. It is necessary to avoid unnecessary scriptory work and to give adequate clerical assistance to the High School. An additional English teacher may also be necessary for the school.

There is a hostel attached to the school where the average cost for a boy was found to be Rs. 8 per mensem. The Head Master suggested that at least scholarship holders should be compelled to reside in the hostels. The suggestion may be considered by the department.

## DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOL, HASSAN.

138. The School has a staff consisting of one Head Master, who is a B.A., L.T., and three assistants. All these assistants have only passed the Upper Secondary Examination and have undergone training. The school attendance consisted wholly of teachers under deputation, and there was only one private candidate under training. Failed candidates go back as teachers and are not kept on in the school until they qualify. This was said to be due

going on for over 2 or 3 years but has not yet been completed. The work has not at all been well done and should not be passed by the Public Works Department. The main building requires repairs and does not appear to have been whitewashed for a long time. Great inconvenience is felt owing to the delay in completing the works by the Public Works Department. The attention of the Executive Engineer should be drawn to this matter.

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There is a hostel attached to the school where the average cost for a boy was found to be Rs. 8 per mensem. The Head Master suggested that at least scholarship holders should be compelled to reside in the hostels. The suggestion may be considered by the department.

## DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOL, HASSAN.

138. The School has a staff consisting of one Head Master, who is a B.A., L.T., and three assistants. All these assistants have only passed the Upper Secondary Examination and have undergone training. The school attendance consisted wholly of teachers under deputation, and there was only one private candidate under training. Failed candidates go back as teachers and are not kept on in the school until they qualify. This was said to be due

to the fact that a large number of teachers are yet untrained and to the necessity for giving as large a number of untrained teachers as possible the advantage of normal training irrespective of their passing the qualifying examination. This does not appear to be sound policy. Failed candidates must be compelled to appear for their examinations either privately or after a further training of one year on a reduced stipend.

#### ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, HASSAN.

139. The school consists of five English classes only and contains no primary class. The Head Master is an untrained graduate. The exercise books in the school are not tidy. The standard of English in the Fifth class was not found good. It is no wonder that such candidates are found wanting when they go up to the High Schools.

Both the sections of the fourth class were clubbed together and taught by one teacher for lack of hands. The District Inspector explained that he had recommended the appointment of an additional teacher but that it had not yet been sanctioned. The matter requires early attention of the department.

#### VANI VILAS GIRLS' SCHOOL, HASSAN.

140. The school is in a flourishing condition and has a large attendance. But the accommodation is scanty and the building requires considerable improvement. The equipment is inadequate. The Secretary to the Committee explained that equipment ordered in 1917 had not yet been supplied by the Curator, Government Book Depot. The school was inspected last by the District Inspector in September 1918. Though the school has been taken over by Government recently, the building has not yet been included in the list of Government buildings and repairs are not being attended to. The latrine accommodation for the school children is not suitable. A compound wall and a tiffin room are necessary.

#### HINDUSTANI SCHOOL, HASSAN.

141. There are five Hindustani teachers, two of whom are trained, and one English teacher and one Kannada Munshi. The school is located in an ill-ventilated rented building and in several of the rooms light is insufficient. A separate building should be got constructed for the school guaranteeing rent, if necessary, for a period of ten years. Sewing is taught as a practical instruction subject in this institution.

#### AIDED GIRLS' SCHOOL, BELUR.

142 This is an undeveloped Kannada Lower Secondary School, teaching up to the Third Vernacular Class. The number on the rolls was 60 and 55 pupils were present. The school is located in a very bad rented building. It is desirable to remove it to a better building very early.



## A.-V. SCHOOL, BELUR.

143. The school is held in two different buildings, far removed from each other. It is a fully developed English Lower Secondary School. The Head Master is an untrained F.A. and there are 9 other teachers, 4 of whom are trained. The building was whitewashed over two years ago. Arrangements should be made for whitewashing the buildings once a year at least.

## A.-V. SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

144. There are 319 boys on the rolls. Children in the lower classes were found sitting on the floor. An indent for furniture was said to have been submitted last year but furniture has not been supplied. There is urgent need for extension of the building. Several big classes are held in small and stuffy rooms and in the verandahs. The back verandah of the building is more spacious than the front one and should be utilized temporarily for classes, putting up *thatti* sun-shades to keep off the sun and glare from the verandah.

## GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

145. There are 90 girls on the rolls. The attendance on the date of inspection was 78. The building is not white-washed and there is a lack of furniture, benches for children and desks for teachers. A compound wall and arrangements for drinking water for children are also necessary.

## HINDUSTANI BOYS' SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

146. A new building for the school is under contemplation. Some of the Mahomedan gentlemen of the place represented that the site selected is not suitable and urged that a site near the English Lower Secondary School should be allotted for the new building. The question about the site should be settled in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, the President, Municipal Council and the Mahomaden gentlemen of the place, before construction is started.

## GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

147. There are 100 students on the rolls and the staff consists of a Headmaster and 5 graduate teachers, only one of whom is trained. The VI Form has 33 students all of whom have been sent up for the public examination. A large number of the students come from outside Chikmagalur but only 8 of them reside in the hostel. Five others stated that they get their food by weekly rounds. The charge for a boarder in the High School Hostel was ascertained to be Rs. 12-6-0. At present there are 18 students and 5 teachers in the hostel. There is no arrangement for teaching short-hand and type writing in the High School yet, though a Commerce section has been opened. The Medical inspection of students is not being systematically done.

PANCHAMA BOARDING SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

148. There are five Kanarese and two English classes in this school, but it has only two teachers. Another teacher is said to have been appointed but has not yet arrived. The boarding house is away from the school. It is a fine two storied building. Steps should be taken to have the school and boarding house in one and the same place securing a larger building for the purpose. The boarding and other expenses for 9 boys were found to be Rs. 137, *i.e.*, over Rs. 15 a boy. This is too costly and such a system would only end in training the boys to artificial conditions. The aim should be to accustom the boys to a standard of living which they can keep up in their later life. As far as possible, the boys should be educated to be self-reliant and to put in some work daily towards their own maintenance and comfort.

VEERASAIYA STUDENTS' HOME.

149. This is a spacious building with accommodation for 70 boys. But there are only 30 boys now. Last year's expenditure was about Rs. 2,000 for an average daily attendance of 24 boys. The responsibility for the management of the hostel does not appear to be definitely fixed. The institution is one full of promise and the local officers will do well to help in the proper development of this institution. It was represented that if a Sanskrit teacher was attached to the hostel, it might attract a larger number of students.

A.-V. SCHOOL, MUDGERE.

150. This school contains only the A.-V. classes, primary classes being held separately. The headmaster is an untrained under-graduate and is assisted by 3 matriculate teachers. The building is in a filthy condition and requires whitewashing. An aided hostel is maintained in connection with this institution. A representation was made that it should be converted into a Government Hostel. The request deserves favourable consideration. There is a Hindustani A.-V. School side by side with this institution which has a strength of 70 boys, 8 of whom are in the Lower Secondary Class.

GENERAL.

151. The class rooms in many Government schools are overcrowded, the teachers taking in as many as 50 or 60 boys. The sanitary requirements of school buildings and repairs are not at all attended to. The teaching in A.-V. Schools is generally not up to the mark. The general condition of Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani schools is deplorable. The Girls' schools are neglected and require greater supervision and attention.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ROADS.

152. The road between Bangalore and Nelamangala

is not satisfactory in several places and no patch repairs appear to have been done last season over many miles of it.

The following serious defects were noticed in the condition of the Bangalore-Hassan road in the Nagaman-gala Taluk:—

(i) Near Agachahalli village in 68th mile, a long detour has to be made over very bad ground on account of a bridge not being fit for traffic. It is said that the place has been in bad repair for over one year, and eventually collapsed last year. There is no sign of any work being done.

(ii) The road near the bridge after 70th mile is badly scoured and no attempt appeared to have been made to arrest the same. If remedial measures are not taken in good time, the road may be washed away and the bridge also damaged during the next rains.

