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PART V.

Management and Working of Forests.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

(a) WORKING PLANS.

376. The value of, and necessity for, working plans ^{On the} carefully prepared and drawn up on a scientific basis appear ^{importance of} to be unquestionable. Without such a definite scheme of ^{working} operations founded on careful calculations after personal ^{plans.} inspection and examination, there is a serious risk of the forest capital being unduly drawn upon and of excessive cuttings being made in the present which after the lapse of a few years might lead to a partial collapse of forest revenues. There is also the danger, though this is less to be apprehended, that forests may be worked below their capabilities, and that income may thus be lost which might safely have been earned. (Government Resolution No. 4611, dated 8th June 1885.)

377. Working plans shall, as far as practicable, be ^{Procedure} prepared for all forests or collections of forests, whether ^{to be} reserved, protected or unclassed, under the management of ^{followed} the Department provided that they are being or about to be ^{when it is} exploited. Their preparation will be carried out by local ^{proposed} agency and under the general or special orders of Government ; ^{to frame} but in order to ensure that plans may be drawn up according ^{working} to correct principles, the Conservator shall submit to the Chief Conservator before, or as soon as possible after, the commencement of operations, a preliminary report. This report will contain a short description of the forest for which it is contemplated to frame a working plan, facts relating to their management, working, and reproduction, the future treatment recommended, with the reasons for the same ; propositions regarding the basis on which it is intended to build the plan of exploitation and management (whether on area, material, or material with area-check) ; and proposals with regard to valuation surveys. A small scale sketch map showing roughly the proposed working circles and any other information that can conveniently be included, with the object of more clearly setting forth the proposals for future working than is possible by manuscript description alone, should accompany the report. The Chief Conservator will retain this report, and communicate his remarks thereon to the Conservator. The Chief Conservator may at any time

during the preparation of a working plan consult the Inspector General of Forests on any technical point. Conservators should consult the Chief Conservator on all important technical points connected with the elaboration of working plans.

Directions regarding the technical part of the preparation of working plans.

378. The Chief Conservator may issue, in the form of circulars or otherwise, directions regarding the technical part of the preparation of working plans.

Areas for which separate working plans shall be prepared.

379. The area for which each separate plan of management or working plan shall be prepared depends on the circumstances of each case; but, as far as possible, the plan should deal with all the forests situated in one locality and the entire area of each forest in that locality. This area may consist of a sub-division, a range, a division, or of merely a beat or group of beats, and shall be divided into as many working circles as may be necessary, extensive tracts which it may not be deemed expedient to work being relegated to a separate circle or circles.

Working Circles.

380. (i) A "Working Circle"* is, as a rule, an area subjected to one and the same cultural treatment, and which it is proposed to exploit separately by means of distinct series of operations. Exceptionally, where the composition and distribution of the crop render this advisable a working circle for which a definite method of treatment is prescribed may overlap portions or the whole of other working circles for which other distinct methods of treatment are prescribed. Working circles may consist of one or more felling series, i.e., areas comprising a complete series of coupes, each felling series being worked independently of the others. If the desired object can be obtained by the formation of several felling series the multiplication of working circles is unnecessary and should be avoided.

Coupes.

(ii) A "coupe" is the area set aside to be operated on in a single year and may or may not constitute a permanent sub-division of a forest.

Blocks.

(iii) "Blocks" are main divisions of a forest and should be indicated by local names. Their boundaries may conveniently be made to coincide with those of administrative charges, such as Ranges or Beats.

*Tracts which it is not proposed to work immediately may also for convenience, be considered as forming working circles.

(iv) "Compartments" are smaller divisions. Where a forest is divided into compartments, their boundaries, as a rule, should be either natural features—such as streams, spurs or ridges—or existing land marks—such as roads, rides, fire lines, etc. The detailed analysis and description of a forest may necessitate the formation of sub-compartments; but the boundaries of these more minute sub-divisions should not be permanently marked out on the ground.

Compartments.

(v) "Blocks" should be indicated by local names, "Coupes" by Roman numbers, "Compartments" by Arabic numbers, "sub-compartments" by small letters added to the number of the compartment, thus :—

Designation and numbering of blocks and compartments.

"Bhagwati IV, 18, c" would indicate,

Bhagwati Block, Coupe No. IV, Compartment No. 18, and sub-compartment c.

381. The following are the terms to be used in describing fellings :—

Terms used in describing fellings.

(a) REGENERATION FELLINGS.

Fellings made with the view of replacing the existing crop of trees by a new crop. These are classified in accordance with the method of treatment as follows :—

(1) *Regular Fellings*, whereby it is sought to produce, by natural means from self-sown seedlings, a new crop regular in its constitution. Such fellings may be "preparatory" "secondary" etc., or final and all but the last may be either "close" or "open".

(2) *Selection Fellings*, which consist in the methodical removal of the exploitable trees in a forest, either singly or in groups, with a view to producing, by natural means from self-sown seedlings, a new crop irregular in its constitution.

(3) *Coppice Fellings*, of which the object is to produce a new crop composed of shoots and suckers from the stools and roots of the trees felled. Such fellings may either be "clean" in which case "simple coppice" is produced; or a certain number of trees may be reserved as "standards" over the coppice, in which case the resulting crop is called "coppice with standards".

(4) *Clean Fellings*, made with the view of restocking the area felled by planting or sowing it.

(b) AMELIORATION FELLINGS.

(1) *Improvement Fellings*, which consist in the cutting out of ill-grown or injured trees, or trees of inferior species, with a view to their being replaced by sound coppice or by seedlings of a better kind or in order that the blanks so caused may be planted up.

(2) *Thinnings*, which consist in the removal from an immature crop, of stems of either the principal or accessory species in order to give the crop of the future more room for unconfined growth.

(c) UNCLASSED FELLINGS.

Unclassed Fellings, include the unmethodical removal of trees by right-holders or grantees, or by purchasers, under permits or trade licenses. (Government Resolution No. 6887, dated 13th September 1889.)

General
rules for
the pre-
paration
of work-
ing plans.

382. (i) The Working Plan shall as far as possible or necessary be drawn up on the following lines:—

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF FACTS ON WHICH THE PROPOSALS ARE BASED.

CHAPTER I.

The tract dealt with.

Name and situation.
Configuration of the ground.
Geology, rock and soil.
Climate.
Water-supply.
Distribution and area.
State of the boundaries.
Legal position.
Rights and Concessions.

CHAPTER II.

The Forest.

Composition and condition of ^{the} crop (~~to be a general~~ S. N. 16 description).

Injuries to which the crop is liable.

CHAPTER III.

Utilisation of the produce.

Agricultural customs and wants of the population.

Markets and marketable products.

Lines of export.

Methods of exploitation and their cost.

Past and current prices.

CHAPTER IV.

Staff and labour supply.

CHAPTER V.

General history of the forest. *Cost Systems: + S. 114 17.*

Past systems of management and their results.

Special works of improvement undertaken.

Past yield.

Past revenue and expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.

Statistics of growth and yield.

NOTE.—To include allotment to quality classes, mean annual increment, current annual increment, yield tables, etc. *17*

CHAPTER VII. *17a +**Estimate of capital value of forest.*

PART II.—FUTURE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED AND PRESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

Basis of Proposals.

General objects of management and brief statement of method of treatment, as regards— *required to secure them* *S. 114 18*

(a) the attainment of the normal forest and the establishment of normal regeneration; *then*

(b) the silvicultural requirements of *the* species dealt with;

(c) the yield of timber and other forest produce;

(d) the improvement and regulation of water-supply.

Methods of treatment to be adopted.

Working circles, their area and distribution, reasons for their constitution.

Period of working plan and necessity for intermediate revision.

CHAPTER II.

Working Plan for working circle.

~~Notes. Separate Working Circles will be made for Timber, Fuel, Bamboo, and minor forest produce as may be considered necessary.~~

General constitution of the circle and character of the vegetation.

Blocks and compartments (permanent).

Analysis and valuation of the crop.

Method of treatment (Exploitable size, choice of species, sylvicultural system, calculation of the rotation, division into periods, allotment to periodic Blocks, felling cycle, calculation of the yield).

Method of executing the fellings.

Tabular statement of fellings to be made.

Subsidiary sylvicultural regulations (sowing, planting, weeding, cleaning, thinning, and supplementary fellings).

Other regulations (grazing, protection, exercise of rights and privileges, collection and record of statistics).†

~~Forecast of condition of crops at conclusion of fellings.~~

Chapters for all other Working Circles.

CHAPTER III. x

Miscellaneous regulations (prescribed and suggested).—

Roads and other export works.

Improvement of water-ways and water-supply and methods of exploitation.

Buildings.

Maintenance of boundaries.

Surveys and maintenance of maps.

Possible development of forest industries.

† ——— + and control including forms, records and maps as required or generally.

CHAPTER ~~XXX~~ X*Establishment and labour—including forest villages.*CHAPTER ~~XXV~~ X*Control.**Forms, records and maps, including Forest Journals if prescribed. Financial forecast and Cost of plan.*CHAPTER ~~XXX~~ X*Summary of prescriptions.*

APPENDICES.

Only those appendices required for the elucidation of the plan should be printed therewith.

(ii) The year for which operations are prescribed (or estimates made) will, in the absence of special sanction as for the annual plan of operations (Article 41 of Volume (I)), be the forest year.

(iii) The amount of detail requisite in the compilation of the working plans will depend upon the demands which are made on the forests, the nature and value of the produce removed from them, and the other purposes which they are to fulfil. To obviate the necessity for frequent applications for sanction to petty deviations, working plans should usually contain prescriptions permitting, so far as is desirable, and under such local regulations as the Conservator may consider necessary, the extraction of dead and fallen trees, wherever found and the felling, in convenient localities, of trees required for departmental works. Similarly the extraction of trees felled in the course of construction or repair of roads and paths and in the clearing or maintenance of rest-house compounds and camping grounds and of fire and boundary lines should be provided for.

(iv) Where the demand exceeds or even equals the possible outturn, working plans must be prepared with the greatest minuteness, and everything must be arranged so as to obtain the highest outturn or annual income which the forest is capable of returning under the most careful management. Where on the other hand, the demand is as yet below the ordinary capability of the forest, a more simple and expeditious procedure may be followed.

(v) with a view to bringing all important forests for whose produce a demand exists or is likely to arise in the near future, as soon as possible under systematic management, the first-working plans may be of a simple description and based on such data as may be readily obtainable, to be succeeded by more accurate plans as the detailed information required for their preparation becomes available.

(vi) The officer who prepares a working plan will be held responsible for the accuracy of the statistical information it contains; provided that in cases where the conditions are such that the collection and record of such information can safely be entrusted to his subordinates, the names of such subordinates shall be mentioned in the working plan. The Working Plans Officer must under any circumstances make a personal inspection of all portions of the area dealt with, which it is proposed to exploit under the provisions of the plan, and satisfy himself that all information, however collected, in respect of such portions is accurate.

(vii) It is desirable that a careful examination and report should be made of the present and the possible influences of the forest tract upon the climate and water-supply of the country; that the objects sought to be attained in the management of the area should be fully specified and that the treatment prescribed should be in accordance therewith. It is also of importance that the collection of data and upkeep of records should be continuous and accurate. With this object suitable localities for the measurement of spring levels and of rainfall should be specified and the erection of permanent bench marks from whence bearings can be taken in order to record alterations in width of water-ways and in variations of high and low water should be prescribed. The Working Plans Officer will, during his inspection of the area, compile a list of water courses originating in or flowing through the forest, giving a short description of each and noting whether the water-supply is perennial and its approximate volume at the time of his visit.

Working
Plans
Officer
should
inform

383. When a Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, enters a Collectorate to work there for a time, he should write to the Collector and inform him of his arrival and of the nature and extent of the work he is about to undertake within the

Collector's jurisdiction. (Government Resolution No. 5900 of 11th July 1894.)

Collector of his arrival in the district.

384. (a) The Officers in charge of local Working Plans Divisions will be subordinate to Conservators who are responsible, within their respective circles, for the preparation of working plans.

Procedure when a working plan has been drawn up.

(b) When a plan has been drawn up the Working Plans Officer should send it through the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, unless he is himself the Divisional Forest Officer, to the Conservator, who after correcting all the technical details and otherwise making the plan scientifically correct should countersign it and forward it to the Collector and Commissioner for approval or any corrections they may deem necessary on administrative grounds. The latter officers will, if they find the plan unobjectionable, sign it in token of general approval and return it to the Conservator. When such approval is modified in any material particular the endorsement to be countersigned will be "approved subject to remarks in . . .". (Government Resolution No. 3735 of 10th June 1903.)

(c) When the plan has thus been generally approved the Conservator will submit it (in duplicate) finally printed off, to the Chief Conservator who will forward it with his opinion and remarks to Government. The final scrutiny and check of forest working plans before submission to Government for sanction will rest with the Chief Conservator.* To obviate the possible necessity for numerous amendments in a finally printed off working plan, the Chief Conservator may, when he considers this desirable, in any particular case, order that a typewritten copy or a proof of the plan shall be submitted to him for examination. Any such order should be given when the Chief Conservator's remarks on the preliminary report are communicated to the Conservator (Article 377).

385. Copies of sanctioned working plans will in all cases be forwarded to the Inspector General of Forests for information and record.

Copies of sanctioned plans to be supplied to Inspector-General who may point out defects.

The Inspector General of Forests will be at liberty to bring defects in working plans to the notice of Government. (Government Resolution No. 6286, dated 4th July 1911.)

* Government Order No. 5542, dated 31st May 1919.

Rotation of coupes fixed in working plans should not be altered.

386. The rotation of coupes as fixed in a sanctioned working plan must be adhered to unless, for very special reasons, it is considered necessary to alter the fixed order, in which cases the previous orders of Government must be obtained. (Government Resolution No. 9051, dated 22nd December 1903.)

Deviations from sanctioned working plans.

387. The Chief Conservator may sanction deviations from an approved working plan not amounting to an alteration of the general scheme of management.* Copies of all orders issued in this connection should be communicated to the Inspector General of Forests. Similarly, the Inspector General should be informed immediately of all orders issued by Government, the Chief Conservator, or Conservators, sanctioning such deviations, and of all changes in the areas covered by working plans, the name, page, and paragraph of the plan concerned, the reasons for the deviations, the authority sanctioning them, and the year or years in which they take effect being stated.

Note.—For forms to be kept up for the control of sanctioned Working Plans read article 46 of Vol. I of the Manual.

Procedure in revising working plans.

388. The same procedure should be followed with regard to alterations in character of exploitation, extensions, and revisions of existing working plans, as is prescribed in the preceding Articles with regard to the compilation of original plans. Copies of all the amendment slips should be supplied to the Inspector General of Forests.

Previous notice should be given to forest villagers of proposed closure of a coupe.

389. Previous notice should be given to forest villagers of proposals to close any particular area when being treated under the coupe system, so that they may have ample time to lay a complaint regarding any hardship, such as access to water, etc., which may arise by such a closure. (Government Resolution No. 9051, dated 22nd December 1903.)

Divisional Forest Officer need not apply for sanction to close coupes when felled in regular rotation.

390. When once a working plan has been sanctioned by Government it seems unnecessary that the Divisional Forest Officer should refer to the Collector for special sanction on each occasion before a coupe is exploited and closed in accordance with the fixed rotation. Closure should, however, not be inflicted for punitive purposes, without the consent of the Collector, and, as laid down in article 386 above, any departure from the fixed rotation requires the sanction of Government. (Government Resolution No. 9051, dated 22nd December 1903.)

*Government Order No. 5542, dated 31st May 1919.

391. So long as local supply is not affected and the wants of the villagers can be otherwise provided for, a matter regarding which the Collector is best able to judge, the Government will not insist on departmental felling of coupes for the produce of which there is no demand. It is most desirable, however, that, as far as possible, the coupes should be felled in regular rotation; otherwise the regularity and the orderliness of the rotation system is lost, and it is deprived of its main advantage when, owing to areas that should have been cut in previous years being left standing, the Conservator's forecast of the area to be cut, and therefore, of the quantity of timber, he has to put on the market, is upset. Where a coupe has not been felled in its proper year, every effort should be made to dispose of it in the following season. (Government Resolution No. 4944, dated 8th July 1893.)

392. The local circumstances of the Konkan make it necessary that the unit of working area should be comparatively small, and that the annual fellings should be numerous and widely distributed. The importance of decentralising forest labour is obvious in a tract where the local demand for forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes is exceptionally large, and where so large a proportion of the population depends mainly for its subsistence on the wages earned by felling, carrying and distributing such produce. Forest blocks as well as compartments must also be of small size, so that the open portions of forest available for grazing may be within convenient distance of the different forest villages. The success of the system now under trial for supplying the cultivators with loppings for ash manure from the annual coupes also clearly depends as much on the number and situation of the coupes as on the actual quantity of such material made available. Government recognises the necessity of cutting compartments when due, and expects that the Revenue Officials will cordially co-operate in inducing the cultivators to utilise the raw material obtainable from the fellings to the fullest possible extent consistent with the due protection of the coupes. The conservation of the young growth in the coupes is a matter of serious importance, and the measures adopted to secure the object in view should be specially noted in the Forest Administration Reports. (Government Resolution No. 3609, dated 25th April 1892.)

393. Coupes should be kept about 2 "gunthas" inside all frontier boundaries, to save the occurrence of boundary

Orders regarding the felling of coupes.

Size of coupes in the Konkan.

Procedure to be

followed in laying out coupes on a frontier. disputes. (Government Resolution No. 5900, dated 11th July 1894.)

Principles to be observed in prescribing closure of coupes in Working Plans.

394. In organized forest (1) the period of closure of coupes should not ordinarily exceed ten years, but may be extended to longer periods when successful regeneration cannot otherwise be obtained; (2) the arrangements which are best in the interest of the villages will be made for regulating the closure of coupes and their subsequent opening to grazing; (3) no area will be closed which is within 50 feet of a right of way to water; (4) no area will be closed within a quarter of a mile of a village, unless the Collector is satisfied that no inconvenience will be caused to the people; and in unorganized forest (1) no area will be closed to grazing unless for some special reason, and (2) ordinarily the area will be treated primarily as grazing ground and plans for working it will be prepared on that basis. The matters referred to in (1) and (2) in the case of organized forest should be dealt with by the Working Plans Officer when drawing up plans. Each plan would then be dealt with on its merits. (Government Resolution No. 9360, dated 15th October 1910, and Government Order No. 4752, dated 5th May 1916.)

Working Plans officer should be given other additional work when Working Plans do not fully occupy his time.

395. While a Working Plans division is maintained it ought never to be the case that there is no Working Plan under preparation or revision. If owing to the exigencies of the service, the officer placed in charge of the Working Plans division of any circle is not fully qualified to conduct the work of that division, it rests with the Conservator of the circle to supervise the work of the Working Plans Divisional Officer; and if the work of that officer in connection with working plans is not sufficient to employ his time fully, it rests with the Conservator as head of the circle, to assign to him such additional work as may enable his time to be fully occupied without detriment to the progress of the proper work of his division, viz., working plans. (Government Resolution No. 5157 of 30th May 1911.)

Working Plans sanctioned for the different circles

396. The working plans sanctioned from time to time in the different Circles are given in Appendix IV.

(b) FOREST MAHALS.

397. The following statement shows the particulars of Forest Mahals in the different Circles:—

Forest Mahals constituted in different circles.

Name of Mahal.	Name of		Government Resolution sanctioning the Mahal.	Powers assigned to Forest Officers in the Mahal.
	Civil District	Forest Division		
in which the Mahal is situated.				
<i>Northern Circle.</i>				
Point taluka ..	Nasik ..	West Nasik	364 of 5th February 1920.	The Divisional Forest Officer is <i>ex-officio</i> Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka.
<i>Central Circle.</i>				
Akrani ..	West Khandesh.	North Khandesh.	Government Resolution No. 12020, dated 24th November 1908.	Range Forest Officer and Divisional Forest Officer as <i>ex-officio</i> Mahalkari and Assistant Collector respectively and the Divisional Forest Officer as Second Class Magistrate.

NOTE.—In the North Khandesh Division of the West Khandesh district for forest settlements, the Range Forest Officers of Shirpur East, Shirpur West, Shahada and Taloda shall, in their respective ranges, exercise the powers of a Mahalkari in respect of Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) and Agriculturists' Loans Act (XII of 1884). (Government Order, Financial Department, No. 3703 of 27th November 1917.)

Name of Mahal.	Name of		Government Resolution sanctioning the Mahal.	Powers assigned to Forest Officers in the Mahal.
	Civil District	Forest Division		
	in which the Mahal is situated.			
<i>Southern Circle.</i>				
Devikop ..	Dharwar ..	N. D. Kanara.	2832 of 7th March 1917.	The Divisional Forest Officers in charge of the Forest Mahals exercise the powers vested in an Assistant Collector under the Land Revenue Code.
Virnoli ..	Kanara ..	"	6146 of 19th June 1916.	
Kulgi ..	"	"	"	
Dandeli ..	"	"	"	
Bilki ..	"	E. D. Kanara.	3726 of 22nd April 1916.	
Kirwatti ..	"	"	6353 of 26th June 1916.	
Kargod ..	Dharwar ..	"	2832 of 7th March 1917.	
Supa ..	Kanara ..	W. D. Kanara.	6146 of 19th June 1916.	
Mahime ..	"	S. D. Kanara.	630 of 24th February 1920.	
Magod ..	"	"	630 of 24th February 1920.	
Belgaum ..	Belgaum..	Belgaum..	3791 of 31st March 1916.	
Khanapur ..	"	"	"	

(c) FORESTS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Revenue realised from forest pastures under the management of the Revenue Department should be credited to Land Revenue.

398. The receipts from dry-wood, trees and grazing in forest pastures transferred to the control of the Revenue Department should be credited to "Land Revenue". (Government Resolutions Nos. 5810 of 25th August 1903 and 8270 of 25th November 1903.)

S. N. 22. + and G. O. No. 1749 of 12th June 1920.

399. When the pasture lands are in charge of the Revenue Department and the dues are collected by that Department the revenue should be treated as ' I—Land Revenue ' but that in cases in which the lands are in charge of the Forest Department, and the fees are realised by Revenue Officers as mere agents of the Forest Department, they should be credited to Forest. (Government Resolution No. 1335 of 19th February 1904.)

Revenue from pastures in charge of Forest Department should be credited to Forest even when collected by Revenue officers.

(d) PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

400. The question of forest protection, always a troublesome one, presents special difficulties in the Bombay Presidency, owing to the nature of the forests and the manner in which they are interspersed with cultivation. On the one hand it is imperative that the forest property of the State should be efficiently protected, or the danger may arise that the areas reserved become forests in name only, and of no practical use to the country; while on the other hand, the population should not be treated with harshness. The position is rendered more difficult by the fact that some of the most pernicious forest offences are trivial if taken individually, but assume dangerous proportions if considered in the aggregate. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 927-F., dated 28th August 1893, *vide* Government Resolution No. 7286, dated 6th October 1893.)

On the necessity for protecting forests.

401. When the open portions of a forest block are at an inconvenient distance from any village, and the closed areas are conveniently near, there will always of course be a temptation to drive cattle into the latter. Wilful trespass of this kind must be prevented by all possible means. If the present pound fines are found not sufficiently high to be deterrent, the question of raising them under the provisions of section 70 of the Forest Act will be considered. But in any case the temptation should be removed, as far as possible, by taking measures, as early as possible, in each season to clear away all grass from the closed coupes either by permitting the cultivators to remove it, under proper supervision, for ráb and fodder, or through the agency of contractors. This measure is also very necessary in connection with fire protection. (Government Resolution No. 1899, dated 13th March 1891.)

Measures to be taken for preventing cattle trespass in closed areas near villages.

NOTE—For further orders on the subject of cattle trespass read articles 120 and 199 to 204.

Regarding petty offences.

402. The prosecution of petty offences against the Forest Act should be discouraged as leading to a great deal of petty oppression. Government would, therefore, press on all Magisterial and Forest Officers the necessity of using great caution and judgment in regard to such offences. For the benefit of the general public and the country at large, Government are bound to do all that lies in their power to recover the forests from deteriorated condition into which, by the uncontrolled action of villagers, they have fallen throughout the Presidency. In carrying out this policy efficiently, the villagers must be treated with a certain amount of firmness which appears to them harsh after the liberty they for so long enjoyed and abused, but Government trust that Commissioners, Collectors and Forest Officers do as far as they can, and in future will try still further to act in a discreet and judicious manner. (Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 61 of 6th January 1883.)

Forest conservancy depends on co-operation of people. Need for discrimination in treating offences.

403. Forest Conservancy will never be effective if the people, who live in or near the forests, are opposed to it; their co-operation may be enlisted by considerate treatment, while injudicious severity inevitably creates a spirit of antagonism. No Magistrate of ordinary intelligence would dismiss a case of wanton destruction of seedlings as trivial on the ground that the wood after being cut would fetch a small price, and the District Magistrate should take steps to prevent any such failure of justice. On the other hand, the Officers of the Forest Department should be enjoined to act with discrimination in bringing prosecutions. (Government Resolutions Nos. 658 of 25th January 1883, and 8810 of 30th November 1883.)

NOTE.—For further orders regarding principles to be observed in the treatment of offences read articles 187 to 191, and for orders regarding fire offences and fire protection read articles 106 to 119 in Part II.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

FOREST PRIVILEGES.

(1) GENERAL RULES.

Policy regarding grant or curtailment of forest privileges.

404. In its management of forests the case and contentment of the people is an object of greater solicitude to Government than the realization of revenue, and while no relaxation of precautions necessary for the conservation and reproduction of the timber and firewood supplies can be permitted and the Forest Officers must be vigorously supported

in resisting unauthorised encroachments, Government have no desire to increase their forest revenue by the curtailment of conceded privileges or of local supply, or by the levy of excessive charges for grass and other minor forest produce. The benefit of any revenue so obtained would be altogether insufficient to countervail the hardship and irritation that would be caused were the rayats unduly pressed in the matter of obtaining ráb and firewood, grazing for their cattle or grass for thatching and other household purposes. (Government Resolution No. 650, dated 26th January 1891.)

405. Privileges pertaining to each Division are either sanctioned by Government or in some cases by the Collector of the District. Who can sanction privileges.

406. The Conservators and Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of circles are authorised to order a temporary extension of forest privileges. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions are authorised to order temporary withdrawals of privileges. (Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.) Extension and withdrawal of privileges.

407. The Collectors can suspend or withdraw such privileges temporarily in *special* cases where authorised by privilege codes or rules for each district (*vide* Appendix V). Collector may suspend or withdraw privileges in special cases.

408. Government have always made it a point while formally conceding liberal privileges on the completion of forest settlement to communities which are reported to have enjoyed them, though as a matter of favour and not of right, for many years past, to make it clearly understood that such privileges are intended to be exercised as of favour only and are subject to withdrawal at any time. (Government Resolution No. 2232, dated 12th April 1888.) Privileges are granted as a matter of favour, not right.

409. Privileges which are exercised as of favour should be defined in terms as exact and precise as possible, as is done with rights recorded in a forest settlement, and wherever possible, a definite term should be fixed for their enjoyment. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 652-F., dated 19th July 1888, *vide* Government Resolution No. 5016 dated 27th July 1888.) Privileges should be clearly defined.

410. With a view to guarding against privileges growing into rights it is desirable to secure the distinction between privileges and rights by fixing some definite period at the end Privileges should be granted

for definite periods.

of which the question should be again considered of the continuance of the privileges for a further period. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 509-F., dated 7th June 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4619, dated 3rd July 1890.)

Fair price to be charged for forest produce supplied in excess of that admissible under rights.

411. The question of granting forest produce free, or on specially favourable terms, is a matter for consideration quite independently of the assessment of the Land Revenue, which should under no circumstances be enhanced at the expense of forest produce, the property of the State granted free. The principle to be kept in mind in dealing with the requirements of the people is that a fair price is to be charged for all forest produce, including that consumed in rāb cultivation, which may be supplied in excess of the quantity to which the people may be legally entitled by virtue of admitted rights. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 411-F., dated 23rd May 1890, *vide* Government Resolution No. 4619, dated 3rd July 1890.)

Government abandon no part of their proprietary rights by granting privileges.

412. (i) Privileges as to forest produce and pasture and use of natural agents, not being at the time of concession or recognition by Government a part of the property or legally annexed as of right to the property of those to whom the concession or recognition may have been made, are to be deemed for all time indulgences or licenses revocable at pleasure by Government, which has no intention when permitting advantages to be enjoyed or benefits taken by means of forest privileges so allowed by it to abandon any part of its proprietary rights or any of the incidents thereof or benefits connected therewith.

Government may revise, curtail or discontinue privileges.

(ii) It should be clearly understood that all forest privileges sanctioned by Government are liable at any time at the pleasure of Government to modification, curtailment or discontinuance, and that the exercise of such privileges is subject to revision whenever Government may consider such a course necessary.

Revision will ordinarily be made at the revision of Survey Settlement.

(iii) Ordinarily such revision will be made at the revision of the Survey Settlement, unless cause appears to the contrary but should Government deem a revision at any intermediate period or at decennial intervals to be rendered requisite by special circumstances, a revision will be effected at such period or interval. Where a revision of privileges previously accorded is held to be desirable either at a Revision Survey Settlement or at any time other than that of the revision survey settlement, a full report, showing why such revision

is regarded as advisable and what changes are proposed, should be furnished to Government by the Local Land Revenue and Forest Department Officers through the Conservator of the Circle and the Commissioner of the Division. (Government Resolution No. 4619, dated 3rd July 1890.)

413. It is impossible to lay down a rule which shall be universally applicable; but it must be understood that no one should be prohibited from drawing water obtainable in a forest reserve in cases where it is not procurable elsewhere, within a reasonable distance. (Government Resolution No. 4345, dated 23rd November 1866.)

414. As to the supply of wood, any favour as to price enjoyed by any class should not be abruptly cancelled without careful consideration and reference to Government. The Commissioners are authorised to relax the rates of fees for forest produce leviable under special privilege rules sanctioned by Government if in any case they should find the rates higher than the people can well afford to pay. (Government Resolution No. 2952, dated 7th April 1884, and No. 2259, dated 28th March 1893.)

415. The proposal that the cutting and removal by hand of grass from closed forest areas should be permitted seems reasonable to Government on the grounds that the saplings might be choked by the rank growth of grass which, if set fire to, would destroy much valuable wood. It would be well if the rayats could be induced to take away such grass for ráb, fodder or provender. This is a matter which the Commissioners should settle according to their own discretion. Care should, however, be taken, in case such a concession is made, to secure the intervention of the Forest Officers if the people abuse the privilege of grass cutting so as to injure the young wood. (Government Resolution No. 1631, dated 3rd March 1891.)

RA'B, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION.

(i) Ráb.

416. (i) The cultivators must undoubtedly have "ráb" and it will be the duty of the Forest Officers to make arrangements accordingly. [See appendix V-7 as to arrangements made in Thána.] If a sufficiency of "ráb" cannot be obtained from grass and leaves, etc., the cultivators must be allowed, under proper supervision, to cut it in a portion of the Government forests.

Areas subject to collection of material for ráb should be worked under a fixed rotation.

(ii) The Forest Officers must take every precaution to guard against the abuse of this necessary concession. Access to the reserves should be permitted in rotation, one portion at a time being entirely closed. The question of the exact proportion to be closed should, Government think, be left for settlement by the Conservator in communication with the District Officers. (Government Resolution No. 1482, dated 18th March 1879.)

Ráb cutting should be controlled and reduced to narrowest limits.

417. The practice of ráb cutting is incompatible with the treatment of forests for other purposes; and every effort must be made to reduce it to the narrowest limits by insisting that wherever ráb lands have been granted outside the limits of State Forests, they should be treated rationally for the purpose for which they were ceded, probably as coppice with a short rotation. The Government of India would suggest that fresh forest lands over which no ráb rights exist should not, save under most exceptional circumstances, be made over to ráb cutting. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 816-F., dated 5th August 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6731, dated 9th September 1889.)

(ii) *Dalhi or Kumri.*

Dalhi cultivation should be restricted as much as possible.

418. It is most necessary, in the interests both of the public generally and of the inhabitants of the particular villages concerned, that the area of land in which Dalhi is permissible should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that every effort should be made to induce the villagers to take to permanent cultivation in lieu of having resort to a method of growing crops which is rapidly destroying all timber and vegetation and converting the hill sides into masses of bare and barren rock. A continuance of the system under which villagers take plots for Dalhi here, there and wherever they might please, would in a very short time longer render any Dalhi cultivation impracticable, as all vegetation would be irretrievably destroyed. (Government Resolution No. 7344, dated 20th October 1882.)