On enquiry, the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division stated—

that as regards item (i), the old causeway was washed away during the rains in November last, that an estimate for about Rs. 32,000 has been recently sanctioned by Government to construct a new bridge and that the diversion now in use will be made quite fit for traffic until the construction of the bridge is completed; and

that the scouring noticed in item (ii) would be repaired before the end of January 1919.

\*            \*            \*            \*

\*            \*            \*            \*

\*            \*            \*            \*

*Hassan to Arsikere.*—The road is in a very bad condition throughout.

*Hassan to Saklespur.*—The road is in a very bad condition throughout.

*Hassan to Belur.*—Portions of the road were bad.

*Chikmagalur to Mudgere.*—The road is very bad for motoring. The ghaut road is fairly good, but dangerous portions are neglected.

*Chikmagalur to Balehonnur and on to Koppa.*—The allotment for the road is not being fully utilised.

*Koppa to Sringeri.*—The road is very bad, but the Sub-Division Officer did some patch repairs recently.

*Koppa to Tarikere.*—The road is very bad, particularly the portion between Narasimharajapura and Tarikere. The explanation of the Executive Engineer has been called for.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HASSAN.

153. The Hassan Division has five Sub-divisions of which two are in charge of Assistant Engineers one is

under a Sub-Assistant Engineer and two under Overseers. The budget for the year is Rs. 1,30,000, out of which 30,000 rupees are allotted for the maintenance of provincial roads—139 miles.

The Channarayapatna-Hassan road has a mileage allotment of Rs. 250 but the condition of the road showed that the work done was not proportionate to the allotment. It was explained that the actual expenditure incurred on the road was only Rs. 140 per mile and that the balance of the allotment was diverted for the repair of Hassan-Manjarabad road. This last mentioned road has an allotment of Rs. 300 per mile and with the diversion of funds just referred to, nearly Rs. 400 per mile is reported to be spent on it. This arrangement is said to have been sanctioned by the Chief Engineer, but no one really supervises the actual execution of works. The general impression is that the allotments are not economically spent on portions really requiring repairs.

154. The Division office has not got a map of the Division for office reference showing the provincial and district roads and their allotments and other works on hand in the Division. Nor is a copy kept in the Division office of any statement showing progressive totals of expenditure against grants, month by month. A scrutiny of the budget allotments showed that over Rs. 70,000 could be utilised by reappropriation on other works. The reappropriation statement submitted to the Superintending Engineer is for Rs. 50,000 only and omits the allotment for Gorur bridge which will necessarily lapse during the current year owing to delay on the part of the District Board in finding funds for the same. The Executive Engineer should estimate lapses more correctly and take steps for utilising a portion of the lapsed funds for urgent works and improving bad roads in the Division.

155. The Executive Engineer had not inspected his Sub-Division offices during the current year or even during last year. \*

156. The last inspection of the Division office by the Comptroller was held in January 1918 and the period covered by the inspection was from May 1917 to December 1917. The inspection notes, together with the explanations of the officers concerned were recorded in Public Works Government Order No. 1529-1540, dated 12th July 1918. The several items referred to in that order have not yet been finally disposed of by the Executive Engineer. Mr. Scaldwell has since been transferred from the division and Mr. B. N. Aradhya has joined. He should attend without delay to the disposal of the items above referred to. He should also adhere strictly to the programme of works, inspect his Sub-Division offices frequently and endeavour to utilise a larger proportion of the grants allotted to his Division.

#### EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CHIKMAGALUR.

157. Mr. Ponnappa has been in charge of this Division since 1913 \*

An abstract list of works, allotments and progress is not being maintained in the Division. The total Public Works grant for the Division is Rs. 2,07,500. A considerable portion of the funds allotted to the Division has been allowed to lapse year after year. In 1915-16, there was a lapse of Rs. 34,000. In 1916-17, Rs. 15,000 and in 1917-18, Rs. 30,700. Nevertheless, the Executive Engineer has asked for an additional allotment of Rs. 80,000 during the current year and the Superintending Engineer has recommended Rs. 65,000 out of it.

Greater care is necessary in drawing up a forecast of the requirements of the year and in working out the programme to the fullest extent. There are five Sub-Divisions in this district one of which is in charge of a Sub-Overseer, two of Overseers and only the remaining two in charge of Gazetted officers.

158. The last audit of the division accounts by the Comptroller was made on the 12th November, 1917, and the period covered by that audit was December 1916 to October 1917. Another inspection is overdue. The Comptroller should prepare a proper programme for audit of division offices and see that the progress of audit does not fall into arrears and the action necessary on such audit is promptly and effectively taken. The Superintending Engineer inspected this office last June but a copy of his inspection notes had not been received by the Executive Engineer. The Superintending Engineer, who was present on the date of the Dewan's inspection, explained that he had submitted his notes to the Chief Engineer for orders.

It was ascertained that during the inspection, the Superintending Engineer had remarked that a large number of works had been dragging on for a number of years without being completed and that there were unduly large lapses. He had also remarked that there was no knowing what references were pending in the Division office and for how long.

Delay in the execution of works, slackness in checking accounts, delay in the preparation of bills, inadequate inspection and check-measurement of works and imperfect supervision over contractors and subordinates, failure to adhere to the budget programme and misapplication of funds, bad condition of buildings and roads throughout the district, seem to be the chief features of the Public Works Department administration of the district.

159. The records of the office disclosed that the tank inspection report due from the Executive Engineer was submitted after long delay and after repeated reminders from the Superintending Engineer. Though the Superintending Engineer had called for the explanation of the

Executive Engineer for non-submission of the report in time, the file has been closed without submission of such an explanation. \* \* \*

\* The Superintending Engineer has been requested, and has promised, to make a detailed inspection immediately and submit a copy of his report to Government for information, before the end of March 1919.

160. *Durgi Anicut Estimate, Rs. 14,000.*—The work was started several years ago but the outlay up to date is only Rs. 7,000. The payments in the current year amounted to only about a thousand rupees. The work should be expedited.

*Koppa A.-V. School building.*—The contract for this work has been given to two persons jointly, but neither of them is attending to the work. A third person acts as their agent and attends to the work, while the power of attorney for receiving payment on bills is held by a local money-lender. This cumbrous arrangement and multiplicity of authorised agents betokens a greater regard for the contractors' interests than for those of the Government or the building, nor has the Executive Engineer's solicitude for the contractor ended there. He has permitted the contractor to occupy one of the buildings at Balgudi, Koppa, meant for Government servants. Further, a large number of bills for small amounts, Rs. 90, 80, 36 have been paid in respect of this work. The work is still incomplete, though, according to the terms of the contract, it should have been completed by June 1918. As a result of delay in execution of the work, some damage has been caused to the buildings during the last rains. The responsibility for this damage should be properly allocated after careful enquiry by the Chief Engineer.

161. There is a large number of revenue buildings, school buildings and police lines, included in the budget for 1919-20. The list should be carefully scrutinised so as to include only such works as are urgent and as can be got through, after paying necessary attention to the large number of incomplete works on hand.

162. The state of Koppa-Tarikere road afforded another instance of mismanagement \* \* \*

\* The present condition of the road may be briefly summarised as follows:—

2/32—Not well consolidated. Contains also too many pits.

8/31 and 6/31—Contain bad ruts and the surface is very loose.

1/31—Not well consolidated though a roller is lying near by.

8/30, 3/30, 2/30, 7/28, and 1/26—Contain too many pits and ruts.

5/22—Is very bad.

16th mile—Loose and full of dust. No trace of repairs done last year.

15th and 16th Mile—The tram does not run along the road in these two miles. Nevertheless, the road is bad.

6/14 and 2/14—Loose surface. The metal heaps are full of dust and contain very little metal.