Dalhi cultivation should be controlled.

419. It is essential that the dalhi mode of cultivation should only be carried on under efficient supervision and control, and that the injury resulting from it to forests should as far as possible be minimised. (Government Resolution No. 2782, dated 28th April 1882.)

Kumri cultivation

420. (i) The plan of combining kumri cultivation, where it cannot be avoided with the propagation of "*hirda*"

or other useful trees meets with the approval of this Government and the Government of India.

should be combined with propagation of hirda, etc.

(ii) Care should be taken that no reason is given to the kumri cutters to suppose that they have any right in the trees planted by them. (Government of India, Home Department, No. 360-F., dated 23rd April 1882, *vide* Government Resolution No. 3354 of 22nd May 1882, and No. 5506, dated 15th August 1882.)

Kumri cutters have no right to trees planted by them.

421. The following rules are to be observed for regulating the assignment of land for kumri cultivation in districts in which that mode of cultivation is practised:—

Rules regulating Kumri cultivation.

(1) The period of fallow should never be less than ten years after cultivation for two.

(2) Personal inspection should annually be made both by the Collector and the Assistant Collector with a view to ascertaining that the prescribed limits of the kumri assignment in each case have not been exceeded.

(3) Kumri assignments should never be allowed within 100 yards of streams running as late as December, and on the upper third of the slopes of hills. This rule is to be attended to as far as possible, but it is not to be rigidly adhered to, as in many cases it will not be possible to obtain land for kumri without breaking through such an order. Government do not consider it advisable to leave the duty of inspection entirely in the hands of native subordinates or the officers of the forest Department. Personal inspection by the Collector need not be insisted upon. It will suffice if the inspection is performed by his Assistants. An Assistant Collector in charge of a taluka can without any material difficulty or inconvenience manage to inspect every season the kumri assignment in a few of the comparatively limited number of villages within his charge in which kumri cultivation is carried on. Forest Officers, who are generally on the spot throughout the whole year, should co-operate with the Revenue officials in preventing any infringement of rules on the part of the cultivators. The assignments of land for kumri when once made must be regarded as final and at each kumri settlement it should be clearly and

distinctly laid down that the settlement is final and that no further land can be granted. (Government Resolution No. 5319, dated 9th August 1882.)

(2) SPECIAL RULES.

Privilege rules for different districts. 422. For Government Orders sanctioning forest privileges in different districts *vide* Appendix V, and for rules regulating privileges in protected forests read articles 147 to 152, Part II.

(3) GRAZING.

(a) General.

Examina- tion of the policy with regard to graz- ing. 423. (1) The Governor in Council has had under examination the general question of the stringency or otherwise of the regulations for the administration of the forests in this Presidency, especially in their relation to the provision of grazing for cattle. After a careful consideration of the subject he finds no reason to believe that there is anything in the forest administration of the Province which can form the ground of any legitimate grievance, or which calls for special investigation, except the numerous impoundings and prosecutions, largely for cattle trespass, in the Central Circle, as compared with the other Circles. The Forest regulations have from time to time been revised, and the claims of agriculture and the requirements of cultivators have been carefully considered in framing them. The present State regulation of valuable forests grants to the residents of forest villages and others privileges greater than they enjoyed in former times—a fact to which attention was drawn in the orders which were published in Press Note No. 12058, dated 26th November 1908, regarding the conservation of trees in occupied lands in Kolába and elsewhere. The only question on which further orders appear at present to be necessary is that relating to the grazing rules.

Systems in force. (2) There are in force in the Presidency proper two systems under which grazing fees are levied. The orders which are in operation in the Thána and Panch Maháls Districts prescribe a varying scale* of fees for each class of the cultivators' cattle belonging to villages which have contributed no *gairan* to the forests, while resident professional graziers and others in the former district are charged double the rate of fees prescribed for village cultivators' cattle

* *Vide* the scale on page 319.

and in the latter district at the rates specified below†.

	Thána District.	Panch Maháls District.	
		Western Maháls.	Eastern Maháls.
*For every buffalo	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey.	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
For every sheep	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every goat	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Sucking animals	Free.	Free.	Free.

	Rs. a. p.		
†For every buffalo	1 0 0
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey	0 8 0
For every sheep	0 2 0
For every goat	0 4 0

It is left to the Forest officers to determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle, subject to the condition that the rate is not to be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others. The other system which originally applied to the Kánara District and was subsequently extended to the other forest districts in the Presidency proper (exclusive of the Panch Maháls and Thána) prescribes a uniform fee of two annas per head of all animals of agriculturists of forest villages, four annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of non-forest villages and one rupee per head for all cattle of professional graziers. In the forest villages of the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts, however, the fee for animals of agriculturists has been raised from two to four annas on the ground that the former rate caused a very serious falling off in grazing revenue. In the province of Sind maximum and minimum rates have been prescribed for the different classes of cattle, and it is left to the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the circle to fix the actual rate to be levied within the prescribed limits, in consultation with the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner. Free grazing is allowed in certain tracts, namely, in the Panch Maháls and Thána in villages which have contributed *gairan* to the formation of a forest block; in Khándesh and Násik by privilege under settlement and in Sind by right and by privilege. The grazing regulations in force in the Thána

and Panch Maháls Districts and in Sind appear to be working with sufficient smoothness, and the Governor in Council does not consider that any change is needed in them. He is also of opinion that the rights and privileges of free grazing where they at present exist should be continued, but should not be extended. As regards the districts where the Kánara fee system is in force and where there have been complaints about the working of the regulations and representations as to the necessity for the grant of special facilities, the Governor in Council has considered the following suggestions with a view to redressing any possible grievances that may exist:—

- (1) the total abolition of grazing fees ;
- (2) the reduction of the grazing fee to a uniform rate of two annas ;
- (3) the remission of grazing fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste lands only ;
- (4) the material reduction of assessment in respect of land growing fodder for cattle.

Question
of reduc-
tion of
assess-
ment
in respect
of land
growing
fodder.

(3) To take the last suggestion first, it is to be noted that in parts of Gujarát where the communal grazing area is little or none, assessed occupied numbers are kept under grass as a more paying crop than any other which the lands could grow. In those parts of Thána and Kolába also which are sufficiently near to Bombay assessed occupied land (warkas) is kept under grass, as this is found to be a more paying use to make of the land than its original use of supplying ráb materials and growing coarse millets. In neither of these instances is any reduction of assessment granted nor would it be proper to contemplate any such concession, seeing that the use made of the land is more remunerative than that in respect of which it is assessed. The grass in both cases is grown for use as fodder, either by the grower himself as in Gujarát, or by purchasers from the grower, as in Thána and Kolába, and also in Gujarát. It follows from these facts that where there is sufficient effective demand for fodder, it pays occupants to devote their assessed land to the growth of grass for fodder without any reduction of assessment. In the Central Division, the Southern Marátha Country and the parts of Kolába out of reach of Bombay, occupied assessed lands are not, so far as is known, devoted generally to the growth of grass for fodder. Occupied assessed lands in the tracts named are used to grow fodder to a limited extent ;

the straw of several staple crops, such as jowari, is also very valuable as fodder ; but this is quite a different matter from growing grass for fodder as the sole crop taken off the land. These facts point to the absence of a sufficient and effective demand for grass grown on occupied assessed lands, and consequently remission of assessment is not likely to prove to be of any use in encouraging the reservation of occupied lands for grazing or for growing grass for fodder, even if satisfactory arrangements could be made to overcome the considerable administrative difficulties which the grant of such remission would involve.

(4) With reference to the first three suggestions, the revenue collected from grazing fees is an item which it is impossible entirely to disregard. The receipts for the year 1907-08 were Rs. 4,79,570. It is clear that the total abolition of grazing fees would involve the sacrifice of so considerable an amount of revenue that it would be justifiable only if the need were very pressing and it were obvious that the resulting encouragement to cattle owners would be proportionately great. The remission of fees in respect of forest pasture and revenue waste only, would entail a loss of revenue which judging by the figures of revenue collected in 1907-08, would amount to one and a half lakhs of rupees a year. The total or partial abolition of fees would render the regulation of grazing a matter of greater difficulty than it is at present, and there is good reason to believe that it is not the payment of a fee but the amount of it when it exceeds two annas in the case of cattle of agriculturists which is felt as a hardship. The fee at present levied exceeds two annas in the forest villages of a few districts only and, beyond the sacrifice of revenue involved, there is no objection to its being fixed at that amount in all districts. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that in all districts where the Kánara system is now in force the grazing fee to be levied shall in future be at the all-round rate of two annas a head for horned cattle and one anna a head for goats and sheep. This rate is unquestionably an exceedingly low one for the privilege granted and in no way adequately represents the price of the grass. To abolish the fee altogether would be to deprive the executive of a most useful means of punishing those who obstruct, and rewarding those who assist, forest administration. The raising and lowering of the fees is already in use as an incentive towards fire protection, and it is highly desirable that it should be adopted as a means for protecting forest proper from cattle trespass. The Governor in Council

Uniform fee of 2 annas for horned cattle and one anna for goats and sheep to be charged where Kanara system is in force.

Raising and lowering of fees for cattle trespass.

is therefore pleased to direct that, where the trespassing of village cattle in forest is persistent, the fees should be doubled, and doubled again if one doubling has no effect, and should be halved if the trespassing materially decreases, and remitted altogether if it ceases, provided that the protection of the forest is in other respects satisfactory. The reduction or remission of fees should be for a prescribed number of years only, not for indefinite periods; and on the expiration of the term of reduction or remission, the standard fees should be levied, as in villages in which no enhancement or reduction or remission has been necessary. If the trespassing recommences to a considerable extent, enhanced fees should be again imposed. There is reason to hope that people will learn to respect the forest proper if they have to pay for trespassing and are rewarded for abstaining from trespass.

Fees for
cattle
belonging
to profes-
sional
graziers.

(5) The Governor in Council does not think that there is any reason for reducing the rate of fees now being levied from professional graziers. A professional grazier is charged higher fees than an agriculturist because he is not an agriculturist, not because he is well off and can afford it. The agriculturist pays land revenue on the land which he cultivates, and it is proper to charge him only a nominal fee for the valuable privilege of grazing on Government land in order that he may get at a low price the grazing necessary for the cattle which are required for cultivating the land on which he pays land revenue. The professional grazier does not pay land revenue and his cattle are not employed by him for cultivating land; they are kept "for profit"—a term which is well understood as meaning not for the profits to be obtained from agriculture but for the profits to be got from the sale of the produce of the cattle or of the animals themselves; the milk of cows, cow-buffaloes and she-goats, the wool of sheep and skins of goats, the hiring out principally of sheep for the manure which they produce, and the sale of beasts for work or for food. Since the professional grazier's herds and flocks are not kept for cultivation and since he himself pays no revenue to Government other than the fee for the valuable privilege of grazing his beasts on Government land, it is proper to charge him a fee which may be taken to be a fair price for that privilege. The fact that this fee is in most cases eight times the fee charged to an agriculturist is due to the fact that while the professional grazier is charged a fair price for the grazing since he pays no other revenue, the agriculturist who does pay other revenue is left off with a nominal fee. It is not the case that

cattle-keeping by professional graziers is penalised by charging a fee of a rupee per head for their cattle: the fact is that cattle-keeping by agriculturists is encouraged by remission of seven-eighths of the fair price of grazing in their case. A great deal of trouble is caused by the professional graziers allowing their cattle to trespass in forests, and the Governor in Council is of opinion that the higher rate charged to them should be maintained. Government will however be prepared to consider the reduction of the fee in any given case in which it can be shown that the fee is not a fair price for the privilege of grazing cattle kept for profit. They have, in fact, already sanctioned such a reduction in the case of certain *dhangars* and *garhs* in the Sátára District.

(6) In order, however, to obviate the difficulty which is experienced in finding a satisfactory definition of the term "professional graziers" the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the general rates of two annas and one anna now prescribed shall be levied in respect of all "village cattle" and that the higher rates at present being levied from professional graziers shall be levied in respect of "non-village cattle". The former term will include all cattle owned by persons resident in the village and kept in the village whether for agricultural purposes or for profit, the latter will include all the animals of those persons who move about from village to village grazing their flocks and herds in all the grazing land they come to. The difficulty of deciding who is and who is not a professional grazier will thus disappear and the sole test will be whether the animal is owned and kept in the village or not.

(7) There appears to be considerable uncertainty amongst District Officers as to the extent of grazing to which the right is acquired by payment of the prescribed fee, and it seems desirable that this doubt should be removed. The effect of the existing orders is as shown below:—

(1) In villages in which there is no forest at all, the grazing on the revenue waste is ordinarily sold by auction.

(2) In villages in which there is forest of any kind, the grazing on the revenue waste is not sold by auction.

(3) The payment of the prescribed fee entitles the owner of village cattle, whether he is an inhabitant of a forest village or not, to graze his cattle in—

(a) pasture reserves throughout the district;

NOTE.—Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another district.

(b) all revenue waste within the district which is not specially reserved for grass cutting, or in which the grazing has not been granted free or on payment of a lump sum to a particular village ;

[NOTE.—Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another district.]

(c) all open forest proper and fuel and fodder reserves within the limits of the taluka or petha in which the village is situated.

[NOTE.—Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another taluka or petha.]

(4) Owners of non-village cattle, i.e., persons who are commonly known as professional graziers, who wander about with their flocks and herds, shall be entitled on payment of the fees prescribed for them to graze their cattle in—

(a) all pasture reserves ;

(b) all revenue waste which is not specially reserved for grass cutting, or in which the grazing has not been granted free or on payment of a lump sum to a particular village ;

(c) all open forest proper and fuel and fodder reserves ;

within the limits of the Forest Circle in which they have paid fees : provided that such persons may be prohibited from grazing their cattle in such pasture reserves or in such talukas or pethas as the Collector deems fit to close against them.

The fees of Re. 1 per head prescribed to be charged for the grazing of cattle belonging to professional graziers is reduced to 8 annas per head for goats and 4 annas per head for sheep the property of Dhangars or Thilaries when brought for grazing in forest and revenue lands in charge of the Revenue Department in East Khândesh (Government Resolution No. 634, dated 20th January 1912, Revenue Department).

Grazing
in revenue
wastes
not to be
auctioned.

(8) The orders issued in Government Resolution No. 1668 of 8th March 1898 were intended to put a stop to the auctioning of the grazing in revenue waste, but do not seem to have been generally observed. Such auctioning ordinarily results in one or two men monopolizing all the non-forest grazing area and levying from the villagers, far higher fees than Government are content to take. The practice should now be everywhere discontinued. This order does not apply to the sale by auction of grass for cutting, in the case of *kurans*

and similar areas of special value. Where the amount of revenue waste other than such special areas is insignificant, the grazing on it may be granted free, as, it is understood, is already the practice in some districts; where the quantity is appreciable, and no right to the grazing on it has been acquired by the payment of the general grazing fees, the grazing on the revenue waste should be sold to the village community on payment of a lump sum calculated at the rate of one anna per acre.

(9) In applying to the orders regarding the areas in which the right to graze is obtained by payment of the general fees, the orders contained in paragraph 6 of this Resolution regarding the rate of fee to be charged, "village cattle" should be understood to include the cattle of a village which by custom are allowed to graze in the forest, pasture of a village, or in the revenue waste, not disposed of under paragraph 8, of a village, neighbouring to their own village, and "non-village cattle" should be held to apply only to the cattle of Dhangars and others who by custom pass on from village to village in search of grazing and do not return to their own homes at night.

(10) The enhancement and reduction of the grazing fee to be imposed or granted on account of much or little trespass in forest proper in accordance with the orders in paragraph 4 above may present some difficulty in the case of non-village cattle because of their nomadic habits. It should, however, be found practicable to make the doubling or quadrupling, or the halving or remitting, of the fee apply equally to all cattle, whether village or non-village, admitted to graze in any area in respect to which such alteration of the fees has been ordered.

(11) Except in cases where specific orders to the contrary have been issued, sheep and goats, whether village or non-village, should be excluded altogether from forest proper.

(12) Another difficulty which, it appears, arises in forest administration is the collection and the crediting of grazing fees and the payment of village officers' remuneration for collecting them. It is not, in the opinion of Government, possible to make the forest officers collect fees for grazing on lands which are not in their charge. Village officers must be allowed remuneration on fees which they collect before the prescribed date and not on those which they do not so collect.

The present orders on these points should be maintained. It should be understood that where the area in which the cattle of a village are admitted to graze is wholly in charge of the Forest Department, the grazing fees of that village should be collected by the forest officers; otherwise the collection of grazing fees rests with the village officers, or if a panchayat is constituted under the next following paragraph, with the panchayat.

Appoint-
ment of
village
pancha-
yats to
control
grazing.

(13) Further measures should be taken with the object of interesting the people in the care of grazing grounds both within and outside forest proper. Grazing in forest in charge of the Forest Department must be controlled by forest officers; but it is manifestly desirable that wherever possible they should secure the co-operation of the people in exercising that control. Grazing in areas outside forest proper is in charge of the Revenue Department, which for want of a suitable agency through which to exercise control, has hitherto exercised in fact practically no control at all. In order to supply such an agency the appointment of village panchayats wherever practicable would be a measure of great expediency. Recourse to this measure, for another purpose, has been approved in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4003, dated 26th April 1909, passed on the Forest Administration Reports for the year 1907-08, which was published for general information. Although the panchayats there mentioned may not have any legal status, there is no reason for anticipating that they will be ineffective on that account. In section 27 of the Indian Forest Act Government have the means of giving to such bodies a legal constitution in connection with the management of reserved forests which are in charge of the Revenue Department. It is highly desirable that in any village in which the Collector is satisfied that the material for constituting a village panchayat exists, and in which there is an area of forest classed as pasture not so small as to be unsuitable for special arrangements being made for its management, that area should be assigned to the village community under section 27, Indian Forest Act, and constituted a "village forest". For such a forest the rules to be made by the Local Government should prescribe the forming of a village panchayat to manage the forest on behalf of the community to which it is assigned and the entrusting to the panchayat of the duty of regulating the use of the pasture especially by sheep and goats, the periodical closing of portions of the pasture area, especially in June and July, and the

restriction of destructive and wasteful practices. Here once more the grazing fee can be brought into operation as an educative instrument. The fees can be enhanced when the panchayat fails in its duty, and halved or remitted when it does well or excellently. In a village in which the grazing area comprises only forest classed as pasture and revenue waste, and of which the cattle do not by custom resort to any forest proper for grazing, there will be no question of control by the Forest Department. In a village where the grazing area consists of forest proper only, which is in charge of the Forest Department, there can be no panchayat. But in a village in which there is both forest proper open to grazing and also forest classed as pasture, or revenue waste, or both, and in the case of villages of which the cattle are accustomed to resort to the forest proper for grazing, it should be the duty of the forest officer to seek the assistance of the panchayat in controlling the use by the villagers of the forest proper and it should be the duty of the panchayat to co-operate with the officer in checking trespass in forest proper and especially in closed forest. In the rules to be prescribed under section 27, Indian Forest Act, it would probably not be desirable to lay down any fixed proportion between the acreage of pasture available and the number of cattle which should be allowed to graze in "village forests"; it would seem preferable to leave the panchayat to do its best for the community in the circumstances existing in the village. (Government Resolution No. 8952, dated 15th September 1909—clauses 3, 4 and 5 of paragraph 7 being amended by paragraph 10 of Government Resolution No. 9360, dated 15th October 1910; and Government Resolution No. 5183 of 3rd June 1914.)

NOTE.—Read articles 135 to 138.

424. For orders regarding closure of forest to grazing read articles 208—rule 9, 389, 390 and 394.

Closure of forest to grazing.

425. It is the wish of the Government of India and of this Government that there should be as little official interference as possible with the management of the pasture areas. It appears that in practice the two systems, viz., of voluntary arrangements with the villagers as a body and of levying a uniform fee, will work almost uniformly, for on the one hand the lump sum must be fixed with reference to the number of cattle in the village and on the other it may be assumed that every owner will be willing to pay an exceedingly small fee for the grazing regularly or occasionally of each of his animals and it will be to the interest of the body of villagers to prevent

Two systems of grazing fees, viz., of lump sum payment and of uniform fee per head of cattle, compared.

grazing for which payment is not made. Accordingly the system of an uniform fee should be generally introduced, but in any case in which villagers prefer to pay a lump sum proportionate to the fees which would be due for all the cattle, and to distribute the liability amongst themselves, that course should be allowed. The fee should be 2 annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of forest villages, 4 annas per head for all animals of agriculturists of non-forest villages and Re. 1 per head for all cattle of professional graziers. The amount of revenue derived from this source is of comparatively small importance, but it is essential that the right of Government to charge for the use of the pasture areas should be exercised and maintained. It is true that animals of one class eat more than those of another and are more destructive of the grass, but the same statement holds good with regard to the old and young animals of any class, and it is not possible to charge fees in strict proportion to the benefit obtained. If the people of any villages refuse to accept either of the systems above described, maintaining a claim to free grazing for their agricultural cattle the existing rules should be rigidly enforced, care being taken that the exemption is confined to agricultural cattle. It is most probable, however, that if the advantages and in particular the freedom from interference which are gained from the adoption of a system of lump payment or uniform fee are explained, refusal will not be maintained. Since the lump sum system finds no favour generally, although the experiment made in Poona has proved to be financially successful, Government do not desire further efforts to be made to induce the people to accept a system which they do not want. The present system of grazing fees should continue, but a Collector may in his discretion introduce the lump sum system in any village the residents of which prefer it. (Government Resolutions Nos. 1668, dated 8th March 1898, and 9982, dated 10th October 1907.)

Disposal
of grass
in Kurans.

426. Except in the case of any really valuable grass kurans where it has been customary to sell the grass and grazing by auction, and they fetch a high price, the practice of annual auction should be discontinued.

In respect of valuable kurans, i.e., of forest reserves set aside to meet the fodder and grazing wants of large centres of population, the former practice of selling the areas by auction and the orders concerning their disposal are not affected by the rules in Government Resolution No. 3595.

dated 23rd May 1890. (Government Resolution No. 7467, dated 18th September 1885 and No. 4379, dated 23rd June 1890.)

NOTE.—The Government Resolution referred to above relates to grazing rules where a fixed fee for various classes of cattle is levied, and not the Kánara system.

427. The fact must be recognized that in some districts ^{Circum-} and in some forest tracts it is essential to provide a certain ^{stances} amount of grazing for a certain number of cattle in the ^{under} Government Forests. Where no grazing rights exist, where ^{which} the privilege of grazing in the forests has not been enjoyed, ^{grazing} and where there is a plentiful supply of grazing available ^{inside} outside the Government Forests, either on occupied land or ^{forest} on unassessed waste, there is no need to allow of the pasturing ^{may be} of cattle inside the forests. Where on the other hand the ^{allowed or} interests of agriculture would seriously suffer and the welfare of the cultivators would be very prejudicially affected ^{prohibit-} if all grazing in Government Forests was strictly prohibited, ^{ed.} there within certain defined limits and on certain fixed conditions grazing in the forests must be permitted. What should be those limits and what those conditions, an efficient Collector who knows what the cultivators may in justice claim, what they can afford to pay, and what area can be opened to grazing without detriment to forest conservancy or injury to the future growth of grass and trees, can best determine in consultation with the local Forest Department Officer, a wide discretion being granted to the Commissioner. (Government Resolution No. 6303, dated 27th August 1889.)

428. It is the wish and intention of Government that ^{Grazing} grazing requirements shall be fully met from what are practi- ^{require-} cally grazing grounds included in Reserved Forest. The ^{ments} best way to secure this is to direct that the grazing fees for ^{should be} both cattle and sheep shall be fixed by the Collector in ^{fully met} consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer, the Commis- ^{from} sioner deciding in case of disagreement. (Government ^{grazing} Resolution No. 5061, dated 24th July 1891; and No. 5341, ^{grounds} dated 6th August 1891.) ⁱⁿ Reserved Forest.

429. There is no doubt but that the grazing of sheep ^{Grazing} in forest lands where the young growth has not attained to ^{of sheep} a height of several feet, must be to a certain extent injurious ^{in forests.} to the trees, but the absolute prohibition of the grazing ^{Period} of sheep in all the forest area would probably ruin the sheep ^{during} farming industry. In talukas, therefore, where sheep are ^{which} bred and brought to graze, the forest should be worked on ^{grazing} ^{may be} ^{allowed.}

the block system, one compartment being absolutely closed in rotation for a definite specified period. Sheep should then not be allowed to enter the closed compartments, but may be permitted on payment of the prescribed fee to graze between September 15th and May 15th in the unclosed compartments. Where in the opinion of the Divisional Forest Officer the grazing of sheep can without risk of material injury to the forest growth be allowed in unclosed compartments between 15th May and 15th September, such grazing may be permitted in that season also.

It is not necessary, however, to lay down absolutely what sheep are to be admitted to all unclosed areas between September 15th and May 15th. There is room for the exercise of judgment in this matter. But it is not one in which Government can pass detailed and specific orders. The general principle has been stated above. The Conservator may be able to point out cases where it is reasonable and expedient that exceptions should be made in the public interest. But in dealing with such cases it is fair that the sheep-breeding industry should be represented by the Collector and the practical measures which should be adopted will best be settled by the Revenue and Forest Department in consultation. Cases for exception will be those in which it is recognized that the admission of sheep to graze in a given area will cause injury to young trees or to grazing of cattle out of proportion to the benefit obtained by the sheep-graziers. (Government Resolution No. 529, dated 9th January 1885; and No. 3442, dated 29th April 1885.)

Policy of the Government of India regarding sheep and goat grazing in forest.

430. The question of dealing with goat and sheep-grazing at any rate on State lands, and of confining it to areas where the least harm would result, should receive the practical consideration of Local Governments and Administrations. The grazing of these animals, especially of goats, is incompatible with rational forestry, or even with the preservation of the ordinary burhes and trees of the country; and the areas to be devoted to the growth of forests must be separated from those to be sacrificed to the pasture of browsing animals. The circumstances affecting the separation in question, however, vary so much in accordance with climatic conditions, that the question should be considered in each locality on its own merits, due weight being given, in each case, to the capabilities of the land, and to the advantages of sylvicultural treatment on the one hand and of pasture on the other. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture

No. 21-F., dated 12th July 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6187, dated 3rd September 1889.)

431. (i) When for the proper reboisement of forest areas such a course is demanded, all sheep and goats should be absolutely excluded from those areas. Orders as to the areas thus to be closed to sheep and goats should be issued by the Collectors with the sanction of the Commissioners after consulting the Conservators of Forests. In cases where the Collector and the Conservator of Forests hold divergent views as to the areas so to be closed and are unable to come to an agreement, the question should be left with the Commissioner without reference to Government.

(ii) Wandering shepherds moving about from place to place with their flocks should be treated as professional graziers, and when their flocks are admitted to graze in the forests, special rules for the regulation of such grazing should be made and enforced, and a higher rate of fee than that levied for sheep, the property of local owners admitted into the forests of their own village, should be charged. (Government Resolutions No. 6487, dated 3rd September 1889, and No. 8166, dated 26th October 1889.)

432. As ample provision for sheep grazing will now be available in the forests in charge of the Revenue Department, sheep and goats should be excluded from grazing in forests in charge of the Forest Department everywhere except in Kanara where the number of the former is so small that they be disregarded and the admission of the latter at the rate of one for fifty sheep is a matter of no importance. (Government Resolution No. 10549, dated 21st November 1910.)

~~433. If a person who holds land for cultivation in a forest village, but does not himself reside therein has any cattle in the village which are employed to plough or to draw water for the irrigation of his land in the village, those cattle are entitled to free grazing in the forest block of that village. No other cattle belonging to him are entitled to the privilege. (Government Resolution No. 3617, dated 26th May 1890.)~~

434. The general rates of grazing fee to be charged for horned cattle are two annas per head in the case of "village cattle" and Re. 1 per head in the case of "non-village cattle". The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lower of these rates should be charged in the case of cattle belonging to Pinjrapoles. The rate of fee now sanctioned will, however, be liable to enhancement at the discre-

tion of the Collector, in the event of improper use being found to be made of the concession by the inclusion among the Pinjrapole cattle of animals for which a higher rate might properly be charged under the rules and also in the event of repeated trespass into forest by the Pinjrapole cattle or damage to the grazing areas by reason of the negligence or wilful mischief of its herdsmen. (Government Resolution No. 10404, dated 28th October 1909.)

Commissioners may remit grazing fees where villagers are unable to pay.

435. The Commissioners of Divisions are authorized to sanction the remission of grazing fees up to any amount in cases where the villagers are unable to pay them. (Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.)

Commissioners may extend dates of grazing fee collection.

436. The Commissioner may extend the dates fixed for the collection of grazing fees in any district where the fixed date is found to be unsuitable.

Double fees to be charged after fixed date.

Double fees shall be levied on cattle found grazing in Forests without a pass after the fixed date. (Government Resolution No. 8461, dated 1st November 1904.)

(b) SPECIAL RULES.

Rules regulating grazing in the various districts of the Presidency.

Grazing rules for the Central and Southern Revenue Divisions.

437. The following grazing rules are sanctioned for the districts of the Central and Southern Divisions :—

I. *Definitions*—

(1) Forest villages are those which contribute land to forest.

(2) Non-forest villages are those which do not contribute any land to forest.

(3) Village cattle are those owned by persons resident in the village and kept in the village the whole year round, whether for agricultural purposes or for profit.

(4) Non-village cattle are those owned by persons who move about from village to village grazing their cattle in all the grazing land they come to, such as "Dhangars".

II. For grazing purposes the forest area will be divided into two portions only, viz. :—

(1) "the open" and (2) "the closed".

III. Grazing in open forest will be permitted to all cattle in respect of which payment has been made for grazing, subject to the maximum fixed under Rule No. IV.

The grazing on pasture reserves and revenue waste lands in forest villages shall be open to village cattle which have paid fees under Rule No. VII or Rule XI without payment of further fee.

IV. The Collector, in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer, may fix the maximum number of cattle to be admitted for grazing in any particular forest. Cattle excluded from a forest as being in excess of the maximum number so fixed shall, so far as possible, be provided with grazing ground elsewhere.

V. The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in an open forest. Goats may where customary be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep, but then only in the proportion of one goat to every 50 sheep.

VI. The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order :—

(1) Cattle, the property of forest villages in the petha or taluka or range which are altogether surrounded by forest.

(2) Cattle, the property of forest villages in the petha or taluka or range which are not altogether surrounded by forest.

(3) Cattle of non-forest villages in the petha or taluka or range, the nearest villages having the first claim.

(4) Village cattle of another petha, taluka or range of the district.

(5) Non-village cattle of the district.

(6) Cattle of another district.

VII. (a) The fees for village cattle are as follows :—

0-2-0, two annas, for every buffalo, cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey, or suckling animals of those classes; 0-1-0 for every sheep and goat, if admitted to graze in forests.

These rates may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, be enhanced in respect to any particular forest, in consideration of the value of the grazing obtainable in such forest or of the interests of forest conservancy.

(b) In forest villages the fees will ordinarily be levied on *all* village cattle, subject only to the limitations imposed by Rules IV and V.

Exception.—In districts where stall feeding is practised on a large scale, or where, owing to abundance of grazing in private lands, only some of the village cattle make use of the forest grazing, fees may, at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer in consultation with the Collector, be levied only on such cattle as actually graze in the forests.

(c) In non-forest villages, fees will be levied on such cattle as graze in the forests, subject to the limitations imposed by Rules IV and V.

(d) Permits will be issued for the grazing year (1st June to 31st May) and the fees are due for payment on or before the 31st July in each year. Permits taken out after that date will be charged at double rates, subject to the proviso that animals born, or coming into an owner's possession, after the 31st July, will be liable for the single fee only.

VIII. Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest.

IX. Cattle for which fees have been paid under Rule VII are entitled to graze without payment of further fee:—

(1) Subject to any limitation of the number admitted to grazing in any particular portion of open forest in charge of the Forest Department, in all open forest in such charge within the táluka or petha or range (where portions of more than one petha or táluka form a range) in which the village to which the cattle belong is situated.

(Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in such forest in another petha or táluka or range.)

In the case of villages situated near the border line separating two pethas, tálukas or ranges the people may, as a special case, be allowed to graze in both at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer in consultation with the Collector.

(2) In all pasture reserves and revenue waste lands in the district except those which are specially reserved for grass cutting and those in which the grazing has been granted free or sold to a particular village under Rule X.

(Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in such forest in another district or forest division, where portions of more than one district form a division.)

X. The grazing on pasture reserves and revenue waste lands in non-forest villages shall—

(i) if a panchayat has been formed for the management of the village forest or grazing grounds, be managed by the panchayat in accordance with the rules formed for the guidance of the panchayat; (see the rules for the West Khándesh and Sátára panchayats, articles 135 and 136, etc.).