8/13, 10th mile, 4/9, } All these are very bad sections  
 3/9, 3/8, 1/8, 7/7, } of the road.  
 6/6, 6/7, 3/7, 5th }  
 mile, 4/4, 1/4, 5/3, }  
 2/3, 8/1, 2-1. }

163. It was found, generally, that the sections where the Tramway occupied half the road were in better condition than those where the tram had deviated from the road. Further, there are several bad bits of road between Narasimharajapura and Koppa, though there is no Tramway to share the blame. \* \*

## SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

### DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICE, HASSAN.

164. The forms used in connection with Vaccination returns are elaborate and involve waste of stationery. The form prescribed for the diary of the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination contains no information about the percentage of vaccinated cases checked or verified by the Deputy Inspector. Column 8 of the statement which is intended to give this information is invariably left blank. The minimum number of cases for a vaccinator in this district has been fixed at 30. This is ridiculously low. The minimum should be forthwith revised by the President of the District Board, in accordance with the recent orders. It was ascertained that the revised scales of pay for Vaccinators have not yet been given effect to in this district. The order was passed in March 1918 and the delay in giving effect to it requires immediate explanation. Even the new rates of travelling allowance for Vaccinators have not been given effect to. The President of the District Board explained that he had applied to the Sanitary Commissioner for information as to the number of Vaccinators allowed for this district but that he had not received orders yet. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to look into this matter and take necessary action.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### KUNIGAL STUD FARM.

165. Stallion "Precious" looked thin and in poor condition. In several stalls provided for the colts, the bedding was stale. Stalls are whitewashed only once a year. More frequent whitewashing appears necessary to secure greater cleanliness.

**SILK FARM, KUNIGAL.**

166. This was started about a year ago. So far, the receipts are Rs. 666 and the expenditure Rs. 920. One-fourth of the cocoon crop raised was sold as seed. The mulberry plantation has come up fairly well and the people of the locality are taking a lively interest in the work of the farm. The Superintendent, Sericulture, was directed to prepare a leaflet on a 'Model Unit' for Silk farm showing the minimum extent, the minimum capital and the standard arrangements required for a small farm to be worked successfully by private individuals. He was also asked to undertake propaganda work to popularise sericulture among the small cultivators.



**SILK FARM, CHIKMAGALUR.**

167. The Superintendent, Mr. Rama Rao, was present during the inspection. He stated that 10 per cent more silk was got by rearing worms in Chikmagalur than in warmer places. The working of the farm and the methods of rearing and seed selection were inspected and found to be satisfactory. The mulberry plantation near Attigundi was also inspected. The Superintendent has been advised to develop the work as far as possible through the agency of local planters. As regards the requirements for developing work in this district, the Superintendent has been asked to submit his proposals through the usual channel.

**HILL STATION.**

168. The wide expanse of hill slope above the Dattatreya Pitha appears to be a promising site for a hill-station. Adequate water-supply is also available here. The idea appears worthy of further development. The Chief Engineer and the Sanitary Commissioner will be requested to have a preliminary survey of the locality made and submit a brief report on the prospect of developing a hill-station in this locality. The District Economic Superintendent should submit a report through the Deputy Commissioner on the prospect of cultivating tea and fruit trees.

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PART IV.

—◆—  
General Impressions.

—◆—  
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

169. The staff of taluk offices has been recently ordered to be strengthened, but the additional hands had actually joined duty only in one or two taluks. The clerks engaged on correspondence, etc., connected with the special schemes are raw men and do not get sufficient guidance in the discharge of their work. The taluk officials, as a class, require to be improved and instructed in the performance of their duties. A class for the training of taluk officials was suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the idea was supported by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

The subordinate executive staff in the taluks also are not well trained. The Tank Inspectors are, as a class, unsatisfactory and the Sanitary Inspectors are used too much on public works to be of any use as Sanitary officers.

A good lot of unnecessary and scriptory work is carried out in taluk offices, as printed registers and forms are not supplied in time.

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171.           \*           \*           \*

172. The present mode of levying contributions for irrigation works is unsatisfactory. Contribution is first collected on an estimate of probable cost, then a detailed estimate is prepared which generally and largely exceeds the initial estimate, necessitating a considerable increase in the contribution demanded. The result is that several years elapse between the payment of contribution and the starting of the work. The proper procedure in such cases should be that, when the raiyats want a particular tank work to be undertaken, a *mutchalika* should be taken from them for payment of such contribution as might be settled later on. The estimates should then be prepared

and sanction to start the work obtained. It will be then time for collecting contribution under the terms of the *mutchalika*.

There are many cases in which contribution was levied years ago, but the works are not taken up. These require urgent attention. A list of such cases should be specially prepared in each taluk.

173. The disposal number system is not uniformly worked in districts. \* \* \*

The procedure is not understood in some offices and much unnecessary labour is spent. It is necessary to depute auditors of the Efficiency Audit Staff to go round and train the district ministerial establishments to maintain the registers under the rules, each auditor remaining in one office two to three weeks.

174. The raiyats have real grievances under tank restoration, darkhasts, applications for assessed and gomal lands and water-supply. These are the matters on which Government have issued special orders. \* \* \*

It is to be hoped that the disciplinary measures now being taken will result in some improvement.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

175. There are an unnecessarily large number of Public Works Sub-Divisions with the result that even Sub-Overseers have to be placed in charge of them. This leads to increase of office work and decrease of attention to the works themselves. The number of Sub-Divisions may be reduced and only gazetted officers posted to their charge. All upper subordinates should, as a rule, be posted to the direct charge of works.

176. Each division should maintain a tracing of the district map, showing the provincial and district fund roads and their respective allotments, and the several works in progress in the division. An abstract statement should also be maintained showing the allotment for the division, the works in progress and the progress in each month.

177. The department should take better care of all public buildings and a more efficient system of annual repairs of public buildings should be adopted in future. Everywhere, there was complaint that the department is not promptly attending to requisitions from other departments about repairs to buildings. It was noticed that many of the public buildings visited stood in need of repairs and whitewashing, which were neglected for three to five years even.

178. Major tank works take years to complete. There are several breaches of bunds that occurred more than a decade ago still being repaired, and others still in the stage of estimating.

Repairs to roads are not being attended to systematically. The roads in most parts of the two districts visited were not satisfactory. The same contractors collect and spread metal, and consolidation is badly neglected. \*

### FOREST DEPARTMENT.

179. The proportion of forest area for which working plans have been prepared and sanctioned is still very small. The Conservator should take steps to expedite the preparation of working plans by the officers specially deputed for the purpose.

Every District Forest Officer should keep for reference a tracing of the district map, indicating on it all the forests and plantations in the district and other information connected with forest work in the district.

180. The ghaut forests of the Hassan and Kadur Districts are not now receiving the attention they deserve. Some active steps are necessary for the better exploitation of these forests.

181. Throughout the Kadur District, there were loud complaints against the restrictions imposed by the Forest Department. In some cases, the complaints were directed against the forest subordinates. The general prayer was that the District Forests should be placed entirely under the management of the Revenue Department. After a careful survey of the condition of the malnad, I feel inclined to the opinion that forest policy in the malnad requires relaxation for a period of at least three years. This will do no harm. The District Forests in selected areas should be handed over, as an experimental measure, to be worked by the Revenue Department.

In the Kadur District, the Forests have grown thick and a little thinning out will help all round. More intensive working on a proper *commercial* basis should be resorted to and the work of rangers better supervised.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

182. In most of the institutions visited, the buildings were not in good condition and in some cases, even white-washing has not been regularly attended to for some years. It is necessary to make satisfactory arrangements for the periodical repairs of the buildings.

In all the hospitals visited, the same entrance had to be used both by male and female out-patients. This is inconvenient. Separate entrances should be provided for female patients to the prescribing and compounding rooms. Female compounders should be posted to female dispensaries in the place of the male compounders now working there.

In the matter of equipment, linen and bedding, some of the aided medical institutions are in a better condition than Government hospitals. The heads of Government institutions should take greater interest in their up-keep and indent for and obtain the necessary equipment and furniture.

In both the District Hospitals visited, there were too many Sub-Assistant Surgeons and at Chikmagalur, the

Sub-Assistant Surgeon was being used for clerical work, on the ground that the work was too much for the single clerk sanctioned for the hospital. The Senior Surgeon may enquire into all such instances and see that adequate clerical staff is provided for the hospitals and that all available medical men are posted to the charge of dispensaries.

#### SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

183. The supervision over the work of the vaccinators appears very slack. Though Government have passed orders improving the pay of the vaccination staff, they have not yet been given effect to. The minimum number of vaccinations prescribed in the Hassan District is very low. The forms obtaining in this department are all unsuitable and involve considerable waste of stationery. A new simple set of forms should be prescribed for the department.