(ii) if no panchayat has been formed :—

(a) be granted free, if the area is insignificant. If the area in any village is required for the village cattle of that village, the free grant shall be for the use of the village cattle of that village only; otherwise the free grant shall leave the grazing open to village cattle from forest villages under Rule IX (2) or to village cattle from other non-forest villages or to non-village cattle;

(b) be sold to the villagers of the village in which the pasture reserves or revenue waste lands are situated, at the rate of one anna per acre, if the area is not insignificant and does not produce grass fit for cutting. If the grazing so sold is required for the village cattle of that village only, the sale shall exclude from the right of grazing on that land village cattle from other villages (forest or non-forest) and non-village cattle; otherwise the sale shall not exclude such cattle;

(c) not be granted free nor sold if the area is not insignificant and produces grass fit for cutting. The grass shall be sold by auction for cutting, and grazing shall not be permitted in the area until after the grass has been cut and removed, and then only, if at all, on such terms as shall be settled by the Collector in each case.

XI.—If any of the village cattle of a non-forest village are admitted to graze in any area other than that available to them under Rule X, each animal so grazed must pay the fees under Rule VII and shall then be entitled to all the grazing mentioned in Rules III and IX.

XII.—Range and round officers in their respective charges shall require the village officers to muster the village cattle in the village in the early morning when the need arises to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

XIII.—Forest officers will collect grazing fees and issue permits in respect of all cattle, whether of forest or non-forest villages, which graze in areas in charge of the Forest Department. Village officers will collect grazing fees and issue permits on cattle which graze solely in areas in charge of the Revenue Department.

Fees will be credited to the Department by which they are collected.

XIV.—Permits for cattle belonging to forest and non-forest villages shall be printed on white paper and those for non-village and outside cattle, *i.e.*, non-village cattle and cattle of another circle, on red paper.

XV.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of every grazing permit:—

(a) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(b) It must be shown on demand to any village or Forest Officer.

(c) The holder must assist in preventing fire, damage to ligneous forest growth, interference with forest boundary marks and illicit grazing.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent, the herdsman.

XVI.—All cattle must be in charge of a responsible herdsman and the maximum number to one herdsman may be fixed by Revenue and Forest officers. His name shall be registered by the village officer and a copy sent to the range forest officer; he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle and he shall carry with him in the forests the grazing permits for his cattle.

XVII.—The village officers of forest villages shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages every five years in June. This census statement will show separately the number of cattle, the property of professional graziers and the name of each owner.

XVIII.—Subject to the maximum fixed under Rules IV and V owners of non-village cattle and of cattle residing outside the Circle will pay fees at the uniform rate of Re. 1 for every animal of the classes stated under Rule VII, except for sheep and goats for which the fees will be as follows :

(Re. 0-2-0), annas two, for every sheep.

(Re. 0-4-0), annas four, for every goat.

XIX.—On payment of the fees prescribed for them non-village cattle are entitled to graze :—

(i) Subject to the maximum number admissible to grazing in any particular portion of open forest in charge of the Forest Department, in all open forest in such charge, and

(ii) Subject to the rules framed for the guidance of the panchayat, when a panchayat has been formed, in all pasture reserves and revenue waste lands not reserved for grass cutting or not granted free or on payment to a particular village, within the forest circle in which the fees have been paid; provided that the Collector may close against such grazing any particular portion of the area under (i) or (ii).

(Fresh fees must be paid for grazing in another Forest Circle.)

XX. In seasons of drought the Commissioner may relax these rules to such extent as may be necessary.

XXI. Cattle found grazing in open forest in contravention of any provision of these Rules shall be liable to be impounded. In the alternative, compensation may be recovered in respect to such cattle from their owner or herdsman at a rate not exceeding double the grazing fees. But repeated breaches of the Rules after the warning will render the person responsible, who may be either the owner or the herdsman, liable to prosecution.

Special rules to regulate grazing in the organized teak areas of the Kanara, Dharwar and Belgaum Districts :—

(1) No grazing will be allowed in organized teak areas except under permits issued by the range forest

officers, by whom also the fees will be recovered. These permits will be issued only to cultivators of villages within the limits of which any such area is situated or to cultivators enjoying privileges in such areas under Forest Settlement provisions and for the *bona fide* use of such cultivators only.

(2) Permits for buffaloes will not be issued unless they are shown to be used for the agricultural or domestic purposes of the cultivators applying for permits. For other cattle permits will be refused only if the number is manifestly in excess of the requirements of the applicants for the land in that village.

(3) No gowlies shall be allowed as herdsmen. For the purposes of this Rule the decision of the Divisional Forest Officer as to who is a gowli will be final. (Government Order No. 9121 of 6th September 1918.)

NOTE.—The Collector of Satara is authorized to reduce from Re. 1 to annas 8 the fee per head of cattle of professional graziers living in those parts of the district only which are remote from the railway and markets and in those cases only in which he is satisfied that the definition of professional graziers has included under that head persons who are unable to pay so large a fee. (Government Resolution No. 3999, dated 16th April 1908.)

Grazing rules for Thana forests.

Grazing
rules for
the Thana
District.

438. *Rule 1.*—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, *viz.* (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed". (Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890.)

Closed Forest is defined as that portion of the forest which is closed to the exercise of every privilege whatever except under the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer. It will ordinarily include ten compartments of each forest block and will not be practically larger than one-fourth of the entire forest of the district. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 4.)

Areas of forest other than out compartments, which have been closed for stated periods with the consent of the Collector, and certain valuable kurans, the grass of which is sold annually, are also classed as closed forest.

No fresh areas of forest other than compartments cut within the previous ten years can be closed for any reason whatever without the prior assent of the Collector. (Government Resolution No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892, paragraph 1, rule 9.)

Open Forest is all the forest not classed as closed forest and ordinarily amounting to three quarters of the total area of the forest under the Working Plan.

Rule 2.—The term “gáirán” in connection with a Reserved or Protected Forest will cease to apply.

Rule 3.—Grazing will be permitted in the *unclosed portion*, which will be open both to cattle allowed free grazing, and to other cattle in respect of which payment has to be made for grazing.

Rule 4.—Villages which have contributed gáirán to the formation of a forest block are to be allowed free grazing in the open forest of that forest block *for all their agricultural cattle.*

Rule 5.—Villages which have contributed no gáirán to forest will pay fees for all their cattle admitted into the forests to graze.

The villages of the three tálukas, Bassein, Bhiwndi and Kalyán, have for the purpose of making the distinction called for in Rules IV and V been divided into two classes, *viz.*, A villages and B villages.

A villages are villages which have contributed gáirán to forest. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 7.)

B villages are villages which have not contributed gáirán to forest. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. 5086, dated 3rd December 1890.)

Rule 6.—The term “agricultural cattle” shall be held to comprise cattle used solely for purposes of cultivation in the village, whether for ploughing or for drawing water for irrigating garden land.

This definition has been enlarged to include cultivators' milch kine and their calves. Aged and worn out cattle have, however, been expressly excluded. (Government Resolutions No. 5316, dated 29th July 1890, and No. 5600, dated 11th August 1890.)

NOTE.—It is important to note that in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioner, N. D., all the cultivators' cattle of A villages have hitherto been classed as agricultural cattle in the censuses that have been made. Assistant Collectors and Mámlatdárs were instructed when examining censuses to note specially any marked disproportion between the animals entered and the area of the "Kháta" or "Holding" of each registered occupant. About such cases the Commissioner directed that enquiry should be made, and if any abuse of the free grazing of privilege is discovered, as for instance, if the cultivator is found to be really a professional grazier but owning a small piece of land, then the free passes, which he has in excess, will be withdrawn and he will have to pay. Every year the census will be more accurate and unprivileged animals will be excluded.

By a subsequent ruling (Government Circular No. 1050, dated 9th February 1891), under Rule 14 cultivators' cattle (not being agricultural cattle) of A villages and all cultivators' cattle of B villages pay fees at the same rate, viz., single fees, and non-cultivators' cattle, whether of A or B villages, pay fees at the same rate, viz., double fees. The distinction between cattle belonging to cultivators, agricultural and non-agricultural, and cattle belonging to non-cultivators must thus be clearly explained. The following regulations have, therefore, been made :—

(a) Partners in occupancies or tenants are included as cultivators, though the numbers do not stand in their names. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 10 (a) .)

(b) Cattle held on undivided ownership by a cultivator of a forest A village and non-forest B village have the privileges of forest A villages. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 10 (b) .)

(c) Cultivators of depopulated forest A village have the privileges of A villages.

(d) Cultivators' cattle of non-forest B villages are classed in the same category as single fee cattle belonging to cultivators of forest A villages. (Government Circular No. 1050, dated 9th February 1891.)

(e) Cattle hired by a cultivator of a forest A village for *bona fide* agricultural purposes should be considered to be his own cattle for the purposes of the grazing rules. (Thana Collector's No. 5276, dated 9th July 1891.)

(f) Cattle kept by cultivators of forest A villages for agriculture but also used or hired out for draught

purposes are considered as agricultural cattle. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 9.)

(g) Cattle owned by a person who does not reside but holds land for cultivation in a forest A village are only entitled to free grazing if they are employed to plough, or to draw water for the irrigation of his land in the village. No other cattle belonging to him are entitled to the privilege. (Government Resolution No. 3617, dated 26th May 1890.)

(h) Any question as to the definition of a cultivator or non-agriculturist should be referred to the Assistant Collector for decision subject to an appeal by the Divisional Forest Officer to the Collector. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 10 (c) .)

NOTE.—For the present as a special case Thakurs and Katkaris are allowed to graze all their cattle free, but the amount of fees remitted on this account should be reported at the end of every season in order that attempted frauds may be checked.

Rule 7.—Village officers will prepare a census of all the cattle in the village, and a statement of the full amount of the fees to which they would be liable for grazing, assuming that none of them could, under the privilege accorded, claim free grazing.

The census is prepared by Talàtis in Village Forms Nos. 13 and 6, separate forms being used for cultivators and non-cultivators. The form for cultivators shows—

- (1) Name of cultivator,
 - (2) Area of his holding,
 - (3) Number of plough-bullocks or buffaloes returned as used for cultivation, milch kine and calves (all sucking animals are free and may be omitted),
 - (4) Number of non-agricultural cattle,
 - (5) Fees payable for the cattle,
- and for non-cultivators—
- (1) Name of non-cultivator,
 - (2) Number of cattle owned,
 - (3) Fees payable for the cattle.

The procedure to be followed by the Taláti is guided by a set of orders from the Collector.

The Taláti have, however, been ordered to specially warn the owners of cattle that if they do not enter them in the list, passes will not be given, and if the animals are driven into forest without a pass, they will be liable to be impounded, and their owners prosecuted for mischief. (Commissioner N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 13.)

The censuses are to be examined from time to time by the Assistant Collectors and the Mámlatdárs each for his own district or táluka.

Rule 8.—The fees leviable on agricultural cattle will then be remitted, in such villages where the cattle are entitled to free grazing under Rule 4, by the officer to whom the Collector may assign that duty, and the cattle in question will be admitted, upon free permits, into the open portion of the forest block.

The officer to whom the Collector has assigned the duty is the Taláti and very complete instructions for his guidance have been issued. These instructions include the following (Collector's Vernacular Orders, dated 10th, 12th and 18th November 1890):—

- (a) The Taláti must explain to the people, the open forest in which the grazing is permitted.
- (b) Which of their cattle may have free grazing, and for which cattle fees must be paid.
- (c) The procedure with regard to the employment of herdsmen and their duties.

The Taláti, after distinguishing between the different classes of cattle, issue the passes required by each and take the fees for such as have to be paid for. The payments made are entered daily in a rough day-book and are checked with the counterfoils of the pass books, and the last column of the census forms in which the dates of payment have to be entered.

Rule 9.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the unclosed portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing, and no cattle, in excess of that number, should be admitted to graze. In determining the number, it must be

considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed, without injury to—

- (a) the cattle ;
- (b) the pasturage ;
- (c) the forest itself.

Rule 10.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can with safety be admitted into the open portions of a forest block.

The number of cattle which can be admitted has been determined as one head of cattle per acre. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 15.)

The open area of each block is communicated to the Taláti, who issues passes. If there are applications for more passes than represent one head of cattle per acre, report is made through the Mámlatdár to the Assistant Collector, who settles with Divisional Forest Officer if more can be admitted.

Rule 11.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order :—

- (1) Cattle entitled to free grazing.
- (2) Other village cattle belonging to cultivators.
- (3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.
- (4) Outside cattle.

Rule 12.—The fees to be levied upon village cattle belonging to cultivators shall be :—

For every buffalo ..	.. 8 annas.
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey ..	.. 4 annas.
Sucking animals ..	.. Free.
For every sheep ..	.. 1 anna.
For every goat ..	.. 2 annas.

The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in an open forest block.

Goats will only be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep, but only in the proportion of 1 goat to every 50 sheep.

Should the villagers prefer to pay a consolidated fee for grazing all their cattle (sheep and goats excepted), whether privileged or not, the Revenue Officers shall meet the wishes, subject to the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, who will determine the proportionate reduction of the fees.

The Revenue and Forest Officers have decided that, except under special instruction and for special reasons, sheep shall not be admitted to the forests of Thána at all. The entry of goats is thus also prohibited as they are only allowed in forest when accompanying sheep. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 16.)

If the villagers apply for permission to pay a consolidated fee for grazing all their cattle, with the sanction of the Commissioner, N. D., a lump sum may be paid by them or a general reduced rate of fee taken for all their cattle free and non-free alike. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 17.)

Grazing fees will be charged for cattle belonging to the Bombay Pinjrapole, when they are allowed grazing in forest, at the same rates as for cultivators' cattle of non-forest villages, *i.e.*, the rates charged will be 8 annas per buffalo and 4 annas per cow, etc. Such cattle will be allowed grazing in any forest only after the wants of the cattle of the District have been provided for or special areas may be assigned to them. (Government Resolution No. 842, dated 31st January 1891.)

Rule 13.—Forest Officers in protective charge of forest blocks shall require the village officers to muster all the village cattle in the village, in the early morning once a month or oftener should the need arise, to compare the cattle census with the permits issued.

Forest Officers are not to demand the mustering of the cattle with unnecessary frequency. They must first obtain the census from the Taláti for comparison, afterwards returning it to him. The attendance of the Taláti is not obligatory.

If there is any difference between the number of cattle mustered and the number shown in the census, the Forest Officer should, if a satisfactory explanation is given, amend the census and draw the attention of the Taláti to the amendment. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 18.)

If the Forest Officer considers that there has been any irregularity or fraud, he should at once make a report to the Mámálatdár, sending the census with the report.

Rule 14.—Double the rate of fees prescribed in Rule 12 shall be levied in the case of cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.

"The property of resident professional graziers and others" includes the cattle of non-cultivators, and of professional herdsmen whether of A or B villages. The term "professional grazier" may be interpreted to mean "all whose primary occupation is the keeping and grazing of cattle for profit". (Government Resolution No. 8382, dated 25th October 1892.)

Rule 15.—The Forest Officers shall determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle, which shall not be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others.

"Outside cattle" are cattle from outside the Thána District, and the cattle of professional graziers of non-forest villages. (Government Resolution No. 8665, dated 5th December 1890.)

The rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle has been determined as Rs. 1-4-0 per buffalo and Re. 0-10-0 per cow.

The red passes for outside cattle may be issued by Talátis as well as by the Forest Officers when thought advisable. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890.)

Rule 16.—Village Officers will issue permits and collect the fees in respect of—

(1) Cattle belonging to village cultivators subject to the payment of a fee, the permits for which shall be printed on *yellow* paper.

(2) Cattle of resident professional graziers and others, for which the permits shall be printed on *green* paper.

They will also issue permits for free cattle; such permits shall be printed on *white* paper.

Rule 17.—Forest Officers will issue permits and collect the fees for outside cattle, the permits for which shall be printed on *red* paper.

In the accompanying schedule the following details are clearly shown:—

(1) The kind of pass to be issued for each class of cattle grazed in forest.

(2) The cattle entitled to free grazing and those for which fees must be paid.

(3) The scale of fees charged for each class of cattle liable to fees for grazing in forest.

White Passes.	Yellow Passes.	Green Passes.	Red Passes.
Agricultural cattle of 'A' villages. Cattle of Thakurs and Khatkis (temporarily).	'A' village cultivators' non-agricultural cattle. 'B' village cultivators' cattle. Cattle belonging to Pinjrapole.	'A' village non-cultivators' cattle. 'A' village professional herdsmen's cattle.	Cattle from outside the Thana District. Cattle the property of professional graziers of non-forest 'B' villages.
	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.
For every buffalo. } For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey. } Sucking animals. }	Free.	For every buffalo. } For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey. } Sucking animals. }	Free.
	When allowed.	When allowed.	
For every sheep } For every goat. }	Not allowed.	For every sheep } For every goat. }	Not allowed.
	For every buffalo. 0 8 0 For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey. 0 4 0 Sucking animals. Free. When allowed. For every sheep. 0 1 0 For every goat. 0 2 0	For every buffalo. 1 0 0 For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey. 0 8 0 Sucking animals. Free. When allowed. For every sheep. 0 2 0 For every goat. 0 4 0	For every buffalo. 1 4 0 For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey. 0 10 0 Sucking animals. Free. When allowed. For every sheep. 0 1 0 For every goat. 0 2 0

The Commissioner, Northern Division, is authorized to relax the rules as regards fees if in any case he should find the rates higher than the people can afford to pay. (Government circular No. 1050, dated 9th February 1891.)

White, yellow and green passes can only be issued by Talatis. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890.)

Red passes are issued by Range Forest Officers or others nominated by the Forest Officer, and by Talatis when the necessity has been shown.

Red passes issued for outside cattle are available for grazing in the open forest of any block in the range in which the pass is given. Should the grazier wish to go elsewhere the Divisional Forest Officer will settle, in communication with the Collector and the Conservator, what additional fees should be taken. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 20.)

In regulating the grazing of outside cattle in accordance with the above direction it has been ruled that—

1. Cattle for which fees have been paid and passes obtained in one Range of a Forest Division may graze in any open forest of that Division, but when passing from one range to another the passes should be taken by the grazier to the Range Forest Officer of the latter

Range for scrutiny. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 20, and Collector of Thána's No. 2206, dated 3rd April 1894.)

2. Cattle for which fees have been paid and passes obtained for grazing in the forests of one Forest Division cannot be grazed in the forests of another Forest Division without the payment of fresh fees.

Rule 18.—A herdsman shall be in charge of every lot of not more than 50 head of cattle; his name shall be registered by the Village and Forest Officers; he shall wear a distinguishing badge of office. he shall be responsible that the grazing rules are observed in respect of the cattle in his charge and that no unauthorized cattle enter the grazing area open to his cattle, and he shall carry with him in the forest the grazing permits for his cattle.

NOTE.—The badge to be worn by the herdsmen will be a leather belt with a brass buckle which will be provided by the Forest Department.

The Taláti when issuing passes is required to enter the name of the herdsman on the pass, to see that the passes are given by the cattle owner to a herdsman, that the latter is provided with the badge issued to him, and that he understands his duties.

The following regulations have been made regarding the issue of herdsman's badges:—

(1) Persons appointed in charge of herds may be of either sex. (Government Resolution No. 4142, dated 17th June 1891.)

(2) Badges will be issued to herdsman appointed by the owners to look after their cattle. The wearing of the badges is compulsory on men and boys so employed, but is optional to females. (Government Resolution No. 4142, dated 17th June 1891.)

(3) The temporary transfer of the badge and grazing passes from a herdsman to another man appointed as such is allowed in case of absence or sickness after informing the Pátíl. (Commissioner, N. D.'s No. P-111, dated 9th October 1890, paragraph 23.)

(4) The herdsman should always carry with him his badge and bundle of passes.

(5) Cattle found grazing in the forests without an attendant in charge carrying his badge and his grazing passes will be liable to be impounded.

NOTE.—But prosecution in addition to impounding is only sanctioned when some other offence (such as mischief) accompanies the trespass.

(6) Badges will be issued free by Talatis to herdsmen appointed to attend herds and not to every owner of cattle.

Rule 19.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 20.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers; who may sell it for cutting and removal, or not, as to them may seem best.

Grazing will under no circumstances be permitted in the closed portion of a forest block. The people of villages, which have contributed forest to the block, may, however, on condition of protecting the forest from fire and other injury, be permitted by the Divisional Forest Officer to enter the closed forest and to cut and remove grass for agricultural purposes.

Rule 21.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of each forest permit :—

(1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(3) The holder must assist in the protection of the forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portion of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

Rule 22.—Village officers shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages distinguishing between agricultural and other cattle. As regards the former a statement shall be framed showing—

(1) the name of the cultivator ;

(2) the aggregate area of his holding or holdings ;

(3) the number of plough bullocks or buffaloes used by the cultivator solely for cultivation in his holding or holdings;

(4) the number of wells or Persian wheels on his lands used for irrigation;

(5) the number of cattle solely employed on these wells or Persian wheels.

Rule 23.—The Mámílatdár and the Assistant Collector shall compare the number of plough cattle returned with the area of the holding or holdings. (Extract from Mr. Millett's book on "Rules and Orders in force in Thána)."

439. Having regard to the extent and nature of the forests in Thána and the rainfall in that district, there is no objection to the privilege of free grazing being extended in that Collectorate to milch cattle and their calves, being the property of cultivators resident in forest villages, other than professional breeders and graziers, subject to the conditions specified in the grazing rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890. (Government Resolution No. 5316, dated 29th July 1890.)

Free grazing for milch cattle of agriculturists in Thána.

Grazing rules for Panch Maháls forests.

440. *Rule 1.*—A forest block will henceforth be divided into two portions only, viz. (1) "the open" and (2) "the closed."

Grazing rules for the Panch Maháls.

Rule 2.—Grazing will be permitted in the *unclosed* portion which will be open both to cattle allowed free grazing, and to other cattle in respect of which payment has to be made for grazing. The closed portions will not exceed on the whole more than one-third of the total area.

Rule 3.—Villages which have contributed land to the formation of a forest block are to be allowed free grazing in the open forest of that forest block for all their agricultural cattle.

Rule 4.—Villages which have contributed no land to forests will pay fees for all their cattle admitted into the forests to graze.

Rule 5.—The term agricultural cattle shall be held to comprise—

(a) Cattle used for purposes of cultivation in the village, for ploughing or for drawing water for irrigating garden land.

(b) Milch cattle the property of cultivators.

(c) Two heads kept by cultivators to provide manure.

Rule 6.—Village Officers will prepare a census of all the cattle in the village, and a statement of the full amount of the fees to which they would be liable for grazing, assuming that none of them could under the privilege accorded claim free grazing.

Rule 7.—The fees leviable on agricultural cattle will then be remitted, in such villages where the cattle are entitled to free grazing under Rule 3, by the officer to whom the Collector may assign that duty, and the cattle in question will be admitted upon free permits, into the open portion of the forest block.

Rule 8.—Adequate restrictions are to be imposed upon the number of cattle to be permitted to graze in the unclosed portion of each forest block; that number must be limited to the cattle for which the open area can furnish sufficient grazing, and no cattle, in excess of that number, should be admitted to graze. In determining the number, it must be considered how many cattle the open portion of the forest block can properly feed without injury to—

(a) the cattle ;

(b) the pasturage ;

(c) the forest itself.

Rule 9.—The Revenue and Forest Officers will determine the number of cattle which can, with safety, be admitted into the open portions of a forest block, and from time to time the months during which the open portions of the block can be closed.

Rule 10.—The demands for the admission of cattle into a forest block to graze will be satisfied in the following order :—

(1) Cattle entitled to free grazing.

(2) Other village cattle belonging to cultivators—

(a) of forest villages ;

(b) of non-forest villages.

(3) Cattle the property of resident professional graziers and others.

(4) Outside cattle.

Rule 11.—The fees to be levied upon village cattle belonging to cultivators shall be:—

	Western Mahāls.	Eastern Mahāls.
For every buffalo ..	3 annas.	2 annas.
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey ..	2 annas.	1 anna.
Sucking animals ..	Free.	Free.
For every sheep ..	1 anna.	1 anna.
For every goat ..	2 annas.	2 annas.

The Revenue and Forest Officers shall decide whether or not sheep are to be admitted to graze in the open block.

Goats will only be admitted when accompanying flocks of sheep, but only in the proportion of one goat to every 50 sheep.

Rule 12.—The Village officer shall muster all the village cattle in the village in the early morning, when the Forest Officers in protective charge of blocks, acting under the special or general order of the Divisional Forest Officer, shall require them to do so, for the purpose of comparing the cattle census with the permits issued.

Rule 13.—Resident professional graziers and other resident non-cultivators shall pay the following grazing fees in all forests:—

For every buffalo ..	1 rupee.
For every cow, ox, horse, mule or donkey ..	8 annas.
For every sheep ..	2 annas.
For every goat ..	4 annas.

Rule 14.—The Forest Officers shall determine the rate of fees to be levied on outside cattle which shall not be lower than that for resident professional graziers and others.

Rule 15.—Village officers will issue all permits and collect all grazing fees, the necessary information regarding cattle of professional graziers and outside cattle being furnished to them by the Forest Officers.

Rule 16.—Permits for free cattle shall be printed on white paper; those for cattle belonging to villagers other than professional graziers for which fees are paid on yellow paper; those for cattle of resident professional graziers on green paper; and those for outside cattle on red paper.

Rule 17.—Camels, elephants and swine shall be prohibited absolutely from grazing inside a forest block.

Rule 18.—The disposal of the grass in the closed portion of a forest block shall remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers, who may sell it for cutting and removal or not, as to them may seem best.

Rule 19.—The following simple rules shall be printed on the back of each Forest permit :—

(1) This permit must always be taken by the holder into the forest with his cattle.

(2) It must be shown on demand to any Village or Forest Officer.

(3) The holder must assist in the protection of the forest against fire and the cutting of ligneous vegetation.

(4) The holder must see that his cattle do not injure the boundary marks of the grazing area of the forest.

(5) The holder must not allow his cattle or other cattle to trespass into the closed portions of the forest.

The term "holder" in this rule shall be held to mean the owner or his agent the herdsman.

Rule 20.—Village Officers shall prepare a census of all the cattle in their respective villages distinguishing between agricultural and other cattle. As regards the former a statement shall be framed showing—

(1) The name of the cultivator.

(2) The aggregate area of his holding or holdings.

(3) The number of plough bullocks or buffaloes used by the cultivator solely for cultivation in his holding or holdings.

(4) The number of wells or Persian wheels on his lands used for irrigation.

(5) The number of cattle solely employed on these wells or Persian wheels.

Rule 21.—The Mámlatdár and the Assistant Collector shall compare the number of plough cattle returned with the area of the holding or holdings. (Government Resolution No. 1663, dated 2nd March 1897.)

Rules for Grazing in Sind Forests.

441. 1. Free passes will be issued—

Sind
Grazing
Rules.

(1) for all cattle allowed the right or privilege of free grazing,

(2) for cattle of máldárs that may be allowed the privilege in exchange for free labour, and

(3) for all cattle specially allowed the privilege by the Conservator or the Divisional Forest Officer.

Free passes should be issued once a year before the 1st November. They will be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer himself and under his signature.

2. Cattle entitled to free grazing will be allowed to graze in all parts of the forests in which the privilege has been granted, except those parts which are closed to grazing.

3. All such cattle must be protected by passes. These passes shall be in the form given in Rule 5, but shall have the word "Free" entered against entry No. 7 and shall be printed on white paper.

4. Cattle not entitled to free grazing will be allowed, when protected by passes, to graze in all forests covered by such passes except such portions thereof as are closed to grazing. Such passes will be issued for a period of 12 months and will be charged for at the following rates :—

		1st class Forests.	2nd class. Forests.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Camels	each ..	1 8 0	1 8 0
Buffaloes	„ ..	0 12 0	0 6 0
Cows or bullocks	„ ..	0 6 0	0 3 0
Horses	„ ..	0 6 0	0 3 0
Donkeys	„ ..	0 4 0	0 2 0
Sheep	„ ..	0 1 0	0 0 6
Goats	„ ..	0 2 0	0 2 0

N.B.—For the sucklings of these animals half the above fees will be charged.

5. The grazing pass, which shall be in counterfoil and duplicate, and printed on red paper, shall be issued by the

Range Forest Officer, and shall be in the following form:—

Grazing Permit No.

1. Name and father's name.
2. Caste.
3. Residence.
4. Period covered by pass.
5. Forest to which permission to graze is granted.
6. Kind and number of animals.
7. Fees paid.
8. Name and residence of owner.
9. Date of issue of pass.
10. Name and rank of Officer issuing it.

Where the cattle rest at night in the *bhān* of a *māldār*, the name of that *māldār* should be entered against entry No. 1 and the name of the *bhān* against entry No. 3. Against entry No. 4, the entry will be "for 12 months from..... to....." Against No. 5 the name of the forest or forests or of the range or sub-range should be entered as may be necessary, and in the case of sheep, goats or camels the compartment numbers of the forests. Against entry No. 6 only one kind of animal should be entered. If a man has camels, buffaloes, cows, etc., a separate pass for the animals of each kind should be issued to him. Against entry No. 7 "Rs.....as." should be entered, and in the case of the penal pass referred to in Rule 10 the amount levied as a penalty should also be shown, "Rs.....as. levied as penalty". Against entry No. 8 the name and actual residence of the true owner of the cattle should be entered.

6. A pass will hold good only for the forests named in it, whether it be for a single forest or for the forests of a range or sub-range or for certain compartments of the forests as the case may be. Any cattle found under a pass that does not cover the forest in which they are then grazing will be treated as if they had no pass.

7. Passes must always be with the cattle when they go to graze in the forests, and for this reason cattle must always be accompanied by a herdsman who must carry with him the passes of all cattle grazing under his charge and produce them then and there, when called upon to do so; otherwise, the cattle will be liable to be impounded. Provided that, though the passes be not thus produced, still, if the owner of the

cattle or someone on his behalf can show from the Forest Department books or otherwise that he has taken out for that forest proper passes for all his cattle so found, he may save them from being impounded by the payment of a fine which shall not exceed one-fourth of the fees for all his cattle so found or Rs. 5, whichever shall be the less. Provided, further, that the cattle shall not be impounded nor shall any fine be levied if it can be shown that the owner had already actually made an application under Rule 8, and had not yet received the new pass. Receipts shall be given for all fines imposed under this rule.

8. Anyone losing a pass will, on application to the Officer who gave him the original pass, be furnished with a new one on payment of a fee of four annas.

9. No fresh pass will be issued to any owner of cattle against whom there is a claim for fees or fines.

10. All cattle found grazing without passes having been taken out for them, all cattle found grazing in closed blocks or places where grazing is forbidden, all cattle found grazing between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, may be impounded. They may, however, and should as far as possible, be saved from being impounded by the payment of full fees as a fine, and, where a pass has not been taken out, the taking out of a pass in addition. If they are thus saved, the fact of full fees having been paid as a penalty and the amount so paid shall be noted on the pass issued.

11. The pass-holder or his servant will not be allowed to carry any cutting instrument, or to lop or injure any trees or bushes for the purpose of feeding his animals, and for any infringement of this rule will render himself liable to have his pass cancelled and to any other penalties prescribed under the grazing rules and the Indian Forest Act.

12. The pass-holder and his servants shall be bound, as required by section 78 of the Indian Forest Act, to furnish Forest Officers with information regarding the commission or intention to commit any forest offences in the forests, and further to assist them in —

- (a) extinguishing fires,
 - (b) preventing fires spreading to and in such forests,
 - (c) preventing the commission of forest offences,
- and
- (d) discovering and arresting offenders.

* 13. *Bhāns* for cattle, whether they be entitled to free grazing or not, can be erected only in places sanctioned by the Divisional Forest Officer. (Government Order No. 7082, dated 30th June 1915).

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

EXPLOITATION.

(a)—SUPPLY OF TIMBER, ETC., TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

All Public Departments should deal with the Forest Department as far as possible.

442. All public departments should deal with the Forest Department as far as possible, but the latter should study the bazar rates in fixing their prices, of course charging for their timber according to quality. It is in no way, however, intended that the interests of other departments in the matter of general convenience, in which the question of cheapness is of course closely involved, should be sacrificed for the benefit of the forest revenues.

The Forest Department must attract, and not compel, custom even from other public offices. (Government Resolution No. 3021, dated 25th June 1872, and No. 4862, dated 1st October 1872.)

Policy of the Government of India regarding inter-departmental transactions.

443. It is incumbent on consuming departments to arrange with producing departments, in preference to any other agency, for the supply of their requirements, so long as they can get from the former all that they want.

The Government of India neither compels producing departments to sell their productions at any particular price, nor consuming departments to purchase the same at any particular price. It will be to the advantage of the latter to give any price which is less than that for which they can obtain an equal service in the market; and it will be to the advantage of the former to take any price which covers the cost of production and is better than what could be realized by other means. Acceptable terms between these limits can, it is evident, only be arrived at by negotiation and agreement between the representatives of the two opposing interests. (Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1263-F., dated 31st December 1888, *vide* Government Resolution No. 716, dated 28th January 1889.)

NOTE.—For rules regarding interdepartmental transfers and free supply of minerals from Government Forests and waste lands to Government Departments, see Appendix XXII of Volume I of this Manual. Also read articles 467 to 471 in this Part.

444. Timber will be supplied by the Forest Department to the Public Works Department, on the submission of annual indents, at the rates realized by public auctions. For any further supply of timber the Public Works Department may require, they must compete with the general public. (Government Resolution No. 3962, dated 20th August 1870.)

NOTE.—Read articles 467 and 468 as regards the supply of stones, etc., free to Public Works Department.

445. It is the wish of Government that all reasonable facilities should be furnished to the Public Works Department for securing direct from the Forest Department such timber as it may require. (Government Resolution No. 3606, dated 26th May 1891.)

446. Timber required for Local Fund purposes must be paid for in the same way as that required by any other Department of Government. (Government Resolution No. 1667, dated 22nd April 1869.)

NOTE.—Read articles 463 and 468 to 470 as regards stones and thorns required by the Local Fund being supplied free of charge.

447. The Government of India are unable to lay down any rules for the Bombay Dockyard specially other than those which govern the supply of timber to the other Government Departments and the public generally. It is, therefore, considered necessary that the best course which the Dockyard should follow would be to obtain a price list from the Forest Department, and then buy the timber in the cheapest market. If at any time a special quality of timber is required, the assistance of the Forest Department may be sought, but in that case the Dockyard must be bound by their prices and measurements, a copy of the price list being submitted to the Government of India. (Government of India, Marine Department, No. 1662-S., dated 11th October 1879—*vide* Government Resolution No. 5688, dated 24th October 1879.)

448. (i) Officers in command of regiments should be left to obtain what wood they require in the open market. (Government Resolution No. 2609, dated 1st June 1871.)

(ii) The Conservators of Forests should attend to any application which may be made for an interchange of vegetable productions by the officers in charge of any of His Majesty's Colonies.

Supply of timber to P. W. D.

The P. W. D. should be given reasonable facilities.

Supply of timber to Local Boards.

Supply of timber to the Bombay Dockyard.

Regimental officers to obtain wood in open market.

Interchange of vegetable products with the Colonies.

(Secretary of State's No. 10, dated 15th August 1871—
vide Government Resolution No. 4847, dated 29th September
1871.)

(b) FREE GRANTS.

Persons
to whom
free
grants
should not
be made.

Objects
for which
free
grants
may be
made.

449. It was never intended that free grants of wood should be made to men whose resources would enable them without much difficulty to purchase it. (Government Resolution No. 1771 of 15th March 1882.)

450. His Excellency the Governor in Council, having had the question of free grants of timber in various districts of the Presidency under consideration and having ascertained the great diversity of practice which exists, is pleased to issue the following orders for the guidance of District Officers :—

The objects for which free grants may usually be made are :—

(1) the relief of poor people whose houses have been destroyed either by fire or flood ;

(2) in special cases the construction of dwellings where members of wild tribes or new settlers are too poor to purchase wood ;

(3) agricultural purposes in cases in which it is satisfactorily shown that such grants are absolutely necessary. (Government Resolution No. 1051, dated 15th February 1887.)

NOTE.—The powers of officers to make free grants for the purposes mentioned here are restricted to the limits laid down in the following article.

Limits up
to which
free
grants
may be
sanction-
ed by
various
officers.

451. (1) Divisional Commissioners may sanction free grants to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 250.

(2) Collectors in the Presidency proper (except the Collector of Kánara) may sanction free grants to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 100.

(3) Divisional Forest Officers may sanction free grants to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 50.

(4) Commissioners of Divisions may sanction free grants of timber up to the value of Rs. 250 to the Táluka Local Boards for improvement of local communication in bridging nalas, water-courses, etc.

(5) Commissioners may also sanction free grants of timber up to the value of Rs. 250 in each case for repairs and construction of village school-houses.

(6) Sub-Divisional Officers of the Revenue Department in the Presidency proper are authorized to submit direct to the Divisional Forest Officers recommendations for the grant of free wood up to Rs. 20. 50.²

(Government Resolutions Nos. 4073 of 31st May 1895, 1662 of 2nd March 1897, 21 of 6th January 1903, and 11221 of 7th December 1912, and 6271 of 10th April 1923.)

NOTE.—The Forest Department should be consulted in all cases before a free grant is made. (Paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 9360 of 15th October 1910.)

452. The orders given in article 451 do not apply to Sind, where cultivators have the privileges of cutting wood on waste lands, and where only, in special cases, such as a whole village being burnt down, the Commissioner sanctions a free grant of wood, when necessary. The above orders do not apply to Sind or Kanara.

The Commissioner in Sind has full discretion in the matter of making free grants and of authorising Collectors and their Assistants to make them. (Government Resolutions Nos. 1051 of 15th February 1887, and 11221 of 7th December 1912.)

The orders given in articles 450 and 451 do not apply to Kánara where the rules in Appendix V-1 are in force. (Government Resolution No. 1728 of 19th March 1887.)

453. The powers mentioned in article 451 are restricted to talukas in which there is natural forest. And the whole intention of the system is to allow the population, and particularly the agricultural population dwelling in the vicinity of the forests, a privilege which can conveniently be exercised by them without material detriment to the public interests. It has never been contemplated that it should be incumbent on Government to give wood free by way of charity to members of any community whose houses may be destroyed. In cases of a great calamity Government may appropriately assist by grants of wood, but it is to be remembered that the grants made under the rules with regard to the powers of the several officers are restricted to the talukas and to the inhabitants of talukas in which there is forest. Powers to make free grants are restricted to talukas having natural forests. (Government Resolution No. 1662, dated 2nd March 1897.)

454. (1) The value of the wood specified in the rules is the value of the trees as they stand in the forest, and it is contemplated that grantees should make their own arrangements for felling and carrying the wood, as people living in the vicinity of the forest conveniently can do. The value of wood at depôts or in towns is a very different thing and varies according to distance from the forests. It would be Method of estimating value of free grants.

impossible in any rules to make provision as to the limit of value of wood got at such places. If in any cases the persons to whom free grants of wood are made can appropriately get the wood at depôts within or close to the forest area or at departmental cuttings, there is of course no objection, but this is a matter for arrangement by the Forest Officers and not for regulation by rules.

(2) In the Southern Circle when wood is given free for any purpose for use in outside districts the value of the free grant should be assessed on an estimate of the average auction-sale rates of the current year or the year previous according to circumstances. In Kánara and Belgaum the value should be calculated according to the seigniorage or royalty fees.

In the Northern and Central Circles the year's auction-sale rates in a district should be taken as the standard for calculating the value of free grants of wood which may be made therein. (Government Resolutions No. 2126, dated 12th April 1881, No. 3371, dated 11th June 1881, and 3707, dated 28th June 1881.)

Delay in supplying timber to free grantees should be avoided.

455. The value of free grants of wood is very much reduced by delay on the part of the Forest Department in supplying timber. The Conservator will take care that there may be no complaints on this subject, and it will be the duty of the Collector to prevent any unnecessary delay. (Government Resolution No. 2331, dated 3rd May 1880.)

Free grants admissible to agricultural labourers or sub-tenants.

456. There is no objection to the submission of recommendation for the grant of wood, free of charge, to agricultural labourers or sub-tenants of registered cultivators in special cases. (Government Resolution No. 2614, dated 27th March 1885.)

Free grants to rayats of alienated villages.

457. In cases where the alienee has forest rights, the rayats of alienated villages should look to him for free grants of timber; in cases where the forest rights are vested in Government, there is no objection to allow them grants as if they were inhabitants of unalienated villages. (Government Resolutions Nos. 3752, dated 20th June 1887, and 5486, dated 18th August 1887.)

Free grants to subordinates of the Forest and other

458. Government have already directed in their Resolution No. 8130, dated 18th November 1886, that assistance in *material may be given to forest guards who construct huts for themselves within their beats or rounds.* In their Resolutions Nos. 1051 and 1662, dated 15th February

1887 and 2nd March 1897, Government have sanctioned, under conditions, the grant of free timber to "poor people".

Depart-
ments.

In the latter term, subordinates not of the Forest Department only but of all Government Departments are included if their circumstances bring them within the meaning of the term. These concessions are in the opinion of the Governor in Council sufficient for the legitimate needs of subordinates of the Forest Department. (Government Resolution No. 1191, dated 18th February 1901.)

459. Government do not consider it necessary to compel the Postal Department to pay for the comparatively small quantity of wood which is apparently required by it for sheds for postal runners, torches, etc. Government, however, expect that the Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests will take all measures needed to prevent any abuse of the privilege on the part of the subordinates of the Postal Department and injury of the forests. The wood should be cut in such forests as the Forest Officers consider it may be cut in without injury, and it should be supplied to the Postal Department free of all charge except the expense incurred in cutting and removing it, the latter being arranged for by the Postal authorities themselves.

Free
grants to
the Postal
Depart-
ment.

(Government Resolution No. 4061, dated 5th August 1880; No. 8812, dated 8th November 1884; and No. 1742, dated 28th February 1885.)

460. (1) The Commissioners of Divisions and in Sind are empowered to make grants of timber from Government waste lands outside forests, subject to the same conditions as have been laid down for grants from forests, provided they are satisfied in each case that the trees are not required for shade or any other public purpose. (Government Resolution No. 8811 of 4th September 1907.)

Free
grants
from
Govern-
ment
waste
lands or
forests in
charge of
Revenue
Depart-
ment.

(2) The Collectors in the Presidency proper are empowered to make free grants of wood from such lands up to the value of Rs. 50 subject to the above conditions. (Government Resolution No. 5736 dated 14th June 1909.)

(3) The Collectors in the Presidency proper are empowered to make free grants of timber from forests or revenue waste lands in their charge up to the limit of Rs. 50 for religious purposes to village communities, public bodies, etc., in their collective capacity subject to the conditions that the Collectors are satisfied that the trees are not required

for shade or any other public purpose, that the Divisional Forest Officer (if there is one) is consulted before the grant is made and that care is taken not to denude the lands of trees. (Government Resolution No. 7113 of 31st July 1912.)

Free grants for industrial purposes or works of public utility. Powers of officers.

461. Special grants of timber or other forest produce, free or at favourable rates, for specific purposes, require the sanction of the Government of India if they exceed the following values :—

(1) For the construction of large works of public utility, such as railways, tramways, and the like—Rs. 10,000.

(2) To Village Communities, Public Bodies, Departments of Government, or sections of the Community in their collective capacity—Rs. 1,000.

(3) In other cases—Rs. 500.

Within these limits, and subject to the principles laid down in Circular No. 8-F., dated 21st May 1895 (*vide* appendix VI), such grants may be sanctioned by the Local Government; but all concessions of whatever value made under (1) for the construction of railways or tramways must be reported at once to the Government of India. The Local Government may delegate to the Chief Conservator or Conservator the power of sanction (subject to the above limits) up to the value of Rs. 1,000 and to any selected officer or class of officer in charge of a Forest Division up to the value of Rs. 250 in any one case. (Article 53, Forest Department Code, VII Edition.)

The Conservators and Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of Circles are authorised to sanction the grants for the purposes mentioned in clauses (2) and (3) up to the limits specified therein, and to delegate to Deputy and Extra Deputy Conservators of not less than* 10 years' service the power of sanction up to the limit of Rs. 100 in any one case for the same purposes. A report of the grants made should be submitted to Government by 1st August each year in the subjoined form. Grants for the purposes stated in clause (1) continue to require the sanction of Government.

* The Chief Conservator may delegate the power to Deputy and Extra Deputy Conservators of between 7 and 10 years' service. (Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 14511 of 16th December 1912.)

Statement of Free Grants, etc., of Forest Produce sanctioned by the Conservator of Forests, Circle, during the year ending 31st July 191 , vide Government Resolution No. 8835, dated 3rd October 1910, R. D.

Name of Grantee and Residence.	Locality.	Purpose for which granted.	PRODUCE GRANTED.				Remarks.
			Description.	No. or quantity.	Value.	Whether free or at favourable rates.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Conservator of Forests, Circle.

(Government Resolution No. 7324, dated 25th July 1907, and No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.)

NOTE.—The orders in this article are restricted to concessions of timber, etc., required for industrial purposes or for works of public utility generally and do not affect free grants of a charitable kind or such as are made by way of concession to people living in the vicinity of forests. These latter are regulated by the orders in the preceding Articles.

(Government Resolutions Nos. 7744, dated 25th September 1905, and 924, dated 28th January 1919.)

(c) MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.

462. 1. The principle which should govern the action of the officers concerned in the matter of regulating the collection of articles of minor forest produce is that—

Principles to be observed in the collection and sale of minor forest produce.

I. Exploitation should be limited—

(1) to articles for which a trade demand exists or for which there is a reasonable probability that such a demand may in time be created, and, in respect of such articles, to localities in which they are produced in sufficient abundance, and which are sufficiently accessible to be worth working;

Articles to be exploited.

(2) to articles, such as catechu, the collection or manufacture of which it is necessary in the interests of forest conservancy to keep under effective control.

II. Except in so far as they may be reserved for exploitation in each district from year to year in pursuance of that

Exception. principle, the collection and sale of articles of minor forest produce, in open forests should be left free and unrestricted.

2. The application of this principle will naturally vary in different districts and in different seasons, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that it should be left to the Revenue and Forest authorities of each district to consider and decide in concert each year, before the collecting season begins,

(a) what articles in what localities it will be proper to exploit, having regard to local conditions and past results ;

(b) what arrangements should be made or what conditions imposed, either generally or specially, in order to prevent hardship and secure the greatest benefit to the people employed in collecting.

3. It should be clearly understood that Government are not anxious to make a revenue Regarding revenue from minor products. from minor produce, and that the application of the principle should not be allowed to operate in restriction of any rights or privileges of collection for private use or sale that may have been, or may hereafter be, recognized under due authority. Any difference of opinion among the district officers should be referred for settlement to the Commissioner through the Conservator. The decision of the Commissioner should be regarded as final.

4. The arrangements agreed upon, the results of the year, and the progress made in the direction desired, that of creating or extending industries which improve the condition of the forest tribes, should be noticed fully in the District Revenue and Forest Administration reports for the year and summarized and compared by the controlling officers for the information and orders of Government.

(Government Resolution No. 9846, dated 15th December 1892.)

Thorns to be supplied free for.

463. Thorns from Government Forests required for fencing road-side trees, both on Provincial and Local Fund roads, should be granted free of payment. The sanction of

Government in each case is not needed. (Government Resolution No. 7740, dated 25th September 1885.)

464. Rent for toddy trees growing in forest lands should be recovered by the Forest Department at the rate of 8 annas per tree when they are given for tapping. But permission to tap the trees can be given only by the Excise and not by the Forest Department. (Government Resolution No. 5544, dated 8th June 1911.)

465. The Forest Guards should mark and number the toddy trees in forest lands and receive remuneration at 6 pies per tree tapped. (Government Resolution No. 319, dated 12th January 1914.)

466. For rules and orders regarding prospecting licenses and mining leases in respect of forest areas, see the Bombay Mines Manual, edition of 1918, containing the Indian Mines Act, No. VIII of 1901, the rules framed thereunder, forms of prospecting licenses and mining leases, etc., and miscellaneous Government orders and rulings relating thereto.

467. No charge should be made for the extraction of minerals from forest or waste lands at the disposal of Government by Government Departments for their own use, whether under their own supervision or by contractors working *bonâ fide* on behalf of such departments. (Vide Government of India orders circulated with Government Resolutions Nos. 5792, dated 3rd August 1897, and 2382, dated 7th March 1912; these forms have been printed as sub-Appendix A of Appendix XXII of Volume I of this Manual.)

468. The concession granted to the Public Works Department exempting that Department from payment of fees for stone obtained for public purposes from quarries situated in lands included within reserved forests may be extended to the Local Funds Department and Municipalities, provided the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer is first obtained in each instance. (Government Resolutions Nos. 1802, dated 28th March 1881, and 6139, dated 6th September 1882.)

469. In exercising the discretion vested in him by No. 39* of the Land Revenue Code the Collector should subject to the

*39 (1) The Collector may, at his discretion, sell by public auction or otherwise dispose of the right to remove earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram or any other material which is the property of Government for such periods, in such quantities and on such terms as he thinks fit : etc."

fencing
road-side
trees.

Rent for
toddy
trees in
forests.

Forest
guards
to mark
and
number
the trees.

Mines and
Minerals.

Minerals
from
Govern-
ment
forest and
waste
lands to
be supplied
to Govern-
ment
Depart-
ments.

Local
Boards
and
Municipi-
palities
may have
stone free
from
quarries
in reserv-
ed forest.

Earth,
stone, etc.,
from Gov-
ernment
waste
lands
may be
removed
free by

Government Departments, Local Boards and Municipalities through their officers or contractors. special orders of Government in any particular case, allow the officers or contractors of any Department of Government or of any Local Board or Municipality to remove without payment, subject to his supervision, for use in carrying out works of public utility, earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram or any similar material from the bed of the sea or of any creek, river, nala or public tank, or from any unoccupied unassessed land other than forest or from any unoccupied assessed land not assigned for a public purpose. In order to guard against the danger of contractors abusing the privilege by extracting much more than their contracts warrant and applying the excess to their own purposes, the following procedure should be followed:—

Procedure to be followed when the material is removed through contractors. When any material is to be removed from Government quarries by contractors, free of charge, for the execution of works for a State Department, the contractor should be allowed to remove from the quarries only the quantity of material for which he holds orders from the Executive Engineer concerned, who should furnish him with an indent specifying distinctly the quantities of stone, sand, gravel and similar materials actually required for the work. The same procedure should be adopted in the case of requirements of the Local Boards which, though not Departments of Government, are managed, and, so far as executive work is concerned entirely controlled, by officers of Government.

When any material is to be removed by a contractor on behalf of a Municipality, the officer in charge of the taluka should have a bill prepared for the quantity actually taken from the quarry. The contractor should then be furnished by the Engineer in charge of the work (or where there is no Engineer, the chairman of the Managing or Works Committee) with a certificate of exemption for the amount of material actually utilised on the work, the estimate being based on the bills for work passed in favour of the contractor. For instance, if the work was bridge work, then the bills would be for so many cubic feet of rough stone as quarried, or so much lime stone, or kankar, or sand, as the case might be. A comparison of the bill issued by the Mamlatdar or Mukhtiar-kar with the certificate of exemption granted by the Engineer will at once show whether any material in excess of the actual requirements of the work has been removed by the contractor without payment of fees. (Government Resolution No. 8824 of 12th September 1906.)

470. The concession allowed in Government Resolution No. 8824 of 12th September 1906 for Local Board works executed through Public Works Department in the case of Government quarries is to be considered as extended to Government forests and waste lands. (Government Resolution No. 5397 of 10th June 1914.)

The concession allowed by the preceding article extended to Government forests.

471. For the purposes of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertaking within the limits of this Presidency, royalties or fees shall not be levied on material, *e.g.*, stone, shingle, sand and gravel, removed for the purposes of the undertaking either from lands which have been formally made over to the Company, or from the beds of nullahs, rivers, etc., vesting in Government, from Government unassessed waste lands, from Government unoccupied assessed land not assigned for special purposes, or from quarries not in the formal possession of the Railway situated in Government unalienated land, whether the material is removed departmentally by the Railway Authorities or through contractors, or from land included in reserved forest, when the material is removed departmentally by the Railway Authorities.

Exemption of the G.I.P. Ry. from payment of royalty or fees on material, *e.g.*, stone etc.

When material is to be removed from lands not formally made over to the Company, other than from quarries not in the formal possession of the Railway situated in Government unalienated land, the following procedure should be adopted: the Railway Engineer should apply to the Collector of the District or the Conservator of Forests, as the case may be, for permission to quarry or excavate material, and the village and survey number from which it is proposed to quarry or excavate the material should be specified, and quarrying or excavating operations should not be commenced until the permission of the Collector or Conservator, as the case may be, is first obtained.

In cases where the material is to be removed through a contractor, the Railway Engineer should state the fact in his application to the Collector, giving the name of the contractor.

Whether the material is removed departmentally by the Railway Authorities or through contractors, it is essential that measures should be adopted to prevent any such material being disposed of to private persons by either the subordinates of the Railway or the contractors. Where the material is removed departmentally by the Railway Authorities, the

latter should, therefore, arrange to utilise all the material quarried or excavated and in case any of the material cannot be utilized, information should be furnished to the Collector or Conservator as to the quantity remaining at the site; to secure this end, the Engineer in charge of the work should, in the case of each quarry or river or nullah bed or forest plot, measure the quantity excavated, and furnish the Collector or Conservator, as the case may be, with information regarding these quantities, as also regarding the quantities that may be actually removed by the railway.

Where the material is removed through contractors, the latter will be allowed to remove only the quantity of material for which they hold orders from the Engineers in charge of the works, who should furnish them with indents specifying distinctly the quantities of the material actually required for the works.

In the case of land included in reserved forest no trees should be felled except such as actually obstruct quarrying or excavating operations. The application made to the Conservator should state whether it will be necessary to fell any trees, and the felling should take place in the presence of such local Forest Officer as the Conservator may direct to be present. Any felled trees and timber should be stacked on the border of the plot and handed over to the local Forest Officer for disposal by him.

When material is to be removed, either departmentally, by the Railway Authorities or through contractors, from quarries not in the formal possession of the Railway situated in Government unalienated land, the Railway Engineers should obtain a pass from the Collector for the quantity that is required to be removed for the Railway, the names of the contractors being furnished to the Collector, in those cases where the material is to be obtained through their agency. (Government Resolutions Nos. 1337 of 30th April 1902 and 3224 of 23rd September 1907.)

Revenue from quarries in charge of Forest Department should be credited to "Forests" in other cases to "Land Revenue,"

472. The revenue realized from quarries and minor mineral products in Government forests and lands which are under the management of the Forest Department should be credited—and correctly so—to "Forests" and where such forests and lands are not under the management of that Department, to "Land Revenue (Miscellaneous)." (Government Resolution No. 1253, dated 14th February 1889.)

(d) CLASSIFICATION AND CALCULATION OF VOLUME OF
TIMBER, ETC.

473. A schedule of classification of timber showing how to calculate its outturn, in cubic contents:—

Classification of timber and firewood, etc.

Timber.

Length Feet.	Girth at butt end. Inches.	Designation.	Measurements reckoned in cubic feet.
6 and over ..	48 and over ..	Logs ..	Actual measurement.
12 and over ..	36 and under 48 ..	Beams ..	11.5
" ..	24 " 36 ..	Rafters I ..	4.5
" ..	18 " 24 ..	Rafters II ..	2.25
" ..	9 " 18 ..	Rafters III ..	0.75
6 and under 12 ..	18 " 48 ..	Posts I ..	2.5
" ..	9 " 18 ..	Posts II ..	0.5
3 and under 6 ..	9 and over ..	Butts ..	0.75
Any length ..	under 9 ..	Jenties or Jiraiti pieces.	0.25

Firewood, Charcoal, etc.

Quantity.	Firewood. Measurement reckoned in cubic feet.	Charcoal. Measurement reckoned in cubic feet.	Thorns. Measurement reckoned in cubic feet.
Stack ..	½ cubic measurement of stack.	....	....
Cart-load ..	25	40	10
Bullock-load ..	4	8	2
Ass-load ..	2.5	5	1.25
Head-load ..	1.5	3	.75

474. The foregoing table is to be used for calculating the measurement of material removed from coupes sold standing; materials removed under Malki or Inamdars' passes; trees sold in Malki numbers; material removed from Forest Depôts in cases where actual measurement is not ordered to be taken; firewood and thorns removed under permits.

All timber and firewood brought to sale depots and all timber removed under free grants or on permit should be actually measured in accordance with the standing orders.

475. The following is a table prepared by the Working Plans Officer, Central Circle, for calculation of Volume of various classes of timber:—

Table for calculating the number of cubic feet solid of Timber and Fuel, drawn up in accordance with paragraph 7 of the Conservator's Circular No. 2470, dated October 1900.

TIMBER.

Class of Timber	Number of timber pieces.													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Volume in solid cubic feet.													
Beams	11½	23½	34½	46½	58	69½	81½	93	104½	116½	127½	139½	151	162½
Rafters I	4½	8½	13½	17½	22	26½	31	35½	39½	44½	48½	53	57½	62
Rafters II	2½	4½	6½	9	11½	13½	15½	18	20½	22½	24½	26½	29½	31½
Rafters III	½	1½	2½	3½	4½	5	5½	6½	7½	8½	9½	10	10½	11½
Posts I	2½	4½	7½	9½	12	14½	16½	19½	21½	2½	26½	29	31½	33½
Posts II	½	1½	1½	2½	2½	3½	3½	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7½	7½
Butts	½	1½	2½	3½	4	4½	5½	6½	7½	8	9	9½	10½	11½
Loppings	½	½	½	½	½	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	2½	2½

Class of Timber	Number of timber pieces.													
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Volume in solid cubic feet.													
Beams	174½	186	197½	209½	220½	232½	244	255½	267½	278½	290½	302	313½	325½
Rafters I	66½	70½	75½	79½	84	88½	92½	97½	101½	106	110½	115	119½	123½
Rafters II	33½	35½	38	40½	42½	44½	47	49½	51½	53½	56	58½	60½	62½
Rafters III	12½	13½	14	15	15½	16½	17½	18½	19	20	20½	21½	22½	23½
Posts I	36½	38½	41	43½	45½	48½	50½	53	55½	57½	60½	62½	65	67½
Posts II	8½	8½	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	12½	13½	13½	14½	14½	15½
Butts	12½	13	13½	14½	15½	16½	17	17½	18½	19½	20½	21	21½	22½
Loppings	2½	2½	3	3	3½	3½	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.											
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	337	348½	360½	371½	383½	395	406½	418½	430	441½	453½	464½
Rafters I	128½	132½	137	141½	145½	150½	154½	159½	163½	168	172½	176½
Rafters II	65	67½	69½	71½	74	76½	78½	80½	82½	85	87½	89½
Rafters III	24	25	25½	26½	27½	28½	29	29½	30½	31½	32½	33½
Posts I	69½	72½	74½	77½	79½	82	84½	86½	89½	91½	94	96½
Posts II	16	16½	17	17½	18½	18½	19½	19½	20½	21	21½	22
Butts	23½	24½	25	26	26½	27½	28½	29½	30	30½	31½	32½
Loppings	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½

	Number of timber pieces.											
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	476½	489	499½	511½	523	534½	546½	557½	569½	581	592½	604½
Rafters I	181½	185½	190	194½	199	203½	207½	212½	216½	221	225½	229½
Rafters II	91½	94	96½	98½	100½	103	105½	107½	109½	112	114½	116½
Rafters III	34	34½	35½	36½	37½	38½	39	39½	40½	41½	42½	43½
Posts I	96½	101½	103½	106	108½	110½	113½	115½	118	120½	123	125½
Posts II	22½	23	23½	24½	24½	25½	25½	26½	27	27½	28	28½
Butts	33½	34	34½	35½	36½	37½	38	38½	39½	40½	41½	42½
Loppings	7	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.											
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	615½	627½	639	650½	662½	674	685½	697½	708½	720½	731	743½
Rafters I	234½	238½	243	247½	252	256½	260½	265½	269½	274	278½	282½
Rafters II	118½	121	123½	125½	127½	130	132½	134½	136½	138½	141	143½
Rafters III	44	44½	45½	46½	47½	48½	49	49½	50½	51½	52½	53
Posts I	127½	130½	132½	135	137½	139½	142½	144½	147	149½	151½	154½
Posts II	29½	29½	30½	30½	31½	32	32½	33	33½	34	34½	35½
Butts	43	43½	44½	45½	46½	47	47½	48½	49½	50½	51	51½
Loppings	9	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½

	Number of timber pieces.											
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	755½	767	778½	790½	801½	813½	824	836½	847½	859	870½	882½
Rafters I	287½	291½	296½	300½	305	309½	313½	318½	322½	327	331½	336
Rafters II	145½	147½	150	152½	154½	156½	159	161½	163½	165½	168	170½
Rafters III	54	54½	55½	56½	57½	58	59	59½	60½	61½	62½	63
Posts I	156½	159	161½	163½	166½	168½	171	173½	176	178½	180½	183½
Posts II	35½	36½	36½	37½	38	38½	39	39½	40½	40½	41½	41½
Butts	52½	53½	54½	55	56	56½	57½	58½	59½	60	60½	61½
Loppings	11	11½	11½	11½	11½	12	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	13

Class of Timber.	Number of timber pieces.											
	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	893½	905½	917	929½	940½	951½	963½	975	987½	999½	1011	1022½
Rafters I	340½	344½	349½	353½	358	362½	366½	371½	375½	380	384½	389
Rafters II	172½	174½	177	179½	181½	183½	186	188½	190½	192½	194½	197
Rafters III	64	64½	65½	66½	67½	68	68½	69½	70½	71½	72½	73
Posts I	185½	188	190½	192½	195½	197½	200	202½	204½	207½	209½	212
Posts II	42½	43	43½	44	44½	45	45½	46½	47½	47½	47½	48½
Butts	62½	63½	64	64½	65½	66½	67½	68	68½	69½	70½	71½
Loppings	13	13½	13½	13½	13½	14	14	14½	14½	14½	14½	15

	Number of timber pieces.											
	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	Volume in solid cubic feet.											
Beams	1034½	1045½	1057½	1068	1080½	1092½	1104	1115½	1127½	1138½	1150½	1162
Rafters I	393½	397½	402½	406½	411	415½	420	424½	428½	433½	437½	442
Rafters II	199½	201½	203½	206	208½	210½	212½	215	217½	219½	221½	224
Rafters III	73½	74½	75½	76½	77½	78	78½	79½	80½	81½	82½	83
Posts I	214½	217	219½	221½	224½	226½	229	231½	233½	236½	238½	241
Posts II	49	49½	50	50½	51½	51½	52½	52½	53½	54	54½	55
Butts	72	73	73½	74½	75½	76½	77	77½	78½	79½	80½	81
Loppings	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	16	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17

LOGS.—The Volume of the class "logs" should be ascertained by reference to Carter's Computation Tables, pages 4 to 10.

FUEL.

1. Number of cubic feet solid of Fuel = $\frac{1}{4}$ rd number of cubic feet rough stacked.

Note.—"Thorns" should be measured separately from other fuel and their solid volume should be taken as $\frac{1}{4}$ th of their rough stacked volume.

2. One cart-load = 20 cubic feet solid. One bullock-load = 4 cubic feet solid.
 One ass-load = $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet solid. One head-load = $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet solid.

General Rules for taking measurements of logs.

476. General rules for taking measurements of logs are:—

Length should be taken to the nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ foot; fraction below $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches being dropped and over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches reckoned as $\frac{1}{4}$ foot.

Girth should be taken of all squared round logs in the centre $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and under being dropped and over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch reckoned as 1 inch.

Moss, bark, cow-dung, mud, etc., upon the log likely to vitiate its measurements should be removed.

(Quarter girth) $2 \times$ length = cubic contents.

Mangesh Rangappa's tables for squared logs should be used in all the Divisions but the volumes of logs of over 30' up to 50' in length should be added. (Government Order No. 3222, dated 23rd March 1916.)

(e) MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules for the exploitation of sandalwood in Dharwar and Kanara.

477. The rules for the exploitation of sandalwood in the Dhárwar and Kánara Districts are given in Appendix II-10.

Permit rules.

478. The rules regulating the issue and execution of permits for timber and other forest produce are given in Appendix VII.

Employment of the Supply and Transport Corps.

479. The Forest Department equally with other Departments of the State should, when possible, give carrying work to the Supply and Transport Corps. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7029, dated 16th December 1902.)

PART VI.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

A.—STATIONERY.

480. For ruling regarding purchase of stationery and rubber stamps *vide* item (f) of Appendix BBBB of the Civil Account Code, Volume I. Purchases of stationery and rubber stamps.

481. Heads of offices may sanction petty local purchases of stationery and rubber stamps up to a limit of Rs. 20 in each case. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3511 of 12th May 1908.) Power of heads of offices to purchase locally.