The work of District Sanitary Officers also requires more careful scrutiny by the Deputy Commissioners and the Head of the Sanitary Department.

Rural sanitation is generally neglected. Villages are not kept clean. When epidemic diseases break out the Officers of the Sanitary Department do not exert themselves. The reorganization of the staff of Sanitary Inspectors and the entertainment of qualified men to improve rural sanitation requires urgent attention.

In the municipal areas, there is no concentration of effort to improve the water-supply and drainage. The general routine work is also badly done. The Sanitary Commissioner is requested to note these defects and ensure greater attention to sanitation being paid by his subordinate officers under the scheme of re-organization of the Public Health Department recently sanctioned by Government.

#### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

184. \* \* \* \*

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\* \* \* \* . Provision for drinking water has to be made in all schools and in several of the Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Schools, latrine accommodation does not exist. The control of Industrial and Anglo-Vernacular Schools is now much too centralised. Better arrangements are necessary for the prompt grant of backward classes scholarships and development of Panchama Education.

185. The Hindustani Schools as a class suffer by being apart from the general schools. Their condition is generally deplorable. An attempt should be made, as far as possible, to combine these institutions with the general schools, providing a Hindustani Munshi or Munshis in each school for the Mahomedan pupils. They may study Hindustani as a compulsory second language, but should

be encouraged to undergo tuition in Kannada in all cultural and science subjects. The suggestions may be reported upon by the Inspector-General of Education after consulting the representative members of the Mahomedan community.

186. It was observed that, as a general rule, the attendance in girls' schools dropped considerably from the fourth standard. The presence of men teachers in the higher classes is partly responsible for this. Every effort should be made to provide women teachers, as far as possible. The extra cost involved will more than justify itself in a few years.

The staff of Anglo-Vernacular Schools is inefficient. The Headmasters are paid Rs. 30 in some cases and are not fit to teach up to the Third Form which feeds the High Schools.

The Village Elementary Schools under the aided system, which have been brought into existence in large numbers, have supplied a great need, but suffer generally from want of teachers. A general examination and review of the educational policy, from the primary stage upwards, seems desirable and this the Government propose to undertake in the near future.

#### MALNAD IMPROVEMENT.

187. There is clear evidence of the increase of forest growth and noxious vegetation near inhabited areas. There is everywhere complaint of insufficiency of labour. The efforts so far made have had some beneficial effect and the rise of new villages of settlers as at Jinagadde shows that by careful handling population can be attracted to the malnad. The increased provision of medical aid and water-supply is appreciated everywhere and is acknowledged to have had very favourable results. Considerably more good can be done if local officers promptly and sympathetically investigate local wants and grievances and provide suitable remedies. \* \* \*

Medical aid should be increased to the fullest extent possible, and communications opened up or improved according to a liberal programme. Drinking water wells should be multiplied in every village. The construction of the Birur-Chikmagalur-Hassan line, and the conversion of Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway into a light railway and its extension to Balehonnur, Mudgere and Manjarabad on the one side and to Koppa and Sringeri on the other should be expedited. The completion of the railway connection to the west coast is certain to give a great impetus to the improvement of the Malnad.

The question of the changes required in the administrative machinery of the Malnad so as to provide for concentration of effort and co-ordination of work in all departments will be dealt with in the concluding section of these notes.

#### MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

188. The Municipal Councils are not exerting themselves in the direction of increasing their revenues. The

house tax has not been revised for years together in most towns and the tax on animals and vehicles and license fees are not levied in all cases. The case of municipal works leaves much to be desired. Funds are provided in the budgets before estimates are got ready or even before works are selected. Such a system is bad in principle and inevitably leads to large lapses. It should be a general rule that no funds will be provided in the Local Fund and Municipal budgets until works are selected and estimates are got ready for them.

189. The history of the Chikmagalur water-supply scheme indicates the need for a careful investigation of the relative advantages of municipal and departmental management of water works.

Municipal towns in the Malnad are now worse off than villages, and it is necessary to sanction grants for their sanitary improvement out of the Malnad improvement funds.