B.—PRINTING.

482. Heads of offices have been authorized to get their printing work done at Government presses in urgent cases in anticipation of Government sanction which should be obtained later on. No work should be sent to a private press for printing unless it is of such an urgent nature as to preclude its being printed at a Government press in time. (Government Order, General Department, No. 600, dated 29th January 1917.) Printing work should not be sent to private presses except in urgent cases.

483. The charges in respect of work done at private presses will be met from the contingent grants of the officers concerned, but they should not be actually paid until they have first been passed for payment in the Presidency proper by the Superintendent of Government Printing and in Sind by the Manager of the Commissioner's Press, Karachi. (Government Order, General Department, No. 6259, dated 12th August 1915.) Charges for work done at private presses should be passed for payment by the Superintendent, Government Printing.

484. Conservators are authorized to sanction the printing of notices of sale of forest produce, etc., at Government presses, or at local private presses in urgent cases. (Government Order, General Department, No. 10655, dated 1st September 1917, and Revenue Department, No. 829, dated 10th March 1920.) Conservators may print sale notices at Government presses.

Chief Conservator to deal with forest forms. 485. The Chief Conservator of Forests is empowered to deal finally with scheduled Forest Forms. (Government Resolution No. 11615, dated 28th November 1918.)

Supply of official publications, books, etc. 486. For rulings regarding supply of official publications and purchase of books, newspapers, etc., see items (d) and (e) respectively of Appendix BBBB of the Civil Account Code, Volume 1.

Conservators may purchase books, etc., within budget grants. 487. (i) Conservators and the Deputy Conservators of Forests in charge of Circles may purchase for their own use books, newspapers or other publications and may sanction such purchases for the use of officers subordinate to them within the amount of the budget grants for purchase of books and of such re-appropriations as they may be able to effect, under the powers vested in them, from grants for contingent expenditure.

Official publications. (ii) The Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay, Poona, will comply with requisitions from Conservators for copies of the Civil List and other official publications which are kept in stock at the Government Central Book Depot. Requisitions for copies of the Civil Account Code should be sent to the Accountant General and of the Public Works Department Code to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India. Copies of the Civil Service Regulations should be obtained from the Secretariat.

Supplies must be confined to what is actually necessary. Care of books. (iii) The Government does not undertake to supply books and newspapers indiscriminately: and supplies must be confined to what is found actually necessary for the public service. All books and periodicals procured for any office should be registered or filed and must not be permanently removed from the office for which they were intended. (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 894, dated 27th February 1909.)

NOTE.—For instructions regarding the register of books and responsibility of the head clerk in connection therewith see articles 189 and 190 and Appendix XXV of Volume I of this Manual.

C.—DEAD STOCK.

System of returning to the Yeravda Prison Press the empty. 488. The system of returning empty packing cases, which contained forms, by the indenting officers to the Press, introduced under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4686, dated 13th May 1909, should be continued indefinitely.

2. The minimum number of cases to be returned to the Press should be fixed at ten. ● boxes which contained forms.

3. The officers concerned should note the necessity of forwarding to the Press, immediately after a consignment is booked, an advice of the consignment together with the railway receipt for the same.

4. Officers returning the empty boxes should bear all charges in connection with the carriage of the boxes as far as the Poona Railway Station and all further charges should be borne by the Yeravda Press.

5. Officers paying the cost of packing and freight on the forms supplied to them should be exempted from the obligation to return empty cases. This exemption should also extend to the officers who have to use packing cases for the detailed distribution of forms to offices subordinate to them, *e.g.*, the Divisional Forest Officers. The Inspector General of Prisons may exempt offices from returning empties when the cost seems prohibitive.

6. The Manager may issue such instructions as seem to him necessary in connection with the orders now passed and in the matter of engagement of carts by officers in Poona. (Government Resolutions Nos. 9948, dated 29th October 1910, 5663 of 22nd June 1910 and 9840 of 18th October 1911.)

489. The following kinds of office tents are sanctioned for Forest Officers in the Presidency proper and Sind :— Scale of office tents for Forest Officers.

(a) *In the Presidency proper.*

(1) For Conservators—

(Elgin Mills.)

	Rs.
1 hill tent, 14' × 14', with both aywans enclosed	426
2 raotis for peons, 12' × 12', each ..	60

(2) For Divisional Forest Officers and officers in charge of Working Plans Branches—

	Rs.
1 hill tent, 13' × 13'-	400
2 peons' raotis, 12' × 12', each ..	60

Officers in charge of Working Plans parties are allowed 2 raotis 12' × 12' for Surveyors in addition to the above.

(3) For Sub-Divisional Officers—

1 Field Officers' Kabul Pal, 9' × 8', with outer fly extended to the grounds and with bathroom	Rs. 141
1 rauti for peons, 10' × 10'	55

Cost of carriage from Cawnpore is not included in the above figures.

The lifetime of a tent should be taken to be 10 years.

The purchase of a new set of tents will not be allowed until a certificate is furnished that the old set is unserviceable.

The purchasing officer will be held responsible for buying any cheap and flimsy tent, which is not likely to remain serviceable for the full period of 10 years.

(b) In Sind.

(1) For Deputy Conservator in charge, Sind Circle—

1 hill tent, 12' × 12', complete with sywans (one sywan enclosed), dhurrie, purdahs, chicks, saleeta, pegs and mallet	336
1 rauti for peons, 15' × 15'	84

420

(2) For Divisional Forest Officers—

1 hill tent, 12' × 12', complete with sywans (not enclosed), dhurrie, purdahs, chicks, saleeta, pegs and mallet	300
1 rauti for peons, 15' × 15'	84

384

(Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 14 of 3rd January 1907.)

NOTE.—For rules regarding the maintenance of a register of dead-stock and submission of an annual certificate read article 65 of Volume I of this Manual. For powers of officers in connection with purchase, sale and writing off of dead-stock see articles 92 to 94 and 101 to 104 of the same volume.

D.—STORES.

Procedure to be followed when indenting for stores from England. 490. The procedure followed in indenting for large supplies of expensive stores from England does not provide sufficiently for the obtaining of the explicit sanction and approval of Government in respect of the expenditure involved. It is accordingly directed that when forwarding indents of stores for compliance, the officer in charge of

Forest Circles should draw special attention to items of new or unusual character, or to any unusually expensive order, and should fully explain the necessity or advantage of the expenditure involved. All forecasts of the value of the probable requirements in respect of forest stores as well as the indents for such stores should be submitted to Government in the Revenue Department. (Government Resolution No. 176 of 10th January 1901.)

491. Conservators are empowered to purchase in the local market any one article of European manufacture, or any number of articles of the same description, not exceeding Rs. 250 in value except such articles as should, under clauses (f) and (t) of Appendix BBBB of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, be obtained by indent on the Stationery Office. (Government Resolution No. 254 of 15th January 1909, General Department.)

Power of Conservators to purchase European stores.

492. When stores are purchased for a Government department, articles made in India shall always be preferred to imported articles, provided their quality is satisfactory and their price not unfavourable. This rule should be strictly observed.

Articles made in India to be always preferred to imported article.

When any purchases have to be made, in small as well as in large quantities, it must first be ascertained whether suitable articles can be had of Indian manufacture; only when these are not procurable should imported articles be purchased. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 847, dated 8th February 1911.)

NOTE.—For further rules see clause (k) of Appendix BBBB of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

493. Under article 101 of the Forest Manual, Volume I, "Capital expenditure" can be sanctioned by the Chief Conservator and Conservators subject to the limits specified in it, but if articles of European manufacture costing more than Rs. 250 have to be procured, the previous sanction of Government is necessary for their purchase in the local market under clause (k) of Appendix BBBB of the Civil Account Code, Volume I. (Government Resolution No. 6921 of 5th November 1900.)

Question as to the powers of forest officers to purchase articles of European manufacture in the local market.

494. All Heads of offices should note that the statements of the value of stores required by them during the financial year should be submitted to Government in the General

Submission of statements of

value of
stores
required.

Department, through the Administrative Departments concerned, only when stores are required by them, and not later than the 1st August of each year, and that a blank return is in no case to be submitted. (Government Circular, General Department, No. 4881 of 4th September 1902.)

Indents
for stores
to be on
printed
forms and
type-writ-
ten.

495. All officers who indent for stores from England should use the printed forms of indents, and the items entered therein should be type-written and not copied by hand. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5765, dated 18th October 1902.)

Recovery
in India
from
steamers
of value
of items
damaged
or defici-
ent.

496. Despatch from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General in India in Council No. 18; Financial (Stores), dated 2nd October 1908:—

“My attention has been drawn to the fact that in several instances the returned packing accounts of stores shipped to India show that various items have been short-delivered by vessels engaged for their conveyance, or delivered in a damaged condition, but that no recovery has been made from the agents of the steamers on the ground that the vessels have noted a protest.

“2. Under the terms of the contracts for freight and conveyance of stores the vessels are bound to deliver the stores in like good order and condition as when shipped, subject only to the special exceptions contained in the Bills of Lading.

“3. The mere fact of noting a protest does not, in the absence of satisfactory evidence that the loss or damage is really due to such excepted perils, relieve the owner of this responsibility.

“4. It is understood to be the custom in the case of most captains to note protest immediately on arrival and in many cases as a mere formal matter.

“5. The value of all deficiencies and damages should therefore be claimed from the agents in all cases except where there is a clear evidence that the loss actually falls within the exceptions.

Instructions should be issued to the receiving officers at all the various ports to claim accordingly, and that the amount of such claims should be clearly shown on the packing accounts, so that, in the event of any objection being raised in this country by the owners, the facts of the case may be known. (Government of India memorandum No. 9792-9803-88

of 26th October 1908; Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6888 of 20th November 1908.)

497. The orders prohibiting the purchase of articles of European manufacture from the local market are not applicable to stationery purchased for vernacular offices from fixed contingent allowance. (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3217 of 23rd August 1882.)

prohibiting the purchase of articles of European manufacture from the local market, not applicable to stationery purchased for vernacular offices.

498. All officers and departments indenting for bicycles for the public service on the Store Department of the India Office should ask for machines of the pattern of War Office mark II. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 946 of 20th February 1903.)

Adoption of a standard pattern of bicycles for public service in India.

499. Heads of offices are authorized to purchase iron safes manufactured in India without the sanction of Government, provided that the cost of each does not exceed Rs. 300 and can be met from the contingent grant of the officer concerned. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7463 of 12th December 1907.)

Purchase of iron safes manufactured in India.

500. Typewriters should be supplied only for the purpose of making clerical work more efficient and they should be provided only when they are needed for copying or when their use for that purpose would be economical. Officers who desire typewriters for their personal use are expected to obtain them at their own expense. (Government Resolution No. 6653 of 18th August 1905.)

Principles to be observed in supplying typewriters.

For ruling regarding supply of typewriters *vide* clause (v) of Appendix BBBB of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

501. The Chief Conservator of Forests is empowered to sanction the supply of typewriters from the Stationery Department so far as the Forest Department is concerned. (Government Order, General Department, No. 7344 of 22nd October 1918.)

Chief Conservator empowered to supply typewriters.

Supply of medicine chests to Forest Officers. 502. The following kinds of medicine chests should be supplied to Forest Officers:—

Medicine chest (Rs. 40).

- (i) Conservators of Forests.
- (ii) Divisional Forest Officers.

Medicine tin boxes (Rs. 6-8-0).

- (i) Sub-Divisional Forest Officers.

(Government Resolutions, General Department, Nos. 565 of 3rd February 1903, 2623 of 24th May 1904 and 8079 of 16th October 1915.)

Supply of quinine. 503. Conservators and Deputy Conservators in charge of Circles should indent for the supply of quinine treatments required for their Circles on the Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison. (Government Resolution No. 7626 of 10th August 1906, and Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5209 of 2nd July 1914.)

When quinine 'treatments' are not available, tablets to be obtained from Medical Store-keeper. 504. When quinine is urgently required for the establishments serving under them, district officers, instead of waiting for a supply of quinine hydrochloride 'treatments' should at once obtain, on an indent submitted through the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, a supply of the ordinary 5-grain tablets of quinine sulphate, which are equally efficacious and are always available at the Medical Stores, Bombay. (Government Order, General Department, No. 1439, dated 3rd March 1917. Previous Government Resolutions, General Department, Nos. 7538 of 20th December 1911, 2157 of 30th March 1912 and 8079 of 16th October 1915.)

Moore's Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene. 505. Copies of the 8th edition of 'Moore's Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India' will be sold by the Government Book Depot, Poona, at Rs. two each to Government officials in receipt of a smaller pay than Rs. 500 a month and Rs. 4-8-0 to those in receipt of a monthly pay of Rs. 500 or more. (Government Order, General Department, No. 2391 of 10th April 1917.)

E.—TOLLS.

Forest subordinates exempted from paying tolls. 506. Foresters, Forest Inspectors and Guards when actually engaged on their duties are exempt from payment of ferry and road tolls. (Government Resolutions No. 570 of 29th January 1877, No. 1477 of 7th March 1877, and No. 3777 of 26th May 1886.)

507. In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 1 of Bombay Act II of 1878 (amending Bombay Ferries Act, 1863), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the persons, vehicles, animals, etc., mentioned in the following list are exempted from payment of Ferry tolls in addition to the persons exempted by section 3 of Bombay Act II of 1863:—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1. All officers and soldiers of | * | * | * |
| 2. * * | * | * | * |
| * * | * | * | * |

8. Carts actually employed in the conveyance of material for the construction or repair of Public Works constructed or maintained by Imperial, Provincial or Local Funds.

In other cases when a ferry is crossed by carts, etc., hired for, or in use on, the Public Service the toll is to be paid and the sum recovered by a contingent bill. For instance, a Collector will pay toll for the whole of the carts containing his own baggage and the Government records and tents recovering the toll on account of the latter by a contingent bill.

9. Peons of all Departments wearing their belts.

10. Mail Carts * * *

11. All Military and Public stores and *

12. All Village and District Officers and all officers belonging to any Departments under Government when actually travelling on duty, and who have been exempted under section 5 of the Tolls Act, 1875, and all Public Works and Local Fund Mistries, Mustering Karkuns, Postal-runners, Mukadams and Peons when provided with a pass showing that they are *bonâ-fide* employed in these Departments.

13. * * * *

Provided also that the exemption from payment of Ferry tolls in case of Government Officers is limited to the officials above mentioned and their actual conveyance, and does not extend to their camp equipage and personal baggage. The exemption is only to extend to the one horse on which the Officer may happen to be riding. (Government Notification No. 1582, dated 2nd May 1882.)

NOTE.—Only such rules as apply to Forest Officers have been entered above; those portions of the Government Notification applying to other Departments have been omitted.

508. The following memorandum from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 658, dated 8th June 1882, on the above subject has the sanction of Government :—

Explanation of the term "actual conveyance" with regard to exemption.

"The provision of the notification referred to above which directs that the exemption from payment of ferry tolls which is limited to Government Officers and their actual conveyance 'is only to extend to the one horse on which the Officer may happen to be riding,' is not applicable to an officer whose 'actual conveyance' when he has to cross a ferry happens to be, say, a tonga and a pair of ponies or a camel.

"2. The object of the provision is to prevent any misapplication of the term 'actual conveyance.' For instance an officer may require six riding horses to accomplish a journey. In crossing a ferry the horse he happens to be riding is exempt, but not the other five horses. So, too, if an officer is making a journey by stages, using various modes of conveyance, the particular one which he is actually using when he has to cross a ferry alone is exempt from paying of toll whether it happens to be a carriage and pair, or a riding horse or a camel, or an elephant or any other kind of conveyance.

"3. The above provision has been taken from a Government order of long standing (Government Resolution No. 2183 of September 15th, 1869) and, in my opinion, requires no modification at all." (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2294, dated 20th June 1882.)

F.—CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

The Peyton Memorial Fund. 509. The vesting of the Major-General Peyton Memorial Fund of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. certificates for Rs. 3,700 in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was sanctioned in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2489, dated 25th July 1896. The scheme approved is that the income be administered by the Trustees (the Collector of Kanara and the Conservator of Forests, S. C.) and awarded as a scholarship to such students of the Forest College as shall be a *bond fide* native of any of the districts of N. Kanara, Dharwar or Belgaum, who has passed the Matric examination of an Indian University or has passed the School Final examination of the Bombay University and taken up subject IV of the optional subjects entitling him to enter as a forest student at the College.

510. The vesting of the Murray Memorial Fund for The Mur-
 Rs. 1,100 in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments was ray Me-
 sanctioned in Government Order No. 5337, dated 30th April memorial
 1917. The scheme approved is as follows :— Fund.

(1) The income accruing from the said property shall be administered by the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, for the time being.

(2) Rewards in money shall annually be awarded as follows :—

(a) one amounting to one-half of the said annual income to the best worker in the forester's grade ;

(b) two amounting respectively to one-quarter of the said annual income to the two best workers in the guards' grade.

(3) The said Conservator shall select the best workers with reference to the qualification reports submitted by the Divisional Forest Officers and from the personal observation of the Conservator.

(4) No person shall ordinarily be granted a reward more than once in his service in the guards' or in the foresters' grade : provided that a person granted a reward in the guard's grade may be granted another reward in the foresters' grade.

G.—FOREST CONFERENCES.

511. A conference of Forest Officers should be held in Forest
 Poona annually in the rains to discuss all forest matters of Confer-
 importance. (Government Resolution No. 2351, dated 14th ence to be
 March 1910.) held annu-
ally at
Poona.

512. The controlling officer or officers should submit, The con-
 through the usual channel, any proposals in connection with trolling
 questions discussed at the Conference on which the orders officer
 of the Commissioner or of Government are required. should
 (Government Order No. 12725, dated 19th December 1914.) submit
proposals
regarding
orders of
Commis-
sioners or
of Govern-
ment

H.—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

513. Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 14, dated 24th April 1863, to the Government of Fort St. George.

Housing of Forest establishments.

"Another point which has hitherto been neglected is that sufficient protection should, as far as possible, be provided to persons working in the forests and the jungles. Major Morgan mentions the want of proper shelter for the men employed in the Anamallais as one of the causes of the loss on that forest, and due provision for those who are working in these fever-haunted localities, besides being a duty on the part of Government would also, by husbanding the health and strength of their servants prove in the end a measure of economy."

The health of Forest Officers, who are necessarily out in the forests during a large portion of the most unhealthy season of the year, should be cared for as far as may be possible. Nothing will tend more to this end than the building of small huts for their accommodation in convenient situations. (Government of India, Agricultural, Revenue and Commerce No. 465 of 11th April 1872; *vide* Government Resolution No. 2021, dated 26th April 1872.)

Rent of quarters for Range Forest Officers.

514. Range Forest Officers for whom quarters are built by Government and whose pay exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem should be charged rent calculated under the rules subject to a maximum of 5 per cent. of their pay; if their pay does not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem they should be allowed to occupy the quarters rent-free.

The above concession does not give a claim for rent where no quarters are provided by Government.

Government are prepared to remit rents in cases where quarters built by the Forest Department, are not occupied as a residence by the Ranger's family for good reasons, such as the isolation or unhealthiness of the locality in which the quarters are. (Government Resolution No. A.—1580 of 2nd August 1911, Public Works Department.)

Rent remitted in the case of Range Officers, Mandvi and Dangs.

515. In the case of Range Forest Officers of Mandvi and the three Dangs Ranges in the Surat district, the rent is remitted with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution Public Works Department, No. 1580 of 2nd August 1911, preceding article. (Government Resolution No. A.—1703 of 21st February 1912, Public Works Department.)

516. Range Forest Officers in Kanara (above ghats) district are allowed to occupy free of rent Government quarters provided for them. (Government Resolution No. 2180 of 29th February 1912.)

Range officers in Kanara (above ghat) may occupy quarters rent-free.

517. Office rent cannot be regarded as a personal allowance. (Government Resolution No. 4531 of 6th June 1885.)

Office rent not a personal allowance.

518. The Government may grant allowances for the provision of office accommodation at their discretion upon the following conditions and restrictions :—

Condition on which allowances for office accommodation may be granted

I. If separate accommodation is provided, the allowance shall not exceed the actual rent paid for such accommodation.

II. If the officer provides accommodation for the office in his own house, the allowance shall not exceed half the rent paid by the officer if he rents the house, or half the proper rent of the house if it is his own property.

III. The allowance shall not exceed—

(i) any general or special departmental limit which is or may be prescribed by authority ; or

(ii) what is ascertained in the Public Works Department to be proper proportion of the rent of the house jointly occupied with referen e—

1) to the share of the accommodation occupied ;

(2) to the injury to the house as a private residence from its partial occupation as a public office. (Government of India Resolution, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3253, dated 17th October 1879 ; Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4379, dated 10th December 1879.)

519. The previous sanction of Government should be obtained to the provision of accommodation by any officer for office purposes in his own house or in premises attached to his house, as contemplated in Clause II of the preceding article. In taking the orders of Government there shall be reported (1) the rent of the bungalow, (2) the amount of allowance sanctioned for office accommodation, and (3) the proper proportion of rent ascertained by the Public Works Department in accordance with Clause III, sub-clause (ii) of the same article. (Government Resolution No. 1743 of 4th April 1900, Financial Department.)

Sanction of Government necessary to the provision of office accommodation by a Government Servant in his own house or in premises attached to his house.

Rent for houses and land.

520. For powers of officers to sanction rent for houses and land and for office accommodation, *vide* article 96 of Forest Manual, Volume I. Read also article 8 of the same volume.

Standard plans and estimates for forest depôt and guards' quarters.

521. A standard plan and estimate for Forest Depot are sanctioned in Government Resolution Public Works Department, No. 85-C.W.—721 of 27th April 1898 and standard plans and estimates for forest guards' quarters are approved in Government Resolution No. 9507 of 1st October 1909.

Return concerning public buildings constructed and maintained as residences by Departments other than the Public Works Department.

522. As it is desirable that there should be an audit check with regard to the recovery of rents in the case of public buildings constructed and maintained as residences by departments, other than the Public Works Department, it is directed that the officers in the Forest Department should submit to the Accountant General by the middle of May every year a return showing buildings constructed and maintained as residences by them. The return should include buildings whether rent-free or not and should be compiled in the form given below. (Government Order, Financial Department, No. 627 of 7th February 1919.)

Return of buildings.

Serial No.	Name of building and locality.	Name and designation of occupant.	Authority for rent-free occupation.	Fixed monthly rent.		Period of occupation.
				Authority.	Amount.	

occupied during the year.

Rent recoverable.			Rent realised during the year	Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
Agrears on 31st March.	Rent for the current year.	Total.			

523. (1) In questions of compound produce, there are two classes which have to be considered, viz., the produce of Government buildings used for public purposes, and that of Government buildings used as residences, and the produce again may be divided into produce of fruit trees and grass, or produce from sale of timber. The following rules deal with the whole of the above.

(2) The proceeds of the sale of all trees, fruit and grass, etc., in the compounds of Government buildings used as offices, hospitals, etc., should be credited to Public Works, Provincial Revenue, the disposal of the timber being in the hands of the Executive Engineer, and that of the other products in those of the head of the establishment occupying the premises.

(3) The proceeds of the sale of all trees in Government buildings occupied as residences will be paid into the Executive Engineer, without whose sanction no trees should be cut down, to be credited to Public Works, Provincial Revenue. The produce of all fruit trees, grass, etc., will be the property of the tenant for a time being, and the value of the same should be taken into consideration when fixing the rents of such buildings.

(4) The above does not refer to Military Cantonments. (Government Resolution No. 139-A—686, dated 6th April 1889, Public Works Department.)

524. The sale proceeds of timber in military cantonments should be credited to Cantonment Funds. (Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 4-A—13 of 5th January 1881.)

525. It is desirable that all reasonable precautions should be taken to avoid the risk of fire in offices, and the practice of storing waste paper in any Government office building or out-house should, where it exists, be at once discontinued. Iron bins placed in the compound would appear to be the most suitable receptacle for waste paper, the stock of which should not be allowed to accumulate. Firewood which is only likely to be stored in any quantity as attached property, should be kept isolated as far as possible. (Government Resolution No. A—53-a—160 of 1st February 1896, Public Works Department.)

526. Buckets with adequate means of water-supply should be provided in all Government buildings for dealing

Produce in compounds of Government buildings.

Timber in compounds in Military Cantonments.

Fire precautions in public buildings.

Buckets to be provided.

in all Government buildings.

with fires that may arise. (Government Resolution No. A—1367 of 18th June 1910, Public Works Department.)

Charges for renewal of ropes, etc., to be met by occupants.

527. Charges for the renewal of ropes for sky-light shutters and clerestory windows in Government offices and residences should be met by departments occupying the buildings and by the occupants, respectively. (Government Resolution No. A—1743 of 8th August 1910, Public Works Department.)

Smoking prohibited in record rooms, etc.

528. Heads of offices should issue orders that smoking is strictly forbidden in rooms in which records are kept or in which establishments are at work and to deal severely with any breach of the order. (Government Order No. 109 of 9th January 1903.)

Control over minor works for the F. D. carried out through P. W. D. vested in the Chief Conservator.

529. The control over minor works for the Forest Department carried out by Public Works Agency is transferred to the Chief Conservator of Forests. The Chief Conservator should submit an estimate of his requirements to Government in the Public Works Department annually by the 15th October. (Government Order No. 10473, dated 7th October 1919.)

The limit for 'Minor Works' has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. (Government Order, Public Works Department, No. A—15601, dated 30th August 1920.)

I.—TAXES.

Payment of Municipal taxes on Government buildings.

530. Municipal taxes on Government buildings are regulated by clause (0) of Appendix B B B B of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

It is the duty of the officers of the Department that occupies the building to satisfy themselves that the building is liable to taxation under the municipal rules for the time being in force, before asking for the Executive Engineer's certificate as to the fairness of the assessment. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3193 of 6th June 1898.)

Payment of water and halalkhor taxes on Government buildings.

531. The rules regarding house tax should be extended to water and halalkhor taxes. Where water is charged for by measurement and does not depend in any way on the assessment or valuation of the premises, the head of office may sanction the inclusion of water connections for

Government buildings in the Government water connections. He should in such cases certify that he has checked the quantity of water supplied and found it correct.

In the same manner when the charge on account of halalkhor tax is founded on service rendered, and not on the value of the property, the head of office in charge of the building concerned should be the certifying officer. If it is desired to challenge the fairness of the rate at which the total charge is calculated, the officer concerned should take the opinion of the Executive Engineer. (Government Resolutions, General Department, Nos. 2544 of 9th July 1894, and 6897 of 20th November 1908.)

J.—RULES FOR THE INSTITUTION AND DEFENCE OF SUITS.

532. The following rules should be followed by officers in connection with the institution and defence of suits and other civil proceedings in the mofussil, in which Government or any officer of Government is a party, or in which Government have any interest. These rules form part of the "Rules for the conduct of the legal affairs of Government" approved in G. R., I. D., No. 307, dated 1st April 1910, and printed separately as a compilation. They are also in force in Sind, subject to such modifications as are embodied in the footnotes below certain rules.

I.—INSTITUTION OF SUITS ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT.

82. Any officer wishing to institute a suit shall submit a clear and detailed report, through the ordinary channel of communication, to the head of his department, showing—

(a) the circumstances which render the suit necessary ;

(b) the exact nature of the claim for which it is to be brought ;

(c) the steps, if any, which have been already taken to obtain satisfaction of the claim ;

(d) what objection or excuse, if any, the defendant has urged against the claim ;

(e) the evidence, both oral and documentary, which it is proposed to adduce in support of the claim ; and

(f) the evidence which, so far as is known, the defendant will be able to adduce in his defence.

All documents relied upon, and all the correspondence and written proceedings, whether in English or in the verna-

Rules for
the insti-
tution and
defence
of suits
and other
civil pro-
ceedings
in the
mofussil.

Report to
be sub-
mitted
before a
suit is
instituted.

cular, connected with the subject-matter of the proposed suit, should accompany the report. Translations of important vernacular papers should also be furnished, and if files of papers are being sent with the report, distinguishing marks should be used so as to indicate the papers to which attention is to be directed.

Solvency of defendant to be inquired into. 83. It should be stated in the report whether or not the circumstances of the person against whom it is proposed to institute the suit are such as to render it likely that execution will be obtained of any decree that may be given against him.

The probability of the recovery of a sum at least equal to the costs should be ascertained before recommending the institution of any suit, unless, for reasons which should be explained, it is considered that the suit should be brought, notwithstanding that the recovery of costs is doubtful.

Report to be referred by head of department to the Legal Remembrancer. 84. The head of the department, if he thinks that all the necessary preliminary steps have been taken and that there is *prima facie* sufficient cause for the institution of a suit on behalf of Government, shall refer the report with his opinion to the Legal Remembrancer.

Legal Remembrancer's duty on receipt of report. 85. The Legal Remembrancer will then thoroughly inform himself of the whole of the circumstances, calling for such further information or additional papers as he thinks necessary, and communicate his opinion to Government in detail as to the advisability of instituting a suit.

Preparation of plaintiff. 86. If the institution of the suit be sanctioned, a draft of the plaint will be prepared by the Government Pleader of the district in which the suit is to be instituted, in consultation with the officer who proposed its institution, and will be submitted by him direct to the Legal Remembrancer for approval. After the Legal Remembrancer has accorded his approval thereto, the plaint shall be signed, verified and presented by the said Government Pleader. True copies of the plaint as actually presented in Court, of any written statement filed by a defendant, and of the issues framed in each suit, as well as of any subsequent amendments of the issues or additional issues under rule 5 of Order XIV of Schedule I of the Civil Procedure Code, should also be sent without delay by the Government Pleader to the Legal Remembrancer.

II.—DEFENCE OF SUTTS.

87. Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code requires that suits against Government or Government officers should be preceded by a notice* to be delivered to or left at the office of a Secretary to Government, or the officer concerned. When a notice of this kind is received by a Secretary to Government, it will be at once forwarded to the officer principally concerned in, or cognizant of, the matter respecting which an action is threatened.

Notices of actions how to be dealt with.

The officer receiving any such notice, whether from a Secretary to Government, or direct from the complainant, should give it immediate and careful attention. The complainant should be desired, when his statement as to the right asserted or infringement of right alleged, or as to the officer whose acts are impugned, is vague, to set these points forth succinctly and clearly, as the most effectual means towards obtaining such relief as may properly be given. Should it prove impossible to obtain a lucid and definite statement of the complainant's case in this way, he should be examined orally as to all important points, and his answers should be taken down in writing, and verified by his signature, or by a memorandum that the paper was read over to the complainant and assented to by him. The documents above referred to should in every case be carefully preserved, together with any that the complainant may produce in support of his claim or complaint.

88. The conduct or act complained of may have been either (1) wholly indefensible, (2) justifiable, or (3) of a mixed or doubtful character.

Examination of the grounds of complaint.

In every case the officer receiving the notice should endeavour, without prejudice, to determine to which of these classes it is to be assigned.

If it is indefensible, it is his duty to do what lies in his power to give immediate redress, or to obtain it by a full report to the proper authorities.

If the complaint is plainly groundless, or if the threatened action is one which must undoubtedly be defended, if it is brought, no further notice need be taken of the complaint, but the officer concerned should at once proceed, as far as possible, to collect the information and papers which will be afterwards required under Rules 91 and 92.

*N.B.—A notice printed in a newspaper containing other matter does not satisfy the requirements of section 80, C. P. C. (see B. H. C., P. J., 1881, p. 286).

The chief difficulty arises in the third class of cases; and in these the officer receiving the notice should use every possible effort to distinguish between acts which have been properly done in the discharge of a public duty and those in which, through carelessness, ignorance, or imprudence, some real cause for complaint has been given. Such analysis will, in the majority of cases, reduce these acts under one of the two heads already considered, and they should then be dealt with accordingly. Where there is a doubt as to the real intention of the Government or of a superior authority in any order, the carrying out of which has occasioned the complaint, that doubt should be cleared up by an immediate reference. When there is a doubt as to the legality of the act complained of, though it may have been done in apparent fulfilment of a rule or order issued by a superior authority, a clear statement of the case should be submitted for orders to be issued after the opinion of the Law Officers shall, if necessary, have been obtained.

Pending references in cases falling under either the first or third head, the complainant should be informed that some delay is requisite for the proper disposal of his complaint, and, when instructions have been received, he should be at once informed of what is to be done; but every endeavour should be made to have the matter disposed of within the period of two months from the delivery of the notice allowed by the Civil Procedure Code before the threatened action can be instituted.

Preliminary steps when summons is served on Government Pleader.

89. When a suit has been instituted, if it is against Government and the summons is therefore served on the Government Pleader, he shall at once procure an uncertified copy of the plaint and forward it and the copy of the summons received by him (with the date of its receipt by him noted on the back) to the officer who himself, or by his subordinates, is alleged to have given rise to the plaintiff's cause of action.

If the plaint relates to the acts of two or more officers' the Government Pleader shall communicate as above with the principal of such officers.

Preliminary steps when summons is served on an officer personally.

90. If, owing to the suit being against an officer in his official capacity, the summons is served on that officer personally, he shall at once forward a *vakalatnāma* to the Government Pleader (unless the Government Pleader already holds a general power-of-attorney from him), and procure from him an uncertified copy of the plaint.

91. The officer to whom the Government Pleader refers under Rule 89, and any officer who is sued in his official capacity, and who desires that Government should undertake the defence of the suit, shall collect, with the least practicable delay, all the information regarding the facts of the case which he can procure.

92. He is then, within one month from the date of his being first apprized of the institution of the suit, to submit the following papers, through the ordinary channel of communication, to the head of his department, namely:—

(a) a copy of the plaint in the vernacular, together with copies of any documents or list of documents annexed to the plaint;

(b) a translation of the same into English in half margin, the more important of the statements therein being distinctly marked with letters (a), (b), etc., and notes being added in the margin stating whether such statements are correct or not, and if not, in what respect they are inaccurate: (when the requisite explanation cannot be thus compressed, reference should be made to the paragraph of the accompanying statement in which the matter should be fully discussed);

(c) a full and detailed statement (1) of the circumstances which led to the suit, (2) of the course which it is proposed to adopt, namely, whether to admit, compromise, or defend the suit, and of the reasons for the same, and (3) if it is proposed to defend the suit, of the grounds on which it is proposed to base the defence, and of the evidence to be adduced;

(d) if the case turns on documentary evidence, copies of the documents (or the originals) relied on by the plaintiff (if procurable) and by the defence;

(e) all the correspondence and written proceedings, whether in English or in the vernacular, connected with the subject-matter of the suit together with translations of important vernacular papers connected with the subject-matter of the suit, and if files of papers are being sent, distinguishing marks should be used so as to indicate the papers to which attention is to be directed.

The forwarding report should state distinctly (1) the number of the suit, (2) the date on which, and the Court in which, it was instituted, (3) the names of all the parties, (4) the amount or value of the claim, (5) the date fixed by the

Officer concerned to collect information.

Papers to be submitted to Head of Department.

Court for the first hearing, and (6) whether notice of the action has been given under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, and if so, the date of delivery of such notice.

Applica-
tions for
adjourn-
ments
pending
receipt
of orders.

93. If the suit is against an officer in his official capacity, he shall instruct the Government Pleader to move the Court, from time to time, to grant an extension of the time for hearing the claim, under Order XXVII, rule 7, of the Civil Procedure Code, until the orders of Government are received. In the case of suits against Government, the Government Pleader shall make the necessary applications to the Court for time, under Order XXVII, rule 5, of the Code, without express instructions. If in any instance the Court is likely to decline to grant further time it is the duty of the Government Pleader to inform the officer concerned in the defence of the suit, and, in emergent cases, the Legal Remembrancer.

Procedure
when two
or more
officers are
jointly
concerned
in a suit.

94. If two or more officers belonging to different departments are sued conjointly, or if the plaintiff in a suit against Government relates to the acts of two or more such officers, they should, with the least possible delay, communicate one with the other, and after, if possible, mutual consultation with a view to a common line of defence, arrange for the preparation of a joint report. When a joint report is not sent, a separate report should be submitted simultaneously by each officer, care being taken by the officer principally concerned that all the requirements of Rule 92 are complied with.

Applica-
bility of
Rules 84
and 85.

95. The provisions of Rules 84 and 85 relating to the institution of suits on behalf of Government shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to reports submitted under Rule 92.

Duty of
Government
Pleader
when de-
fence of
suit is
sanction-
ed.

96. If the defence of a suit against Government is sanctioned, or if Government undertakes the defence of a suit against an officer in his official capacity, a draft of the written statement to be filed in answer to the plaintiff shall be submitted by the Government Pleader to the Legal Remembrancer for approval and the written statement, as approved or revised by the Legal Remembrancer, shall be subscribed and verified by the Government Pleader, whose duty it is under Order XXVII, rules 5 and 8 (1), of the Civil Procedure Code, to "answer to the plaintiff". In the case of a suit of the latter class the Government Resolution sanctioning the defence is to be deemed to be the Government Pleader's "authority to appear and answer to the plaintiff", and he shall at once on receipt thereof move the Court to cause a note of his authority to be entered in the register, but shall not produce such Resolution in Court.

97. Sanction to the defence of a suit, the plaint in which is not accepted for want of jurisdiction but returned for presentation to the proper Court having jurisdiction, or which is dismissed on account of some technical objection such as want of due notice, shall, for the purposes of Rule 96, be held to include sanction to the defence of any subsequent suit based on the same or a similar cause of action that may be brought by the same plaintiff unless, in the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer, there are special reasons which render it desirable to obtain further orders from Government in the matter.

Procedure in case of another suit based on same or similar cause of action.

In any such case the report under Rule 92 should be confined to forwarding such papers and information as are necessary to enable the Legal Remembrancer to consider whether any modification of his previous opinion, or addition to, or alteration in the grounds on which it was proposed to defend the former suit, is requisite. If the Legal Remembrancer considers there are no special reasons which render it desirable to obtain further orders from Government in the matter, he shall communicate his instructions for the defence of the new suit to the officer submitting the report under Rule 92 and to the Government Pleader, who shall thereupon proceed in accordance with Rule 96.

98. The written statement and the issues sought on behalf of Government are ordinarily to be in strict accordance with the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer so far as concurred in by Government; but the Government Pleader is responsible, in communication with the officer concerned in the suit, for the correctness and exhaustiveness of the details of the defence.

Preparation of defence.

A true copy of the issues framed in each suit, as well as of any subsequent amendments of the issues or additional issues under rule 5 of Order XIV of Schedule I of the Civil Procedure Code, should be sent without delay by the Government Pleader to the Legal Remembrancer.

III.—CONDUCT OF SUITS.

99. The responsibility for the conduct of a suit in accordance with the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer, so far as concurred in by Government, shall rest with the Government Pleader unless special counsel is appointed on behalf of Government; and it is the duty of the Government Pleader, during the progress of the suit, to consult the Legal

ment Pleader's duties whilst a suit is under trial.

Remembrancer on all matters connected with it as to which he experiences any difficulty or doubt, and especially in respect of any interlocutory order made by the Court, on any application of the opposite party, which seems to require particular instructions.

If special counsel is appointed, it is the duty of the Government Pleader, subject to the orders of the Legal Remembrancer, to instruct him, and, when necessary, to prepare his brief, and generally to aid him in the conduct of the case.

When any suit, in which

(a) Government is a defendant, or

(b) a Revenue-officer is a defendant and the defence is undertaken by Government,

is transferred by the District Judge to an Assistant Judge for trial, the fact should be at once reported by the Government Pleader through the Collector of the district to the Legal Remembrancer, together with the Government Pleader's opinion whether a certificate requiring the District Judge to try the suit himself should issue under clause (a) of section 16 of Act X of 1876. In the event of there being any great delay in the taking up and hearing of such suits, after the issues have been framed, the facts should similarly be reported to the Legal Remembrancer, with the Government Pleader's opinion whether a certificate should issue under clause (b) of the same section.

Collector or other officer to furnish information and prepare evidence.

100. In cases connected with the departments under the control of the Collector and District Magistrate, it is his duty, or that of any subordinate whom he may specially depute for the purpose, and in cases connected with any other department, it is the duty of the officer who proposed the institution, or who sought the sanction of Government for the defence of the suit (as the case may be), to ascertain that the Government Pleader, or special counsel, is thoroughly acquainted with the facts of the case, and with the evidence to be adduced in support of the claim, and to see that the necessary evidence, whether oral or documentary, is ready by the proper time. The Government Pleader must keep the Collector, or other officer, informed on all points on which his co-operation is necessary, and report, with the least possible delay, if any further evidence or information is required, moving the Court if necessary, from time to time, to postpone the case or adjourn the hearing.

101. When a suit is under trial, some intelligent officer thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case should be deputed to be present to instruct the Government Pleader as to the truth concerning matters which may arise unexpectedly, and to direct his attention to the documents, or other evidence, that may become important, at each stage of the trial. In important cases, and in every case in which special counsel is retained, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, or an officer of similar rank, should be deputed for this purpose.

An officer to be present at the trial to aid the Government Pleader.

102. Should there be a difference of opinion between the Government Pleader or special counsel and the Collector or other officer at whose desire the suit has been instituted or defended, as to the manner of conducting the case, or should the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer prove unintelligible on any point, or open to objection, the Legal Remembrancer shall at once be communicated with in order that the difficulty may be settled. Should there eventually be an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the Collector or other officer and the Legal Remembrancer, a reference shall forthwith be made by the latter to Government.

Settlement of differences of opinion.

103. The following important points relating to the conduct of all suits should be carefully attended to by Government Pleaders and all officers concerned (namely):—

Important points respecting the conduct of suits.

(a) the averments in a plaint, or in a written statement, should generally be based in every material point on the proof which can be adduced in support of them;

(b) the evidence, whether oral or documentary, on which it is intended to rely should be carefully scrutinized by the Government Pleader *before* it is adduced, and he should advise as to its admissibility, and probable importance or unimportance, for the purposes of the suit, and suggest what evidence, if it be forthcoming, may with advantage be substituted for any which, in his opinion, would be weak or inadmissible;

(c) all the available evidence should be assiduously collected and made ready for the day fixed for its reception, and the necessity of making applications for adjournment should, as much as possible, be avoided, and such applications on behalf of the opposite party should, unless they are made for sufficient reasons,

be resisted as tending to prolong the litigation, and to give opportunities for the fabrication of false evidence ;

(d) all documentary evidence should be ready and should be produced at the first hearing of the suit (*i.e.*, the day fixed for the settlement of issues), as required by Order XIII, rule 1 (1), of the Civil Procedure Code, and when a suit is instituted, the documents sued upon should be produced in Court when the plaint is presented, together with copies thereof, as required by Order VII, rules 14 and 17, of the Code, and the list of other documents relied upon as evidence, which is required by Order VII, rule 14, to be annexed to the plaint, should be very carefully prepared. Applications to the Court to accept any document in evidence, at any subsequent stage of the trial, should, unless under special circumstances, be avoided, as such applications cannot be granted without the grant of similar indulgence to the opposite party, which may place Government at a disadvantage and should be resisted, as providing occasion for forgery ;

(e) documents filed by the opposite party should be carefully examined at the earliest opportunity, and compared with originals in the Government records, or with other papers which may tend to establish or subvert their authenticity ;

(f) the *production* of documents in the possession of Government or of any Government officer when lawfully required by the Court, or by the opposite party, should not be resisted unless for good and sufficient reasons such as are recognized by law ; but the question of the *admissibility* of the documents when produced should be carefully considered and argued, it being borne in mind that the opinions of individual officers contained in official correspondence (which is so often called for by persons engaged in litigation with Government in order to establish their case) are, as a rule, not admissible in evidence ;

(g) the object of Government in sanctioning either the institution or defence of any suit is simply to establish the truth ; and whilst Government expect the utmost vigilance and care on the part of those entrusted with the conduct of litigation on their behalf in asserting and protecting their just interests, they would impress upon pleaders who have the charge of cases that they will not countenance any attempt to snatch an unfair advantage by the withholding of important evidence, or by any disingenuous proceeding whatever.

104. As soon as a suit is decided, the Government Pleader shall communicate the nature of the decision to the Collector, or other officer concerned, giving, in important or interesting cases, a brief statement of the grounds thereof, and shall forward a duplicate of his report at once direct to the Legal Remembrancer.

Decision to be reported at once by Government Pleader.

105. The Government Pleader shall then obtain with as little delay as possible two copies, one certified and the other uncertified, both of the Court's judgment and of its decree. The certified copies he shall forward to the Collector or other officer concerned; the uncertified copies he shall forward to the Legal Remembrancer direct.

Government Pleader to obtain and forward copies of judgment and decree.

106. If the decision is entirely in favour of Government, the copies may be forwarded by the Government Pleader according to the last rule without comment, and the Collector or other officer shall communicate the result of the suit to the head of his department, sending him a copy of the judgment or not, as, under the circumstances of the case, he thinks fit.

Procedure when decision is entirely in favour of Government.

The Legal Remembrancer shall communicate the result of the suit to Government, together with a copy of the written judgment. The result of any such suit need not be communicated by the head of the department to Government, unless he is of opinion that for special reasons it is desirable to do so, in which case he shall submit his report to Government through the Legal Remembrancer.

IV.—APPEALS.

107. If the decision is either wholly or partially adverse to Government, the Government Pleader, when forwarding copies of the decree and judgment to the Collector or other officer concerned, shall state his opinion, with reasons, as to whether an appeal should be made.

In case of adverse decision Government Pleader to report whether he recommends an appeal.

108. The Collector or other officer, after perusing the judgment, shall call upon the Government Pleader to send him uncertified copies of such of the exhibits recorded in the case as he deems necessary to explain the grounds of the decision so far as it deals with the merits of the case (or in important cases, of all the material exhibits), and shall forward them, together with the certified copies of the judgment and decree already received from the Government Pleader, with a report, stating his opinion as to whether the

Collector or other officer to report to the Legal Remembrancer.

decision should be acquiesced in or appealed against, direct to the Legal Remembrancer.

Time within which report must be made.

109. This report must be despatched so as to reach the Legal Remembrancer within *fifteen days* after the date of the decree in cases in which an appeal lies to the District Judge, and within *one month* after the said date in cases in which an appeal lies to the High Court.*

Duty of head of Department.

110. A copy of the report shall be sent simultaneously to the head of the department, who, if he concurs in it, will merely file it, but if he differs from it, or considers it otherwise necessary to address Government on the subject of it, shall submit a separate report on it without delay to Government through the Legal Remembrancer.

Legal Remembrancer to refer to Government.

111. The Legal Remembrancer after calling for such further information, or additional papers, as he thinks necessary, shall communicate his opinion to Government as to whether an appeal should be made or not, or as to what other course should be pursued. This must be done in time to enable the orders of Government upon it to be acted upon, if necessary, within the period prescribed by law for filing an appeal.

Procedure if an appeal is sanctioned.

112. If an appeal be sanctioned, the Collector, or other officer, will instruct the Government Pleader in the District Court, or in the High Court,† accordingly, at the same time sending him a *vakalatnama* (unless the Government Pleader already holds a general power-of-attorney from him), if the suit is against him personally. If the appeal has to be made to the District Judge, the Legal Remembrancer will return the copies received by him under Rule 108 to the Collector, or other officer, who shall make them over to the Government Pleader for his use in the appeal. If the appeal has to be made to the High Court,† the said copies shall be sent by the Legal Remembrancer direct to the Government Pleader in that Court, and it shall be the duty of the Collector, or other officer, in consultation with the District Government Pleader, to send to the Government Pleader in the High Court,† with the least practicable delay, copies of all the remaining material exhibits and other papers connected with the suit for his information and guidance.

*In Sind substitute, "Court of the Judicial Commissioner" for the words "High Court" in Rules 109, 112, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129 and 159.

† *Vide note to Rule 103.*

113. Appeals are ordinarily to be based strictly on the grounds recommended by the Legal Remembrancer and concurred in by Government; but when an appeal is sanctioned generally against a decision, the Government Pleader is responsible for availing himself of all legitimate grounds on which the decree may be open to objection, notwithstanding that any of them may have escaped the notice of the Legal Remembrancer or not have been mentioned by him.

Preparation of memorandum of appeal.

In important or intricate cases the memorandum of appeal should be submitted to the Legal Remembrancer for approval before being filed in Court.

114. If an appeal is brought by the opposite party against a decision either entirely or partly in favour of Government, a notice of the appeal will be served by the Court either on the Government Pleader or on the officer concerned. In the former case the Government Pleader shall at once obtain an *uncertified* copy of the memorandum of appeal, and forward it and the notice received by him (with the date of its receipt noted on the back) to the Collector or other officer concerned, or to the principal of the officers concerned. In the latter case the officer concerned shall at once send the Government Pleader a *vakalatnama* (unless the Government Pleader already holds a general power-of-attorney from him), and obtain from him an *uncertified* copy of the memorandum of appeal.

Procedure when an appeal is brought by opposite party.

115. The Collector or other officer concerned shall then carefully compare the grounds of appeal with the Court's judgment, and after consultation, if necessary, with the District Government Pleader, report his opinion as to whether the appeal should be defended, and make any explanation or remarks that they may be needed with reference to the grounds of appeal. His report should be submitted to the head of his department and be accompanied by the same documents as are required to accompany a report under Rule 108.

Collector or other officer to report as to the defence.

116. The head of the department shall refer the report, with his own opinion, to the Legal Remembrancer, and the provisions of Rules 111 and 112 shall then apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the said report and to the Legal Remembrancer with regard to his duty in respect thereof, and to the instruction of the Government Pleader, if the defence, of the appeal is sanctioned by Government,

Report to be referred by head of department to Legal Remembrancer.

Applica-
bility of
Rules 99,
100, 101
and 102
to ap-
peals.

117. The provisions of Rules 99, 100, 101 and 102 apply equally to the conduct of appeals as to the conduct of original suits except—

(1) that a discretion must be exercised by the Government Pleader in meeting new points raised for the first time in appeal, but that he should apply for an adjournment to enable him to consult with the officer concerned, or with the Legal Remembrancer, if necessary, on any such points in which he may not have been fully instructed, or to which he is not able to furnish an immediate reply;

(2) that it is only necessary to depute an officer to be present to assist the Government Pleader in the High Court* when express orders are received from Government to that effect.

Proce-
dure when
two or
more
officers
are con-
cerned in
an appeal
case.

118. When two or more officers of different departments are concerned in a case in which an appeal is desired on behalf of Government, or in which an appeal is brought by the opposite party, the foregoing duties will devolve on the principal of such officers, subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of Rule 94.

Applica-
bility of
Rules 104,
105 and
106 to
decisions
in ap-
peals.

119. When an appeal has been decided by a District Court, the provisions of the Rules 104, 105 and 106 shall be observed so far as they are applicable, just as in the case of the decision of an original suit.

V.—SECOND APPEALS.

Proce-
dure when
an appeal
has been
decided
adversely
by a
District
Court.

120. When an appeal from an original decree has been decided by a District Court, either wholly or in part, adversely to Government, the same course is to be pursued with respect to the bringing of a second appeal as in the case of an appeal from an original decree, provided that if the Legal Remembrancer is clearly of opinion that the case is one in which the law allows no second appeal, it shall not be necessary for him to refer it for the orders of Government, and the result of the first appeal need not be communicated to Government unless the head of the department, or the Legal Remembrancer, is of opinion, for special reasons, that it should be. If the head of the department communicates the result of an appeal to Government under this rule, he shall submit his report to Government through the Legal Remembrancer.

*Vide note to Rule 109.

121. When a second appeal is brought against an appellate decree either wholly or partly in favour of Government, the same course shall be pursued as when an appeal is brought in the High Court* against a similar original decree.

Proce-
dure when
a second
appeal is
brought
against an
appellate
decree in
favour of
Govern-
ment.

122. When an appeal, whether against an original or appellate decree, has been decided by the High Court,* the Government Pleader shall communicate the nature of the decision, as soon as it is pronounced, to the Legal Remembrancer, giving a brief statement of the grounds of the decision.

High
Court's
decision
in an
appeal
how to be
reported.

He shall at once obtain an uncertified copy of the Court's written judgment, if any, and forward the same as soon as it is ready to the Legal Remembrancer. He shall also obtain, with as little delay as possible, two certified copies of the same and of the decree, and forward one to the Legal Remembrancer, and the other, with the papers in the case, to the Collector or other officer concerned. The Collector, or other officer, shall inform the head of his department of the result of the case, sending him a copy of the written judgment, if any, or not, as he deems necessary.

The Legal Remembrancer shall communicate the result of the appeal to Government, submitting a copy of the written judgment also, if any have been recorded. The result of any such appeal need not be communicated to Government by the head of the department unless the decision appears to him to be specially inconvenient,* or to affect the administration in some unusual manner, in which case he shall forward his report to Government through the Legal Remembrancer.

533. A Government servant charged with a criminal offence where the charge is the consequence of official action who considers it necessary to obtain legal assistance for his defence must, if he proposes to seek reimbursement from Government, immediately refer to his official superior the question whether the case is one in which it is necessary to engage such assistance.

Legal
assistance
to Gov-
ernment
servants
charged
with cri-
minal off-
ences in
regard to
their
official
duties.

* *Vide* note to Rule 109.

Officers, not of lower rank than Heads of Districts, are empowered to sanction the employment of counsel, without reference to higher authority, in cases in which (1) the counsel engaged is either (a) the District Public Prosecutor or an Assistant Public Prosecutor, provided he can properly appear under the provisions of No. 53 of the Law Officers' Rules, or (b) when the services of the District Public Prosecutor or of an Assistant Public Prosecutor are not available, any other duly qualified pleader, and (2) the fees proposed to be paid do not exceed the fees admissible under rule 42 or rule 44 of the Law Officers' Rules. All bills should be preferred to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for countersignature.

In cases in the mofussil where it is proposed to retain special counsel the official superior of the Government servant concerned should proceed in accordance with rule 28* of the Law Officers' Rules in communication with the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

All applications for the reimbursement of legal charges must reach Government or the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs within three months of the conclusion of the proceedings. The applications will then be disposed of in accordance with the rules for the conduct of the legal affairs of Government.

(Government Circular, General Department, No. 5745, dated 23rd September 1907.)

* 28. Government Pleaders or local officers, who desire to engage special counsel for any case, should communicate with the Legal Remembrancer, *before* doing so, informing him, in criminal cases of the nature of the case, and of the evidence to be brought forward, and stating, in every case, when and where the hearing or trial will take place, how long it is likely to last, and what pleader or other counsel they wish to employ, and at what rate they propose to remunerate him. If there is not time for this communication to be made before the date fixed, or likely to be fixed, for the hearing or trial of the case, the Court or Magistrate should be asked to adjourn it, or to fix the date in the first instance at a sufficient distance of time, to enable the officer concerned to obtain sanction for the employment of special counsel. The Legal Remembrancer, if he thinks the case a fit one for the employment of a special counsel, will submit the application for the orders of Government, but in emergent cases may act in anticipation of such orders.

Note.—For rule regarding the employment of special counsel in forest cases see article 195.

PART VII.

Schedule of Powers.

CHAPTER XL.

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS.

1. POWERS EXERCISED BY THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Articles.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
1	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	Art. 6 ..	To distribute between circles and to transfer from one circle to another appointments in the permanent subordinate forest service and clerical establishments.	....	Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 5542 of 31st May 1919.
2	..	Art. 4 & App. I ..	To sanction the formation and re-distribution of ranges.	Provided that no increase of subordinate forest establishment is involved.	Do.
3	..	App. I ..	To appoint, promote, reduce or dismiss Forest Rangers.	....	Do.
4	..	" I ..	To select and nominate candidates to the Dharwar Forest College.	....	Do.
5	..	Art. 21 ..	To post Extra Assistant Conservators and Rangers to a charge in any circle and to transfer Extra Assistant Conservators, officers of the Subordinate Forest Service and clerks of the Rs. 100 grade and above from one circle to another.	Transfers of Extra Assistant Conservators to be reported to Government and to Private Secretary to the Governor.	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
6	Forest Manual, Vol. I	Art. 28	To grant permission to Forest officers to visit Research Institute, Dehra Dun, when the period of absence does not exceed 15 days.	....	....
7	"	" 34	To sanction change of names in the case of non-gazetted officers.	Intimation should be sent to the Accountant General.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2536 of 13th July 1882.
8	"	" 47	To prescribe Control Books and Forest Journals for unorganized forests.	....	....
9	"	" 48	To prescribe form of Plantation Journals	....	....
10	"	" 66	To prescribe form for the return of live-stock and time of submission thereof.	....	Government Order, Revenue Department No. 5542 of 31st May 1919.
11	"	" 91	To sanction the writing-off of irrecoverable revenue up to Rs. 1,000 in each case.	....	Do.
12	"	" 93	To write off stores, tools and plant, live-stock, timber and other stock of value not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	....	Do.
13	"	" 95	To refund revenue not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in each case.	....	Do.
14	"	" 96	To sanction recurring expenditure of the nature of rent for houses or land up to Rs. 100 in each case.	The amount for each circle should be limited to Rs. 500.	Do.

15	"	"	96	..	To sanction house-rent for ordinary office accommodation — (1) when provided in a separate building, Ra. 100 a month; (2) when provided in a building partly used as a private residence, one half the total rent subject to a maximum of Ra. 45 a month.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2075 of 8th May 1908.
16	"	"	97	..	To sanction expenditure on pleader's fees up to Ra. 500 in each case in the prosecution of criminal offences.	....	Government Order. Revenue Department, No. 5542 of 31st May 1919.
17	"	"	101	..	To sanction the following items of "Capital expenditure":— (a) Purchase of elephants .. Ra. 4,000 (b) Purchase of live-stock other than elephants, stores, tools and plant including office and rest house furniture and tents .. Ra. 1,000 (c) Other items (<i>vide</i> Art. 99) .. Ra. 5,000	....	Do.
18	"	"	107	..	To write off irrecoverable advances if the amount does not exceed Ra. 250 in each case.	....	Do. S. No. 63.
19	"	"	173	..	To inspect Conservators' offices and receive and deal with inspection reports of Divisional Offices.	....	Do.
20	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	"	387	..	To sanction deviations from sanctioned working plans not amounting to an alteration of the prescribed scheme of management.	....	Do.
21	"	"	485	..	To deal finally with scheduled Forest Forms ..	....	Do.
22	"	"	.....	..	To send ordinary inland telegrams marked 'Priority' in service instructions.	....	Government Order, Financial Department, No. 3846 of 11th June 1919.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
23	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Art. 529	To accord administrative approval to estimates of capital expenditure on minor works for the Forest Department carried out by Public Works Agency and to allot funds for the same.	....	Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 10473 of 7th October 1919.
24	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second reprint.	.. 51	To admit into superior pensionable service persons whose age exceeds 25 years.	....	As head of Department— <i>vide</i> Appendix I-A to Civil Service Regulations.
25	"	.. 53	To permit transfer of charge of an office elsewhere than at head-quarters and to receive charge by letter or telegram for special recorded reasons of a public nature.	In case of transfers ordered by him.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
26	"	.. 55	To fix or change the head-quarters of officers appointed by a higher authority.	....
27	"	.. 57	To permit officers to go on duty beyond limits of jurisdiction.	....
28	"	.. 58	To allow any officer subordinate to him to proceed on duty to any part of the territories of the Local Government or to a District or Foreign State or Settlement adjoining his jurisdiction and to draw travelling allowance under rule.	....
29	"	.. 72	To grant to an officer an honorarium up to Rs. 250 from General Revenues or permit him to receive the same from a Local Fund or from the revenues of a Native State for work which he is required to perform either within or outside the course of his ordinary duties or when he spontaneously, undertakes a work of utility to Government outside the course of his duties, provided such work is of exceptional merit or of an arduous or peculiar nature.	....

30	"	..	"	74 ..	To permit an officer to accept a fee up to Rs. 500 from a private person or private body or a public body whose funds are not administered by Government, or from a Native State, for work voluntarily done for it.	Subject to the conditions given in the Article.	....
31	"	..	"	89 ..	To suspend the lien on the appointment of an officer on deputation if it is likely to last for more than three years.	In respect of appointments made by him.	Government Resolution Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919 and erratum No. 8609 of 22nd December 1919.
32	"	..	"	95 ..	To assign to an officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office independently, i.e., under orders which expressly relieve him of the charge of his own office, a charge allowance of less than three-quarters which is admissible under Article 94 or, for special recorded reasons, the full acting allowance which would be admissible to him if he were appointed to officiate in the office.	Clauses (i) and (ii) of Article 105 shall not apply to such an officer.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
33	"	..	"	144 ..	To grant an officer without a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100, an acting allowance up to an amount not exceeding the full pay of the appointment.	A report of the circumstances of each case should be forwarded by the end of February each year through the Audit Officer to the Government of India in an amalgamated Schedule.	Do.
34	"	..	"	147 (iii)	To grant, when necessary, to an officer without a substantive appointment who officiates in an appointment the pay of which is less than Rs. 100 a month, allowances in excess of half the pay of the appointment without reducing <i>pro tanto</i> the leave allowances of the absentee.	Certificate should be given in the bill as shown in Article 144, Supplement.	Article 144, Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
35	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second Reprint.	Article 160 ..	To declare, in directing the re-instatement of an officer suspended, that the time passed under suspension shall count towards increments.	....	....
36	" ..	" 165 ..	To grant an officer appointed to be in charge of the current duties of an office in addition to his own duties, a charge allowance not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office.	If the charge entails a substantial increase of responsibility and some additional work.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
37	" ..	" 169 ..	To grant an officer placed in charge of the current duties of an office any Duty or Local allowance attached to the office.	....	Do.
38	" ..	" 162 ..	To appoint one officer to hold substantively, as a temporary measure or to officiate in two or more independent appointments at one time.	In such cases the emoluments will be regulated as laid down in clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of Article 168.	Do.
39	" ..	" 180 (b)	To extend joining time within the maximum of 30 days in the case of officers of the Provincial Service and non-gazetted subordinates.	Subject to the conditions in Article 180 (b).	....
40	" ..	" 188 (and 209-A, Supplement.	To allow an officer without a substantive appointment who, when officiating in an office, is transferred to another office, to draw during his transit the allowance which he drew in his old office or that which he will draw in his new office whichever is less.	In the case of transfers ordered by him.	....
41	" ..	" 188 ..	To allow transit pay to a temporary employee transferred in the interests of the public service retaining a lien on his temporary appointment.	Do.	Article 209, Supplement to Civil Service Regulations.

42	"	"	"	139 ..	To exempt an officer exceeding his joining time from the loss of his appointment.	In the case of appointments made by him.
43	"	"	"	193 (a)	To grant a subsistence allowance to an officer under suspension at a rate not exceeding one-quarter of his salary.	Provided no extra cost is imposed on the State or, when it is incurred by special order in cases of suspension or dismissal of six months or less, it does not exceed Rs. 500.
44	"	"	"	193 (b)	To grant to an officer re-instated by him after dismissal or suspension for the period of his absence from duty the whole or part of his salary and allowances.	Do.
45	"	"	"	200 ..	To permit non-gazetted officers appointed by him, when on leave, to take service or accept any employment involving the receipt of a fee or honorarium.	....
46	"	"	"	205 (a) & (b)	To permit an officer who is discharged on reduction of establishment or resigns the service and is re-employed after an interval, or an officer who is re-instated by him after dismissal or removal from the service, to count his former service towards leave.	....
47	"	"	"	223 (a)	To permit an officer, who was granted leave by him, to return to duty more than 14 days before the end of long leave.	....
48	"	"	"	225 ..	To require an officer, to whom leave was granted by him on account of ill-health on medical certificate or otherwise, to produce a medical certificate of fitness, before permission is granted to return to duty.	....
49	"	"	"	230 ..	To exempt officers overstaying their leave from loss of appointment, when the default is due to circumstances beyond their control.	In cases in which leave is granted by him. Appendix 3 of Supplement.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any	Authority.
50	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second Reprint.	Article 232 ..	To change retrospectively leave granted to an officer for any other kind or period of leave for which the officer was qualified when the original leave was granted, and to commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances (see Serial No. 58).	In cases in which he has power to grant leave.	....
51	" ..	" 253 & 254	To condone for the purpose of privilege leave interruptions of duty caused by an officer remaining absent after the end of privilege leave, examination leave or joining time, owing to circumstances beyond his control.	Do.	Appendix 3 of Supplement.
52	" ..	" 258 ..	To decide in the case of an officer suspended, whether suspension interrupts duty and whether time passed under suspension qualifies for privilege leave.	In the case of suspensions about which he can pass final orders.	....
53	" ..	" 264 Note 2.	To decide the admissibility of privilege leave allowances in the case of an officer who obtains privilege leave after recording a declaration that he has no intention of retiring for three months after return to duty, but is compelled to retire on the expiry of the privilege leave owing to circumstances beyond his control. (Read Serial No. 55.)	In the case of those officers whose pension or gratuity can be sanctioned by him.	....
54	" ..	" 335 ..	See Serial No. 34.	....	Cancelled.
55	" ..	" 345 & Supplement 347.	To permit an officer for sufficient reasons to retire at the end of the leave granted to him after attaining the age of 55 years. (Read Serial No. 75.)	Provided that in the case of officers permitted to retire at the end of privilege leave, the privilege leave allowances drawn by them are not allowed to be retained.	

56	"	"	417	.. To decide, by an express order at the time of reinstating an officer who has been suspended, whether the period passed under suspension counts for pension.	
57	"	"	419	.. To declare, in cases in which on revision or appeal he reverses an order dismissing an officer, that the officer's past service counts for pension.	
58	"	"	421	.. To commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances, for purposes of pension. (See serial No. 50.)	In cases in which he can sanction pension.
59	"	"	422	.. To condone interruptions in the service of an officer for the purposes of pension.	In the case of officers appointed by him.
60	"	"	423	.. To condone a deficiency of three months in the qualifying service of an officer.	In cases in which he can sanction pension.
61	"	"	442	.. To accept a medical certificate of incapacity given by a single Commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in Charge of a Civil Station.	Do.
62	"	"	454	.. To decide what reduction should be made in the pension of an officer whose incapacity has been accelerated or aggravated by irregular or intemperate habits.	Do.
63	"	"	455	.. To allow the service after the date of the medical certificate of an officer retained in active service for special reasons pending a decision on his application for pension to count towards pension.	Do.
			& Item 37 of App. I		
64	"	"	456	.. To retain an inferior servant in employment after the date of his medical certificate of incapacity till his pension is sanctioned, if he is fit for light work.	Provided his place is not filled up till he retires and his service counts only to the date of his Medical certificate.
65	"	"	459	.. To grant extensions of service to officers after the age of 55.	In the case of appointments which he can fill if vacant

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
66	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second Reprint.	Article 470(b)	To sanction reduction of pension in case of misconduct.	and provided no officer is retained in service after attaining the age of 60, without Government sanction. Such reduction should depend on record of service alone and not on mere suspicious charges of misconduct or inefficiency for which there is no definite record. The power should be exercised only in those cases wherein the service has been marked with dishonesty or other serious offence such as gross insubordination to the orders of superior officers or wilful or persistent neglect of duty.	G. R. F. D. No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
67	.. ..	.. 474 ..	To sanction gratuity calculated on average emoluments instead of on emoluments in the case of officers who have been reduced during the last three years of their service otherwise than as a penalty.	In the case of appointments in superior service for which he can sanction pension.	

68	"	"	482 ..	To sanction gratuity or pension, calculated on the average of his pay during the last three years of his service instead of on the monthly pay, to an inferior servant who has been reduced during the last three years of his service otherwise than as a penalty.		
69	"	"	520 ..	Power of the Local Government under the Article to re-employ pensioners.	In respect of appointments made by him.	Government Order, Financial Department, No. 3531 of 13th September 1918.
70	"	"	521 ..	To determine, in the case of a pensioner re-employed under the last entry, whether his pension should be held wholly or partly in abeyance, provided full pension in addition to the full pay of the post shall not be allowed to be drawn except when re-employment is for bona-fide temporary duty lasting for not more than a year or the pension does not exceed Rs. 10 a month.		
71	"	"	763 ..	To sanction transfers of non-gazetted officers to foreign service.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
72	"	"	764 ..	To fix pay and allowances of non-gazetted officers transferred to foreign service and to grant promotions in Government service.	Before sanctioning any initial increase of pay on transfer or any subsequent increase during foreign service, the Accountant General should be consulted regarding the admissibility of the increase (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1591 of 7th April 1914).	

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
73	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second Reprint.	Article 780 (b)	To grant leave other than privilege leave taken by itself to officers transferred to foreign service.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
74	" ..	" 819 ..	To correct errors in the service book of an officer which are obviously clerical. (Note—An entry of age or date of birth alleged to be incorrect cannot be altered unless it is due to want of care on the part of some person other than the individual in question, or it is an obvious clerical error).	Cases in which the errors are other than clerical should be referred to Government.	Article 557 of Supplement.
75	" ..	" 826 ..	To allow an officer to retire from service within 3 months of his return to duty from privilege leave, provided there has not been any deliberate or intentional evasion of the rules. (Read serial Nos. 53 and 55).	Subject to the orders in Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4421 of 28th December 1912 and 1577 of 16th April 1913, which direct that, where administrative inconvenience results, privilege leave either by itself or combined with other leave should not be granted to an officer unless he certifies that he intends to return to duty for not less than a year.	

76		.. 833	.. To accept, in cases of applications for leave from non-gazetted officers in superior service, medical certificates without the countersignature of a Presidency Surgeon or the officer in chief medical charge of a district.	Provided certificates from medical men who do not possess a degree registerable in the United Kingdom or a degree in Medicine of the University of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Lahore, or who have not been registered under the Bombay Medical Act, are not accepted without countersignature. (Government Resolutions, General Department, Nos. 3893 of 15th August 1910 and 3850 of 8th May 1915.)
77	"	.. " 841 (b)	.. To grant leave of all kinds to non-gazetted officers who are appointed by him.	
78	"	.. " 841 (c)	.. To grant leave of all kinds to Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests when not in charge of divisions, and privilege leave upto three months to Divisional Forest Officers in cases where no substitute is required or where the Chief Conservator is able of his own authority to appoint a substitute without reference to Government.	
79	"	.. " 908 (e) (Note 1)	.. To admit service verified otherwise than from the records of the Audit Officer or from office records in cases in which he is empowered to sanction pension.	
80	"	.. " 911 (c)	.. To accept a medical certificate bearing a date later than that of the application for invalid pension.	In cases in which he can sanction pension.

Government Order,
Revenue Department,
No. 5542 of
31st May 1919.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
81	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second Reprint.	Art. 918 (b)	.. To sanction pension to non-gazetted officers whose appointments he can fill.	.... ..	Art. 606-A and Appendix 18 of Supplement.
82	"	" 930	.. To allow pension to be drawn from the date of retirement instead of from the date of the application, when this is later, provided the delay is sufficiently explained.	In cases in which he can sanction pension.	
83	"	" 996 (b)	.. To declare which shall be regarded as the shortest of two or more routes.	In respect of journeys within his jurisdiction performed by officers under his control.	
84	"	" 997	.. To permit, for special recorded reasons, travelling allowance to be calculated by a route other than the shortest or cheapest, provided the journey is actually performed by such route.	Do.	
85	"	" 1001	.. Power of the Local Government to sanction charges under Art. 1000 for camp equipment, horses, etc.	....	Government Order No. 5642 of 31st May 1919.
86	"	" 1016	.. To direct that any officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 shall be allowed accommodation by the lowest class instead of by the middle class when travelling by sea.		
87	"	" 1020	.. To decide what class of accommodation any particular officer should be allowed when travelling by sea in cases of doubt.	In respect of non-gazetted subordinates.	
88	"	" 1056	.. To allow a subordinate to draw daily allowance for more than ten days of a halt at one place up to a limit of 30 days, provided the conditions in clauses (a) and (b) of the article are fulfilled.	....	Art. 730 of Supplement.

89	"	..	" 1061	..	To sanction cumulative allowances to officers serving under him.	....	Art. 745 of Supplement.
89A	"	..	" 1083	..	To grant travelling allowance to non-gazetted subordinates, whether permanent or temporary, for the journey to join a first appointment.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
90	"	..	" 1084	..	To grant travelling allowance to pensioners re-employed by him for a journey to take up the new office on re-appointment (<i>vide</i> Serial No. 69).		
91	"	..	" 1097 (b)	..	To sanction passage money for the members of the family of an officer of the 2nd or 3rd class on pay less than Rs. 200 who are prevented by good and sufficient cause from travelling with him, provided such members follow him within 6 months of his transfer or precede him by a period not exceeding one month.	In cases of journeys on transfer ordered by him.	
92	"	..	" 1100	..	To permit by special order an officer transferred for misconduct to draw travelling allowance.	Do.	
93	"	..	" 1114	..	To refuse travelling allowance to an officer who visits a hill station on duty if he prolongs his visit beyond the period required for the performance of the duty.		
94	"	..	" 1117	..	To disallow travelling allowance to an officer for journeys to attend an obligatory departmental examination if he appears to have culpably neglected the duty of preparing himself for it during the period available for the purpose.		
95	"	..	" 1127	..	To grant travelling allowance to an officer compulsorily recalled to duty before the expiry of leave even when the period of leave curtailed is less than one month.		
96	"	..	" 1138	..	To grant actual expenses of his journey not exceeding the travelling allowance admissible under rule to an officer voluntarily applying for an invalid pension who is required to leave his station to appear before a Medical Board.		

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
97	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, second Reprint.	Art. 1159 ..	To countersign travelling allowance bills of officers serving under him.	....	Appendix 10 of Supplement.
98	" ..	" 1161 ..	To disallow the whole or a portion of the travelling allowance claimable for any journey or halt if he considers that the journey was unnecessary or that it was not completed with due expedition, or that the halt was of excessive duration.		
99	Civil Account Code, Vol. I.	" 27 (b) ..	Power to make payment of salary and other allowances not exceeding Rs. 500 claimed by the heirs of a deceased officer, without the production of the usual legal authority.	Enquiry into the rights and title of the claimant must be made before payment, and in case of doubt payment should be made only to the person producing legal authority.	
100	" ..	" 57 ..	To transfer temporary establishments (such as surveyors, depot officers and clerks) from one office to another.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
101	" ..	" 64 ..	Power to make an extra appointment in a lower grade to cover a vacancy in a higher grade.	The numerical strength of the office must not be increased.	
102	" ..	" 80 (4) ..	To sanction supply of books of telegram forms for official use, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, free of charge.		

103	"	.. " 136 (a)-I ..	To sanction house building advances to Government servants, not exceeding 12 months' salary of the officer to whom it is made.		
104	"	.. " 282-A ..	Power to vary details of temporary establishments.	Subject to conditions (a) to (c) of the Article, the maximum limit of pay fixed for the purpose of clause (b) being Rs. 50, subject to any special order that may be passed when sanctioning the temporary establishment.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3049 of 20th September 1910.
105	"	.. Ap. BBBB, Cl.(a).	Power to make small monthly payments out of contingent grants to menials for supplying drinking water or for dusting offices.	Subject to the conditions in note 1 of clause (a) of Ap. BBBB and to the existence of budget provision. Annual statements of payments should be submitted to Government.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2350 of 12th July 1910.
106	"	.. " Cl. (c).	To sanction section-writing and copying charges at piece-work rates.	Each sanction accorded shall specify the number of men, the number of words to be copied per rupee and the rate for tabular work.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 87 of 7th January 1909.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
107	Civil Account Code, Vol. I.	Ap. BBBB, cl. (k).	To purchase iron safes manufactured in India.	Provided that the cost of each does not exceed Rs. 300 and can be met from the contingent grant.	Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7463 of 12th December 1907.
108	.. ..	.. (k) R 13..	To purchase in the local market any one article of European manufacture or any number of similar articles at one time, not exceeding Rs. 250 in value, except such articles as should under the rules in Appendix BBBB be obtained from the Stationery Office.	Subject to the conditions in Rules 3 (a) and 5 of clause (k) of Appendix BBBB.	Government Resolution, General Department, No. 254 of 15th January 1909.
109	.. ..	.. cl. (m), exception (a)	Power to incur recurring contingent charges up to Rs. 10 a month and to six months' duration.	Provided there is budget provision.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2075 of 8th May 1908.
110	.. ..	.. cl. (j) ..	To sanction the supply of clothing to peons on temporary establishments.	Subject to the conditions (i) that the supply is on the same scale as that allowed to permanent peons of officers of similar status and (ii) that the posts of temporary peons are likely to last for the period clothing	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.

111	"	.. ol. (v)	To obtain typewriters and duplicators from the Stationery Office.	is expected to last, or that, if the posts are not to last for this period, arrangements will be made to use the clothing, at the termination of the temporary duty, for the peons so as to cover the prescribed period.	In cases where the necessity is clearly established and proper use is assured. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 90 of 10th January 1910).	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.
112	.. Vol. II..	.. 841 (b)	To remit leave allowances irregularly drawn before retirement by applicants for pension and challenged by the Account Officer, up to a limit of three months.	Remission of such allowances for more than three months can be sanctioned by Commissioners to whom the power has been delegated without restriction.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 684 of 23rd February 1910.	
112A	General dent Rules.	Provi- dent Fund	Rule 20 (1) (i) .. To sanction advances not exceeding 3 months' pay from the General Provident Fund to gazetted forest officers.	Power to be exercised in accordance with the spirit of the rules, and doubtful cases to be referred to Government.	Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 741 of 3rd March 1920.	

2. POWERS EXERCISED BY CONSERVATORS AND DEPUTY CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.

Note.—A Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of a circle shall exercise all the powers delegated to 'Conservators'. (Government Resolution No. 6597 of 10th July 1906).

(a) General.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article,	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
113	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	6	To transfer appointments in the Subordinate Forest Service between Divisions and appointments in the clerical establishments between Divisional and Direction offices.	....	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10947 of 29th November 1912.
114	"	6	To sanction temporary establishments	Within the limit of the annual budget allotment for such establishments and within the maximum rates of pay given in Appendix II of Manual, Vol. I.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2045 of 14th March 1904.
115	"	21	To transfer Extra Assistant Conservators and permanent Protective and Clerical establishments within a circle.	....
116	"	34	To sanction change of names in the case of non-gazetted officers.	Intimation should be sent to the Accountant General.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2536 of 13th July 1882.

117	"	..	51	..	To establish forest depots.		
118	"	..	62	..	To defer realization of revenue outstandings.		
119	"	..	65	..	To deal finally with certificates of stock-taking of stores, tools and plant, submitted by subordinate officers.	....	Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1877 of 19th March 1912.
120	"	..	81	..	To distribute budget allotments and to sanction subsequent re-appropriations up to the 15th March.	Provided that savings under salaries of gazetted officers shall not be re-appropriated to other classes of expenditure and no savings in non-recurring expenditure shall be re-appropriated to provide for additional recurring expenditure under salaries, establishments or on any other account.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, Nos. 3081 of 26th September 1912, 744 of 22nd February 1915 and 3957 of 26th September 1914.
121	"	..	91	..	To sanction the writing off of irrecoverable revenue up to Rs. 500 in each case.		
	"	..	92	..	To write off irrecoverable value of stores or public money up to Rs. 500 in each case.	Subject to the conditions— (1) that the loss does not disclose a defect of system, the amendment of which requires the sanction of Government; and (2) that there has not been any serious negligence on the part of some individual officer or officers which might	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3977 of 5th December 1911.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Nature of power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.	
123	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	93 ..	To write off stores, tools and plant, live-stock, timber or other stock of value not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	possibly call for disciplinary action requiring the orders of higher authority.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2075 of 8th May 1908.	
124	" ..	94 ..	To authorise forest officers of and above the rank of Ranger, in exceptional cases, to effect sales of forest produce, live-stock, stores, tools and plant without payment in full at the time of delivery.			
125	" ..	95 ..	To refund revenue not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in each case.			
126	" ..	96 ..	To sanction recurring expenditure of the nature of rent for houses or land up to Rs. 50 in each case.			The amount for the whole circle should not exceed Rs. 500
127	" ..	96 ..	To sanction house-rent for office accommodation. Same as serial No. 15.			
128	" ..	97 ..	To sanction expenditure on pleaders' fees up to Rs.250 in each case in the prosecution of criminal offences.			
129	" ..	100 ..	To sanction items of "revenue expenditure" within budget allotments.			
130	" ..	101 ..	To sanction the following items of "capital expenditure" :—			
			(a) Purchase of live-stock (excepting elephants), stores, tools and plant, including office and rest house furniture and tents, Rs. 1,000 each.			
			(b) Other items (vide article 99), Rs. 2,000 each.			

Page 429, serial No. 182.—For column 4 substitute the following:—

"To sanction an advance not exceeding one month's substantive pay plus travelling allowance to any officer on the permanent or temporary establishment under orders of transfer."

			ment of one officer on the permanent or temporary establishment sufficient	Advances for domestic or religious ceremonies are not to be granted (Government Resolution, No. 8226 of 23rd August 1916).
132	..	106 (a) (iii)	To authorise an advance of one month's pay or of an amount not exceeding the travelling allowance (when this exceeds one month's pay) to any officer on the permanent or temporary establishment in cases of transfer.	
133	..	106 (a) (v)	To sanction advances sufficient to cover travelling allowances for one month to themselves and to officers and subordinates in cases of emergency when proceeding on tour to a considerable distance from headquarters.	Subject to adjustment in full on the next issue of pay or travelling allowance.
134	..	106 (b) (i)	To grant advances not exceeding 2 months' pay to non-gazetted officers for the purchase of conveyances.	Advance may be given once only and only when duties involve touring (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3177 of 8th November 1916).
135	..	107	To write off irrecoverable advances if the amount does not exceed Rs. 250 in each case.	3. r/s 64.
136	..	134	To authorise the Accountant General to investigate claims to arrears of pay, etc., older than a year.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 901 of 13th March 1911.
137	..	137	To countersign travelling allowance bills of forest officers serving under the him.	
138	..	Ap. XXI	To sanction payment of remuneration to village officers on gross forest revenue collected and paid into the treasury direct.	Government Resolution No. 3239 of 7th April 1913.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitations and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
139	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Art 85 (4)	Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878)	S. 16	To appeal from orders passed by the Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the Act.	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
140	"	"	"	S. 18	To employ District Government pleaders generally for the purposes of appeals presented under S. 16.	....	Government Resolution No. 1048 of 4th February 1884.
141	"	"	"	S. 24	To stop any public or private way or water course in a reserved forest with the previous sanction of the duly authorised officer (<i>vide</i> serial No. 312).	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
142	"	"	"	S. 25c	To notify seasons when fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a reserved forest.	....	Do.
143	"	"	"	S. 33	To permit an act in protected forests.	....	Do.
144	"	"	"	Ss. 36 & 37.	To manage forest or waste land not the property of Government the control of which has been assumed by Government.	....	Do.
145	"	"	"	S. 38	To manage lands to which the provisions of the Forest Act have been applied by Government at request of owners.	....	Do.
146	"	"	"	S. 47	To enquire into and decide the claims to drift timber.	....	Do.
147	"	"	"	S. 50	To recover sums due under the rules made under S. 51 on account of drift timber.	....	Do.

148	"	"	"	S. 60	To direct at any time the immediate release of any property seized under S. 52.	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903. Do.
149	"	"	"	S. 82	To take possession of any forest produce for which any money is payable to Government until such amount has been paid.	....
150	"	114	"	"	To remit grazing fees in cases where villagers have assisted the Forest Department in fire protection and to reduce the fees in villages where cattle trespass has diminished.	....	Government Resolution No. 9360 of 15th October 1910.
151	"	115	"	"	To sanction the grant of rewards up to Rs. 20 in the case of each fire to village officers and other persons, not being the servants of the Forest Department, who assist in extinguishing forest fires or furnish information leading to the detection of the cause of forest fires.	....	Government Resolution No. 2587 of 24th March 1896.
152	"	121	"	S. 25(i) & S. 31(j).	1. For Presidency excluding Kanara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Sind.	....
	"	"	"	R. 1 (c) (iii).	(i) To permit in reserved or protected forests the poisoning, etc., of rivers or other water, the setting of spring guns, snares or traps, or the gaming of animals other than carnivora, bear or pig or of any bird or animal for which a close time is prescribed.	....	Government Notification No. 5627 of 18th August 1903 as amended by Government Notifications Nos. 11185 of 6th December 1912 and 4177 of 17th April 1916.
	"	"	"	R.3 (a).	(ii) To issue licenses for hunting and shooting in a reserved or protected forest.	Licenses shall not be refused except for special reasons to be stated in writing.	

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
152	Forest Manual Vol. II.	121	Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878).	R. 3 (e) ..	(iii) To name the species of animals not more than two males of which a licensee may hunt or shoot.	....
	"	"	"	R. 8 ..	(iv) To close to shooting any forest for a term of years or annually for a specified season and to prohibit shooting of any particular species of animal in any specified tract of forest.	Subject to revision by the Commissioner.	
					2.—FOR KANARA, BELGAUM AND DHARWAR.		
153	"	123	"	R. 1 (c) (iii).	(i) To notify animals which may not be taken, wounded or killed.	....	Government Notification No. 4177 of 17th April 1916.
	"	"	"	R. 4 ..	(ii) Same as serial No. 152 (i). (iii) To determine which of the shooting blocks in each division should be absolutely closed to hunting and shooting.		
	"	"	"	R. 7 ..	(iv) To prohibit driving or beating the forests with men or dogs in any specified block for any animals other than carnivora, bear and pig and to prohibit the employment for tracking, stalking, tying up for carnivora or conducting drives or beats, of any persons other than those to whom permits to act as 'shikaris' have been given.		
	"	"	"	R. 8 (b)	(v) To determine the number of game of each species which may be killed by any individual during the year in any forests of the circle.		

	"	"	"	R. 13	(vi) To limit the number of retainers and of dogs that may be taken into the forests.	
	"	"	"	R. 23	(vii) To prohibit fishing and netting in any specified lengths of any river.	
	"	"	"	..	(viii) To regulate by notification in each forest division concerned the size of mesh that may be employed in netting rivers for the capture of fish.	
	"	127	"	..	(ix) To utilise the revenue derived from shooting licenses for giving rewards to informers of offences under the game rules.	.... Government Resolution, No. 9747 of 12th October 1906.
				3.—FOR SIND.		
154	"	124	"	R. 1 (c) (iii)	(i) To notify insectivorous or gay-plumaged birds which may not be taken, wounded or killed in any reserved and protected forest.	.... Government Notification, No. 5296 of 12th May 1915 as amended by Government Notification, No. 9933 of 16th October 1916.
	"	"	"	..	(ii) Same as serial No. 152 (i).	
	"	"	"	R. 2 (a)	(iii) Same as serial No. 152 (ii).	
	"	"	"	R. 2 (c)	(iv) Same as serial No. 152 (iii).	
	"	"	"	R. 7	(v) Same as serial No. 152 (iv).	
				1.—FOR PRESIDENCY PROPER.		
155	"	159	"	S. 41 } R. 2 }	(i) To specify routes for the transit of timber or other forest produce.	.... Government Notification, No. 4133 of 9th August 1880, as amended subsequently.
	"	"	"	R. 3	(ii) To issue or to empower some officer to issue passes for the transit of timber or other forest produce.	
	"	"	"	R. 7	(iii) To prescribe or authorise any officer to prescribe routes for importing foreign timber or other forest produce.	

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
155	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	123	Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878).	R. 8	(iv) To prescribe transit marks to be stamped on foreign timber of large scantling imported under rule 7 before it is moved beyond the first depôt established under rule 15.		
	"	"	"	R. 10	(v) To reduce or remit the additional fee of 50 per cent. chargeable for moving beyond the district timber or other forest produce taken from protected forests of Kanara under a privilege.		
	"	"	"	R. 13 (a) & (b).	(vi) To authorise an owner of timber or other forest produce or the agent of any such owner to issue passes under rule 3 in respect of the timber or other forest produce which belongs to him and to cancel such authorization.		
	"	"	"	R. 13. cl. 2.	(vii) To fix the sum payable for pass books.		
	"	"	"	R. 14	(viii) To stop and examine timber or other forest produce in transit, when there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any forest offence has been committed in respect thereof.		
	"	"	"	R. 15	(ix) To establish depôts at convenient places on the routes by which timber or other forest produce may be lawfully conveyed.		
	"	"	"	R. 16	(x) To notify the fees payable for storing or depositing timber or other forest produce in the depôt established under rule 15.	Subject to previous sanction of Government.	

	"	"	"	R. 20	(zi) To prevent or remove any obstruction of the channel or of any part of a bank of a river lawfully used for the transit of timber or other forest produce.		
	"	"	"	R. 22	(zii) To prescribe Government transit marks to be stamped on timber of large scantling belonging to private owners before it is moved from any district.		
156	"	159	"		2.—FOR SEND.		
		Appendix B.		R. 2 (1)	(i) Same as serial No. 155 (vi)	....	Government Notification No. 6907 of 6th June 1917.
	"	159	"	(a) & (b)			
		Appendix B.		R. 2 (3)	(ii) Same as serial No. 155 (vii).		
	"		"	R. 4	(iii) To issue or empower any officer to issue passes for the transit of timber or other forest produce.		
157	"	181	"	S. 51		....	Government Notification No. 5587-A of 20th October 1879, as amended subsequently.
	"		"	R. 3	(i) To increase in special cases the amount of recompense to be paid for collecting drift timber from 50 per cent. to a sum not exceeding 75 per cent. of the value thereof.		
	"		"	R. 4 (3)	(ii) To fix the fees to be charged for storing at a depot drift timber belonging to a private person.		
	"		"	R. 5	(iii) To authorise a Forest officer to mark or keep a hammer for marking drift timber.		
158	"	196	"	"	To grant rewards to persons contributing to the detection of a case above Rs. 10 in each case and within the limit of the sum realised under section 67 of the Forest Act.	Subject to the conditions laid down in articles 179 and 180.	Government Resolution, No. 8568 of 16th December 1887.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
159	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	210	Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878).	S. 75 (b) R. 1	(i) To sanction the distribution of rewards out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations to informers and detectives of forest offences when more than one person are concerned.	.....	Government Resolution No. 5587 of 18th October 1879.
	"	211	"	..	(ii) To grant rewards in forest cases when the punishment consists of imprisonment only, up to a limit of Rs. 50, and when the imprisonment is coupled with fine and confiscation rewards up to the same limits plus half the proceeds of fine and confiscation.	.....	Government Resolution Noa. 5341 of 28th May 1908 and 8793 of 26th September 1913.
160	"	219	"	S. 75 (c) R. 2	To permit cutting, lopping, appropriating or removing of reserved trees (teak, blackwood or sandalwood), grown or growing on private lands.	.....	Government Notification No. 343 of 15th January 1883.
161	"	363	"	..	To grant permission to cut reserved trees in service inam lands on payment of their estimated value.	.....	Government Resolution No. 6376 of 9th September 1890.

162	"	246	"	S. 84	(i) To execute contracts or other instruments connected with the administration of forests and with the business of the Forest Department, whatever be the amount or value of the subject matter thereof if the amount or value of the subject matter of the contract or other instrument does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	.....	Government Resolution No. 120 of 21st February 1888 <i>G.O. No. 9041</i> <i>dated 6-2-1923</i> <i>S. N. 93</i>
	"	249	..	..	(ii) To grant or refuse extension of time to contractors for completion of their contracts entered into with Divisional Forest Officers, The Conservator	.....	Government Resolution No. 2100 of 2nd April 1913
163	"	406	..	..	To order a temporary extension of forest privileges.	.....	Government Resolution No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910.
164	"	416	..	..	To settle exact proportion of forests to be closed to rubber cutting.	.....	Government Resolution No. 1482 of 18th March 1879.
165	"	481	..	..	To sanction petty local purchases of stationery and rubber stamps up to a limit of Rs. 20 in each case.	.....	Government Resolution General Department No. 3511 of 12th May 1908.
166	"	492	-	..	To purchase for their own use books, newspapers or other publications and to sanction such purchases for the use of officers subordinate to them.	Provided that the cost is kept within the budget grant for purchase of books and of such re-appropriations as he may be able	Government Resolution, Financial Department No. 538 of 30th January 1908.

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
167	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	<p>To assume the previous sanction of Government in matters concerning.</p> <p>(i) The direction of all professional operations of technical forestry ;</p> <p>(ii) the departmental control of all Forest Officers in the circle ;</p> <p>(iii) department of finance, appointment transfer or leave of establishment.</p>	<p>to effect under the powers vested in him from grants for contingent expenditure.</p> <p>Provided (1) that they consider themselves justified in so doing either by the course of precedents on their record or by the general knowledge of policy of Government ;</p> <p>(2) that such previous sanction is not required by law and</p> <p>(3) that any expenditure permitted under the delegated authority must be limited to Rs. 500 in</p>	<p>Government Resolution General Department No. 7569 of 17th December 1907 and Government Resolution, Financial Department No. 1469 of 20th April 1910.</p>

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To sanction special grants of timber or other forest produce free or at favourable rates for the specific purposes shown below:—

1. To village communities, public bodies, Departments of Government or sections of community in their collective capacity

Rs.
1,000

2. In other cases

500

each case whether the expenditure be recurring or non-recurring and must be covered by budget provision.

Note.—In the case of recurring charges the limit of Rs. 500 applies to the total annual expenditure and the power should not be used to cover appointments costing over Rs. 41. per mensem (Government Resolution. Financial Department, No. 2526 of 10th June 1908).

Restricted to industrial purposes and works of public utility generally as against purpose of a charitable kind or concessions to

Government Resolution No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910 and No. 924 of 28th January 1919.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
169	Forest Manual, Vol. II	482	..	..	To get printing work done at Government presses in urgent cases in anticipation of Government sanction, or at a private press if it cannot be done at a Government press in time.	people living in the vicinity of forests the grants for which are regulated by the orders in serial Nos. 213 (iv), 220, 301, 305, 309 to 311, 312, 323 (iv), 326, 327 and 328. 	Government Order No. 600 of 29th January 1917, General Department.
170					To sanction the printing of notices of sale of the forest produce, etc., at Government presses.	....	Government Resolutions Nos. 10655 of 1st September 1917 and 829 of 10th March 1920.

171	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, 2nd Reprint.	51, 53, 55, 57, 58, 72, 74, 89, 95, 144(b), 147(iii) 160, 161, 166, 168, 180 (b), 188, 189, 193 (a, and (b), 200 205, 223 (a), 225, 230, 232, 253 and 254, 258, 264-note -2, 335, 345 and Supplement 347, 417 419, 421, 422, 423, 442, 454, 455 and item 37 of Appendix I, 456, 459, 474, 482, 520, 521, 790 (b), 819, 826, 833, 841 (b), 908(e) note 1, 911(c), 918(b), 930, 990(b), 997, 1017(b), 1020, 1056, 1061, 1083, 1084, 1097 (b), 1100, 1114, 1117, 1127, 1138, 1159, 1161.	Same as given under Chief Conservator.	In respect of officers under their control or in respect of appointments made by them as the case may be.
172	"	841(c)	To grant privilege leave to Extra Assistant Conservators for periods not exceeding one month provided no substitute is required.	.. Article 566, Supplement.
173	"	1048 to 1050 and Appendix 22.	To grant to a Ranger or a Forester who, though not in charge of a range, is required to spend a large part of the year on tour, a permanent travelling allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 or Rs. 10 per mensem as the case may be.	.. Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 6325 of 7th June 1918.
174	Civil Account Code, Vol. I.	27(b), 64, 80(4), 136(a)-I, 282-A, Appendix BB BB, clauses(a), (c), (j), (k), (l)-R-13, (m), exception (a), (v).	(i) Same as given under Chief Conservator.	..
	"	74	(ii) To sanction fixed monthly contingent allowances proportionate to amount of actual clerical work to forest subordinates within the following maximum rates:—1. Range Forest Officer Re. 1 to 2-8-0.	.. Government Resolution Financial Department, No. 3984 of 17th October 1918.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
175	Civil Account Code, Vol. I.	445A.			2. Sub Range Officer or Forester on special duty or forester in charge of Round—annas 4 to 8 3. Permits and passes issuing and checking naka depot officer, anna 1 to 6. 4. Timber depot officer and Saw mill Foreman..Re. 0-4-0 to 1 5. Talathi....Rs. 0-8-0 to 1 To empower by a written order and by name a Sub-Divisional or Range officer to draw cheques against letters of Credit issued in favour of his Divisional Officer.		
176	Do. Vol. II.	841(b)			Same as serial No. 112.		
176A	General Provident Fund Rules.	Rule 20 (1)	(ii)		.. To sanction advances not exceeding 3 months pay from the General Provident Fund to non-gazetted officers in receipt of Rs. 100 per mensem or over. (b) <i>Special.</i> CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, N. C.		
177	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	106 ..	--		.. To direct advances of tagai to be made by Divisional Forest Officers under proper security to forest cultivators in all Divisions in the Northern Circle.	The Conservator to be responsible for the recovery as well as for the advance of the loans.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2024 of 10th June 1910.

				CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. C.			
				KANARA FOREST PERMIT RULES.			
178	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Ap. V- I	-	R. 6, cl. 2 (b).	To remit up to Rs. 100 purchase money payable for forest produce granted on permits.	For the purposes (a) to (c) mentioned in cl. 1 of the said rule.	Government Resolution No. 6079 of 27th June 1911.
179	"	241	..	..	Rules for the management of forests in which the Izafatdars in the Thana district have a share.		Government Resolutions Nos. 6770 and 6922 of 2nd December 1875 and 28th September 1908, respectively.
				R. 9	(i) To examine the Izafatdar's account.		
				R. 10	(ii) To appoint Rakhwaldars or other forest subordinates in Izafatdars' villages in order to protect the interests of Government.		
					3.—POWERS EXERCISED BY DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS.		
					(a) General.		
180	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	102	..	..	To incur "capital expenditure" up to Rs. 200 for each item under all heads (vide Article 99) except live-stock, office and rest-house furniture and tents.		
181	"	106(a)(iii)	..	..	Same as serial No. 132.		
182	"	106(a)(v)	..	..	Do. No. 133		
183	"	137	..	..	To countersign travelling allowance bills of members of the executive, protective and office staff serving under the Divisional Forest Officer.	Bills for journeys on transfer from one division to another shall always be submitted to the Conservator for counter-signature.	Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 1304 of 3rd February 1916.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	85 (i)	Indian Forest Act.	..	.....	....	Government* Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
184	"	"	"	S. 24	Same as serial No. 141		
185	"	"	"	S. 25a.	Do. No. 142		
186	"	"	"	S. 33	Do. No. 143		
187	"	"	"	S. 36 and 37	Do. No. 144		
188	"	"	"	S. 38	Do. No. 145		
189	"	"	"	S. 47	Do. No. 146		
190	"	"	"	S. 50	Do. No. 147		
191	"	"	"	S. 60	Do. No. 148		
192	"	"	"	S. 82	Do. No. 149		
193	"	468	....	..	To permit quarrying of stones in reserved forests by other Departments.	....	Government Resolution No. 6139 of 6th September 1882.
194	"	105	"	S. 25(b) R. 1.	To notify locally spots on public or private way lying within the boundary of a reserved forest (but not included in the area thereof) where fire may be kindled or left burning.		Government Notification No. 1779 of 24th February 1913.

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S. 25(i) and 31(j)

1.—FOR PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING KANARA, BELGAUM, DHARWAR AND SIND.

....

Government Notification No. 5627 of 18th August 1903, amended by Government Notifications Nos. 11185 of 6th December 1912 and 4177 of 17th April 1916.

R. 1 (c) (iii)

(i) To allow setting of snares or traps in a reserved or protected forest.

R. 3 (b)

(ii) To countersign a shooting license before it has effect in the forest division concerned in the case of a licensee who does not reside or exercise jurisdiction in such division.

R. 8

(iii) To endorse on a shooting license special permission to kill pig, tigers and other dangerous animals in the forests closed to shooting.

R. 9

(iv) To cancel the permission granted under rule 1 (c) (iii) or license issued under rule 3 in case of breach of any provision of the Forest Act or of any rule under it.

Subject to an appeal to the Collector.

2.—FOR KANARA, BELGAUM AND DHARWAR.

....

Government Notification No. 4177 of 17th April 1916.

R. 1 (c) (iii)

(i) Same as serial No. 195 (i)

R. 3 and 5.

(ii) To issue block shooting licenses.

Subject to the control of the Conservator.

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POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS.

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Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
				R. 3	(iii) To divide forests of a division into shooting blocks.	Subject to the approval of the Conservator.	
				R. 7 R. 8 (a)	(iv) To issue permits for 'shikaris' (v) To fix the limit of game of each species which may be allowed to be killed in each block during the year.	Do. Subject to the approval of the Conservator. The limit may be exceeded only with the permission of the Conservator given after consulting the Collector.	
				R. 18	(vi) To refuse a shooting license for good and sufficient reasons. (vii) To cancel a block or district license for any breach of the Forest Act or rules under it.	Subject to appeal to the Conservator. Subject to the Collector's approval as regards district license.	
				R. 20	(viii) To require a licensee to take a forest guard to accompany him and his camp during the time he is camped in forest limits.	Subject to the approval of the Conservator.	
				R. 23	(ix) To prohibit fishing and netting in any specified lengths of any river.	Do.	

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
202		243	"	..	<p>To execute contract or other instrument in matters connected with the administration of forests and with the business of the Forest Department up to the value of Rs. 5,000.</p> <p>S. No 31.</p>	<p>ditions that each case be reported for the information of the Conservator giving details of place, number, price, and species of trees.</p> <p>Provided (a) that the previous sanction of the Conservator is obtained in connection with the sanctioned plan of operations of a season and (b) that the agreements when completed are sent to the Conservator for countersignature except in the case of those executed by Deputy and</p>	<p>Government Resolution No. 1230 of 21st February 1893.</p>

203	Civil Service Regulations, 5th edition, 2nd Reprint.	58		To allow any officer subordinate to them to proceed on duty to any part of the territory of the Local Government or to a District or Foreign State or Settlement adjoining their jurisdiction and to draw travelling allowance under rule.	Extra Deputy Conservators of not less than 10 years' standing. In case of executive, protective and office staff serving under them.	Article 1159, Civil Service Regulations and Appendix 10 of Supplement.
204	....	89,147 (iii), 160, 188, 189, 193 (a) & (3), 205, 223 (a) 225, 232, 258, 335, 417, 421, 422, 423, 442, 454, 455, 456, 459, 482, 520, 521, 819, 841 (b), 908 (c) note 1, 911 (c), 918 (b), 930, 1017 (b), 1100, 1181.		Same as given under Chief Conservator.	In respect of appointments made by them.	
205	....	841 (c)	..	To grant privilege leave to protective and office establishments when no extra expense is involved and no substitute is required.	....	Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. 21 of 8th January 1903.
206	....	1159	..	To countersign travelling allowance bills of members of the executive, protective and office staff serving under them.	Bills for journeys on transfer from one division to another shall always be submitted to the Conservator for countersignature.	Article 137 of Forest Manual Vol. I. and Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 1304 of 3rd February 1916.
207	Civil Account Code, Vol. I.	27 (b), 84, 282A, Ap. BBBB cl. (a), Ap. BBBB, cl. (m) exception (a).		Same as given under Chief Conservator.		
208	General Provident Fund Rules.	Rule 20 (1) (iii)	..	To sanction advances not exceeding 3 months' pay from the General Provident Fund to non-gazetted officers below Ra. 100.		

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
	Forest Manual, Vol I.	....	....	..	(b) <i>Special</i>		
209	"	106 (f) (1) (2), (3)	....	..	DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS IN THE NORTHERN CIRCLE. To grant tagai advances to forest cultivators up to the same extent as Sub-Divisional Officers of the Revenue Department under proper security.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2024 of 10th June 1910.
210	"	106 (f) (5).	....	..	THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, EAST KHANDESH. Powers exercised by an Assistant Collector for the purposes of Tagai accounts and rules thereunder so far as Forest Settlements in the Chopda, Raver and Yawal talukas are concerned.	....	Government Resolution, Financial Department, Nos. 3101 and 4096 dated 20th August and 12th November 1915.
211	"	106 (f) (6).	....	..	THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, NORTH KHANDESH. Powers as above so far as Forest Settlements in the reserved forests of the North Khandesh divisions are concerned.		

212	437	....	R. 3 ..	<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS, KANARA, DHARWAD AND BELGAUM.</p> <p><i>Special grazing rules in organised teak areas.</i></p> <p>(i) To decide who is a gowli with a view to his not being allowed as a herdsman in the organised teak areas.</p>	Government Order No. 9121 of 6th September 1918.
"	438	....	R. 20 ..	<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS IN THE THANA DISTRICT.</p> <p><i>Grazing rules in Thana forests.</i></p> <p>(ii) To permit cutting and removal of grass from closed areas for agricultural purposes.</p>	
"	441	....	R. 3 .. R. 13 ..	<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS IN SIND.</p> <p><i>Grazing rules in Sind.</i></p> <p>(iii) To issue free passes for grazing. (iv) To sanction places for erecting Bhans for cattle.</p>	Government Resolution No. 7082 of 30th June 1915.
213	Ap. V-1	....	R. 1 (b)	<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS IN KANARA.</p> <p><i>Kanara Forest Privilege Rules.</i></p> <p>(i) To appoint places from where clay and stones for agricultural purposes may be removed.</p>	Government Resolution No. 6079 of 27th June 1911, as amended subsequently.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any:	Authority.
	Forest Manual, Vol. II			R. 3 ..	(ii) To fix the limits of strips of forest land adjoining rice and garden lands, in which the occupants may cut and clear undergrowth and brushwood except sandalwood trees, and to issue directions for demarcating such strips. <i>Kanara Forest Permits Rules.</i>		
				R. 1 (f)	(iii) To grant permit for removal of forest produce the value of which exceeds Rs. 50 on payment at scheduled rates.	Provided that the produce is not obtainable under the Kanara Privilege Rules and subject to the other conditions in rule 1.	
				R. 6, cl. 2 (a)	(iv) To remit up to Rs. 50 purchase money payable on timber and other forest produce granted on permits. DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, KOLABA. <i>Kolaba Forest Privilege Rules.</i>	For the purposes (a) to (e) mentioned in cl. 1 of rule 6.	
	Ap. V 3	..	---	R. 2 (b)	(v) To permit the exercise of privileges in closed forest.		

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS, EAST AND WEST KHANDESH DISTRICTS.						
				<i>North and South Tapi Forest Privilege Rules.</i>		
	Ap. V-4	....	R. 2 (2)	(v) To permit cutting and removal of grass including barn and collection of dead-wood other than teak, khair and tiwas from portions of closed forest and to assign places for removal of earth and stone.	....	Government Resolution No. 4409 of 5th May 1911.
				DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT.		
				<i>Rules for fire protection in West Khandesh District.</i>		
	118	....	R. 1 (b)	(vi) To allow Bhils and other wild tribesmen timber except of the reserved kinds on permits free or at reduced rates for their own use.	Provided that the forests are successfully protected from fire.	Government Resolution No. 9784 of 25th September 1908.
			R.3	(viii) To entertain extra guards on daily wages after a fire has occurred to patrol burnt areas and to see that the order suspending privileges in such areas is not broken.		
				DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, NORTH KHANDESH.		
214	397	Land Revenue Code	S. 7	Powers of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate 2nd class in the Akrani Mahal of the West Khandesh District.	....	Government Resolution No. 12020 dated 24th November 1908.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
215	Forest Manual, Vol. II.		Land Revenue Code		<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, N. D. KANARA.</p> <p>Powers of an Assistant Collector in the</p> <p><i>Mahal.</i> <i>District.</i></p> <p>Devikop Dharwar.</p> <p>Virnoli, Kanara</p> <p>Kulgi } Dandeli }</p>		<p>Government Resolution No. 2832 of 7th March 1917</p> <p>Do. 6146 of 19th June 1916.</p>
216					<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, E. D. KANARA.</p> <p>Powers of an Assistant Collector in the</p> <p><i>Mahal.</i> <i>District.</i></p> <p>Bilki Kanara</p> <p>Kirwatti Do.</p> <p>Kargod Dharwar</p>		<p>Government Resolution No. 3726 of 22nd April 1914.</p> <p>Do. 6353 of 26th June 1916.</p> <p>Do. 2832 of 7th March 1917.</p>
217					<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, W. D. KANARA.</p> <p>Powers of an Assistant Collector in Supa Mahal, district Kanara.</p>		<p>Government Resolution No. 6146 of 19th June 1916.</p>

218	"			<p style="text-align: center;">DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS, BELGAUM.</p> <p>Powers of an Assistant Collector in the</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>Mahal.</i></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><i>District.</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgaum</td> <td rowspan="2">} Belgaum.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khanapur</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, NORTH KHANDESH.</p> <p>To perform the duties of a Collector under the Acts.</p>	<i>Mahal.</i>	<i>District.</i>	Belgaum	} Belgaum.	Khanapur	<p>Government Resolution No. 3791 of 31st March 1915.</p>
<i>Mahal.</i>	<i>District.</i>										
Belgaum	} Belgaum.										
Khanapur											
219	"	"	<p>Indian Land Improvement Loans Act XIX of 1883 and Agriculturists' Loans Act XII of 1884</p>	<p>To perform the duties of a Collector under the Acts.</p>	<p>Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2104 of 2nd May 1907.</p>					
220	"	451	"	<p>DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS EXCEPT IN KANARA FOR WHOM SEE SERIAL No. 213 (iv)</p> <p>To sanction free grants of timber to any one person to a value not exceeding Rs. 500 in the case of extreme poverty for re-building houses destroyed by fire or for agricultural purposes.</p> <p>4. Powers exercised by Conservators and Deputy, Assistant, Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant Conservators.</p>	<p>Restricted to talukas where there is natural forest.</p>	<p>Government Resolution No. 1662 of 2nd March 1897. and G.R. No. 6271 of 10th April 1923.</p>					
			<p>Indian Forest Act.</p>								

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
					(a) GENERAL.		
221	Forest Manual, Vol. II	Article 85(i)	Indian Forest Act.	S. 20 ..	To publish a translation of the notification issued under S. 19 in the neighbourhood of the forest concerned.	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
222	"	159	"	S. 41 R. 14.	Same as serial No. 155 (viii)	....	Government Notification No. 4133 of 9th August 1880.
223	"	"	"	R. 20 ..	Do. No. 155 (xi)	..	
224	"	85(i)	"	S. 44	To demand aid from persons employed at a depôt in case of accident.	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
225	"	"	"	S. 45 ..	To collect drift wood or timber of the description laid down in Article 45 and to notify depôts for the reception of such timber.	....	Do.
226	"	"	"	S. 46 ..	To give public notice of drift timber collected under S. 45.	....	Do.
227	"	"	"	S. 52	To seize any forest produce in respect of which there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed.	....	Do.
227A			"	S. 52A	To release property seized under section 52 on the execution of a bond for its production before the trying magistrate.		
228	"	85(i)	"	S. 55 ..	To take charge and dispose of any Government or confiscated forest produce on conclusion of trial of the forest offence committed in respect of it.	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.

229			"	S. 56 ..	To take charge of any forest produce in respect of which an offence has been committed and the offender is not known or cannot be found and which in consequence has been confiscated under the magistrate's order.	....	Do.
230	"	"	"	S. 63 ..	To arrest without orders from a magistrate and without a warrant any person suspected of being concerned in any forest offence, punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.	....	Do.
231	"	"	"	S. 63A.	To release on a bond a person arrested.	....	....
232	"	85(i)	"	S. 64	To prevent or interfere for the purpose of preventing the commission of any forest offence.	....	G. R. No. 21 of 8th January 1903.
233	"	"	"	S. 67 ..	(i) To accept compensation from any person suspected of having committed any forest offence other than an offence specified in section 61 or section 62 and (ii) To release any property seized on payment of its estimated value.	....	Do.
234	"	"	"	S. 69 ..	To seize and impound cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or any portion of a protected forest lawfully closed to grazing.	....	Do.
235	"	"	"	S. 71 ..	(i) To enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same. (ii) To compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. (iii) To issue a search warrant under the Criminal Procedure Code. (iv) To hold enquiry into forest offences and in the course of such enquiry to receive and record evidence.	....	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
236	Forest Manual, Vol. II	85 (1)	Indian Forest Act.	S. 78 ..	To demand assistance from persons bound to render it in— (a) extinguishing forest fire, (b) preventing any fire spreading to forest, (c) preventing the commission of any forest offence, (d) discovering and arresting the offender.	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
237	"	"	Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).	S. 13 ..	To disarm persons going armed without a license or in contravention of the provisions of the Act.	....	Government Notification No. 6714 of 7th November 1879 and Government Resolution No. 9355 of 2nd November 1892.
238	"	"	Do.	.. ..	<i>Note.</i> —(i) Arms supplied by Government to Forest subordinates for their protection in the execution of their duties do not require a license. (ii) For fire-arms other than those supplied by Government license is necessary except when the officer is a title holder or is otherwise exempted. To officers in receipt of more than Rs. 100 per month licenses are ordinarily issued on application and without previous enquiry.	.... ....	Government Order, Judicial Department, No. 9054, dated 27th October 1919. Government Press Notes, Judicial Department, Nos. 9268 of 3rd November 1919 and 10926 of 22nd December 1919.

				(iii) Officers of Government should not dispose of arms and ammunition to any person without making sure that such person is lawfully entitled to purchase or possess the same.	--	Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3069 of 2nd. May 1900.
239	"	....	The Bombay S. 36 .. Abkari Act (V of 1878).	To enter and inspect places of manufacture and sale and to enter, seize and arrest on information that liquor, etc., is unlawfully kept in any enclosed place.	--	Government Resolutions Nos. 4510 of 27th August 1879 and 9355 of 2nd November 1892.
240	"	....	" S. 37 ..	To seize liquor, etc., in open places during transit and to detain, search and arrest persons against whom there is reasonable suspicion.		
241	"	....	Bombay Salt S. 39 .. Act (II of 1890).	To (1) enter any place where illicit manufacture of salt is suspected to be going on, (2) take possession of or destroy salt illicitly manufactured, (3) enter and inspect salt works and stores or vessels laden with salt, (4) detain and search any person or animal, etc., for contraband salt, (5) seize contraband salt and (6) detain, search and arrest any offender against the act.	--	Salt Commissioner's Notification No. 1048 of 7th March 1891, <i>Government Gazette</i> Part I, page 249.
242	"	205 ..	Indian Oaths S. 4 .. Act (X of 1873).	To administer oaths	Limited Forest offence cases.	to Government Resolutions Nos. 5990 of 8th November 1879 and 6971 of 28th August 1885.

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
					(b) SPECIAL. <i>Conservators and Deputy and Assistant Conservators.</i>		
243	Forest Manual Vol. I.	Article 181	Indian Forest Act.	S. 51 R. 3	To estimate the value of drift timber for the purpose of payment of recompense for collecting it under rule 1. DEPUTY AND EXTRA DEPUTY CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS OF NOT LESS THAN 10 YEARS' SERVICE.	....	Government Notification No. 587A of 20th October 1879.
<p>(1) <i>Note.</i>—Conservators are authorised to delegate the powers described under serial Nos. 244 to 255 below to all Deputy, or Extra Deputy Conservators of not less than 10 years' service. The Chief Conservator may delegate these powers, in exceptional cases, to Deputy or Extra Deputy Conservators of between seven and ten years' service. A Conservator should not hesitate to withdraw powers which have been delegated, however disagreeable it may be to do so, when he finds that they have been exercised with bad judgment, or to inform any officer, with whose judgment and abilities he is unacquainted or about which he is not satisfied from his previous record, that for a time he considers it advisable to withhold delegation of all or any of the delegable powers. (Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 7324 of 25th July 1907, and 9307 of 21st September 1907, and Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 14511 of 10th December 1919.)</p>							
244	Forest Manual, Vol. I	21 ..	..	..	To transfer Rangers and Foresters within the limits of the Division.	When delegated by the Conservator.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7324 of 25th July 1907, power 7.

245	"	93	To write off the value of stores, tools and plant, live stock, timber and other stock up to a limit of Rs. 250.	Do.	Do. Power 9.
246	"	94	To conduct sales without reference to the Conservator as regards reserved prices when they are fixed by or under the orders of the Deputy or Extra Deputy Conservator and when the total estimated amount of sale does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	Do.	Do. " "
247	"	95	To refund revenue not exceeding Rs. 200 in each case.	Do.	Do. " 13
248	"	97	To sanction expenditure on pleaders' fees up to Rs. 100 in each case in the prosecution of criminal offences.	Do.	Do. " 11
249	"	100	To sanction items of "revenue expenditure" within budget allotments.	A report should be made to the Conservator of the proceedings.	Do. " 12
250	"	101	To sanction (a) the purchase of stores, tools and plant subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case, (b) other items of "capital expenditure"—vide Article 99 (excluding live-stock, furniture and tents) up to Rs. 1,000.	When delegated by the Conservator.	Do. and provided due provision has been made and approved of in the annual plan of operations.
251	"	106	To authorise an advance of one month's pay up to a maximum of Rs. 50 in each case to any non-gazetted officer on the permanent establishment who can show sufficient reason for giving it.	When delegated by the Conservator. Advances for domestic or religious ceremonies are not to be granted (Government Resolution No. 8226 of 23rd August 1916).	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11034 of 12th November 1907. Power 17. Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7324 of 25th July 1907. Power 10.

S. No.
93

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
252	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	198			To authorise the destruction of useless records.	When delegated by the Conservator.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7324 of 25th July 1907. Power 14.
253	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	210	Indian Forest Act	3-75 (b), R-1	Same as serial No. 159 (→)	Do	Do. Power 1.
254	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	461			To make free grants of forest produce up to a limit of Rs. 100 in any one case for the purposes mentioned in serial No. 168.	Same as against serial No. 168.	Government Resolution No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910 and No. 924 of 28th January 1919. Power 8.
255	Civil Service Regulations.	841 (b)			To grant privilege leave to subordinates below the rank of Ranger on entertaining a substitute.	When delegated by Conservator.	Government Resolution No. 7324 of 25th July 1907. Power 3.

Note.—Of the powers sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7324 of 25th July 1907, the following have been omitted here :—

No. 2 revised by Government Order No. 2181 of 29th February 1912.

No. 4 covered by Article 459, Civil Service Regulations, *vide* serial No. 204 above.


No. 5 cancelled, *vide* Article 150 of Manual, Vol. I.

No. 15 and 16 covered already by serial No. 202.

256	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	211			<i>Deputy Conservators of not less than 10 years' standing.</i>	To grant rewards in forest cases up to a limit of Rs. 10 when the punishment consists of imprisonment only or imprisonment coupled with fine and confiscation.	When delegated by Conservator.	Government Re- solution No. 5341 of 28th May 1908.
5. POWERS EXERCISED BY FOREST SUBOR- DINATES.								
(i) <i>Rangers.</i>								
257	Forest Manual, Vol. II.		Indian Forest Act.	S. 52A		Same as serial No. 227A.		
257A 258	" "	86	" "	S. 63A S. 71C.		To release on a bond a person arrested. To issue a search warrant under the Crimi- nal Procedure Code.	When conferred by name on selected Ran- gers. (For names of Ran- gers invested with this pow- er see Gov- ernment No- tification No. 5257 of 11th May 1915).	
259	"	85 (1)	"	S. 55 ..		Same as serial No. 228		Government No- tification No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
260	"	"	"	S. 56 ..		Same as serial No. 229		

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
261	Forest Manual, Vol II.	159	Indian Forest Act.	S. 41 R. 14 ..	(ii) <i>Rangers, Foresters and Guards.</i> Same as serial No. 155 (viii)	....	Government Notification No. 4133 of 9th August 1890.
262	"	85 (1)	"	S. 44 ..	Do. No. 224	....	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
263	"	"	"	S. 45 ..	Do. No. 225	....
264	"	"	"	S. 52 ..	Do. No. 227	....
265	"	"	"	S. 63 ..	Do. No. 230	....
266	"	"	"	S. 64 ..	Do. No. 232	....
267	"	"	"	S. 69 ..	Do. No. 234	....
268	"	"	"	S. 78 ..	Do. No. 236	....
269	"	"	Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).	S. 13 ..	Same as serial No. 237	....	Government Notifications Nos. 6714 of 7th November 1879 and 9355 of 2nd November 1892.
270	"	"	Do.	..	See note under serial No. 238	..	
271	"	"	Indian Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878).	S. 157 (c)	(iii) <i>Forest Officers empowered under rule 3 or persons authorised under rule 13 of the rules under s. 41 of the Forest Act.</i> To issue passes for shipment of forest produce mentioned in Art. 176 of this Manual.	....	Government Resolution No. 9670 of 1st December 1896.

272		Bombay Abkari Act (V of 1878).	S. 36	Same as serial No. 239	Government Resolutions Nos. 4510 of 27th August 1879 and 9355 of 2nd November 1892.
273		..	S. 37 ..	Do. do. No. 240	
274		Bombay Salt Act (II of 1890).	S. 39 ..	Do. do. No. 241.	Salt Commissioner's Notification No. 1048 of 7th March 1891, Government Gazette, page 249, Part I.
275		Abkari Act (V of 1878).	S. 37 ..	Same as serial No. 240.	Government Resolutions Nos. 4510 of 27th August 1879 and 9355 of 2nd November 1892.
<p><i>Schedule of powers exercised by Range Forest Officers.</i></p>					
<p>(a) General.</p>					
276	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	105 .. Indian Forest Act.	S. 25b.. R. 3.	To grant permission to kindle fire within 200 yards from the boundary of a reserved forest.	Government Resolution No. 1498 of 13th February 1919.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
277	Forest Manual, Vol. II,	159	Indian Forest Act.	S. 41 R. 21	To sanction the establishment of a saw pit, erection of any machinery or plant for cutting, converting or fashioning of timber or manufacture of charcoal within or within one mile beyond the limits of any reserved or protected forest. (b) <i>Special.</i> <i>The Range Forest Officers, Shirpur, Shahada, and Taloda of the North Khandesh Division.</i>		Government Notification No. 4133 of 9th August 1880.
280	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	.....	....	..	Powers of a Mahalkari for the purpose of the Tagai Accounts and the rules thereunder so far as the Forest Settlements in reserved forests are concerned.  <i>The Range Forest Officers in Kanara. Kanara Forest Permit Rules.</i>		
281	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	....	....	R. 1 (f)	To grant permit for removal of forest produce up to the value of Rs. 50, on payment at scheduled rates.	Provided that the produce is not obtainable under the Kanara Privilege Rules and sub-	Government Resolution No. 6079 of 27th June 1911.

282		Land revenue Code.	<p><i>Range Forest Officer, Akrani, North Khandesh Division.</i></p> <p>Powers of a Mahalkari in the Akrani Mahal, West Khandesh District.</p> <p><i>Range Forest Officer, Kalhatgi, N. D., Kanara.</i></p>	<p>ject to the other conditions in rule 1.</p> <p>Government Re- solution No. 12020 of 24th November 1908.</p>
283	..	"	<p>Powers of a Mahalkari in the Devikop Mahal, Dharwar District.</p> <p><i>Range Forest Officer, Virnoli, N. D., Kanara.</i></p>	<p>Government Re- solution No. 2832 of 7th March 1917.</p>
284		"	<p>Powers of a Mahalkari in the Virnoli Mahal, District Kanara.</p> <p><i>Range Forest Officer, Kulgi, N. D., Kanara.</i></p>	<p>Government Re- solution No. 6146 of 19th June 1916.</p>
285		"	<p>Powers of a Mahalkari in the Kulgi Mahal, N. D., Kanara.</p> <p><i>Range Forest Officer, Dandeli, N. D., Kanara.</i></p>	Do.
286		"	<p>Powers of a Mahalkari in the Dandeli Mahal, N. D., Kanara.</p>	Do.

POWERS OF FOREST OFFICERS.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
287	Forest Manual Vol. II.		Land Revenue Code.		<i>Range Forest Officer, Bhartnalkhi, E. D., Kanara.</i> Powers of a Mahalkari in the Bilki Mahal, District Kanara.		Government Resolution No. 3726 of 22nd April 1914.
288			"		<i>Range Forest Officer, Kirwatti, E.D., Kanara.</i> (i) Powers of a Mahalkari in the Kirwatti Mahal, District Kanara. (ii) Powers of a Mahalkari in the Kargod Mahal, District Dharwar.		Government Resolution No. 6353 of 26th June 1916. Government Resolution No. 2832 of 7th March 1917.
289			"		<i>Range Forest Officer, Belgaum, Belgaum District.</i> Powers of a Mahalkari in the Belgaum Mahal, District Belgaum.		Government Resolution No. 3791 of 31st March 1915.
290			"		<i>Range Forest Officer, Khanapur, Belgaum District.</i> Powers of a Mahalkari in the Khanapur Mahal, District Belgaum.		Do.

291	" ..	397	Indian Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883) and Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884.	Range Forest Officers, Shirpur East, Shirpur West, Shahada and Taloda in the North Khandesh Division.	Powers of a Mahalkari in respect of the two Acts for forest settlements.
CHAPTER XLI.					
POWERS EXERCISED BY REVENUE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS WITH RESPECT TO FORESTS.					
1. COMMISSIONERS IN SIND AND COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.					
<i>(a) General.</i>					
292	Forest Manual, Vol. II	115 ..	....	..	To sanction the grant of rewards up to Rs. 100 in the case of each fire to village officers and other persons not being the servants of the Forest Department, who assist in extinguishing forest fires or furnish information leading to the detection of the cause of forest fires.
293	" ..	436	....	..	To extend the dates fixed for collection of grazing fees in any district where the fixed date is found unsuitable.

Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3703 of 27th November 1917.

Government Resolution No. 2587 of 24th March 1890.

Government Resolution No. 8461 of 1st November 1904.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
294	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	435	....	..	To sanction the remission of grazing fees up to any amount.	In cases where the villagers are unable to pay them.	Government Resolution No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910.
295	" ..	414	....	..	To relax the rates of fees for forest produce leviable under special privilege rules sanctioned by Government.	In any case in which Commissioners find the rates higher than the people can well afford to pay.	Government Resolutions Nos. 2952 of 7th April 1884 and 2259 of 28th March 1893.
296	" ..	406	....	..	To order temporary withdrawal of forest privileges.	....	Government Resolution No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910.
297	" ..	415	....	..	To settle questions about cutting and removal by hand of grass from closed forest areas.	With the consent of forest officers.	Government Resolution No. 1631 of 3rd March 1891.
298	" ..	288	....	..	To sanction purchase of lands, the inclusion of which in forests has already been approved by Government, provided there is budget provision to meet the expenditure in each case.	....	Government Resolution No. 1609 of 27th February 1883.
299	" ..	289	....	..	To sanction the use of forest land for another Government purpose when it exceeds five acres.	....	Government Resolution No. 2657 of 13th March 1907.

300	" ..	460	....	..	To make free grants of timber from Government waste lands outside forests.	Subject to the same conditions as have been laid down for grants from forests and provided they are satisfied in each case that the trees are not required for shade or any other public purpose.	Government Resolution No. 8811 of 4th September 1907.
					(b) <i>Special.</i>		
					COMMISSIONER, C. D.		
301	" ..	117	....	..	(i) To grant to the inhabitants of Akrani villages a reward of Rs. 4 per mile of outer forest boundary fire traces which are done by them without payment.	Provided that fire-protection in their villages is good.	Government Resolution No. 8885 of 3rd October 1910.
					(ii) To grant a reward of Rs. 4 in addition to their annual emolument of Re. one to the Patels of Akrani villages for services performed as Patels.	Do.	Do.
					COMMISSIONER IN SIND.		
302	" ..	182	Indian Forest Act.	S. 51, Rs. 2	(c) To sanction the grant by the Registrar of Boats of permission to any person to collect drift timber.	....	Government Notification No. 1111 of 18th February 1902.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
				R. 3 ..	(iv) To sanction the sale or disposal otherwise by the Registrar of Boats of drift timber the ownership of which vests in Government. COMMISSIONERS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. <i>Grazing Rules for Central and Southern Divisions.</i>		
303	Forest Manual, Vol II.	437	....	R. 7 ..	(i) To enhance the rates of grazing fees fixed in respect of any particular forest in consideration of the value of grazing obtainable in such forest or of the interests of forest conservancy.	....	Government Order No. 9121 of 6th September 1918.
				R. 20 ..	(ii) To relax the grazing rules in seasons of drought to such extent as may be necessary. COMMISSIONER, S. D. <i>Kanara Forest Permit Rules.</i>	....
304	"	Ap. V. (1)	....	R. 6, cl. 2 (c)	To remit purchase money above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 200, payable on timber and other forest produce granted on permits.	For the purposes (a) to (e) mentioned in cl. 1 of R. 6.	Government Resolution No. 6079 of 27th June 1911.}

305	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	208	Indian Forest Act.	S. 75a .. R. 28(b)	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commissioners of Divisions.</i></p> <p>(a) issue orders and instructions to Collectors, Conservators, and Deputy Conservators in independent charge of circles ;</p> <p>(b) interpret the orders of Government whenever doubts may arise in applying such orders ;</p> <p>(c) settle all matters in which any difference of opinion arises between the Forest Department and any other department ;</p> <p>(d) promote generally the harmonious working of the Revenue and Forest Departments ; and</p> <p>(e) except in matters relating to departmental finance and to appointment, leave or transfer of establishment, in which orders of Government are required, receive, consider and with their own views in each case, when such reference is necessary, refer to Government all reports respecting forest matters submitted to them when from the Revenue or from the Forest Department.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commissioner in Sind.</i></p>
306	..	....	..	R. 28(a)	<p>Direction, regulation and general control of all forest matters other than financial connected with forest administration in the province.</p>

....

Government Notification No. 7107 of 6th September 1892.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
307	Forest Manual, Vol. II.		....	..	<i>Commissioners of Divisions.</i> To sanction the rectification of errors or petty changes in sanctioned classification of forests in cases in which Revenue and Forest officers agree to the proposed rectification or change and the area affected does not exceed 100 acres.	....	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 11221 of 7th December 1912.
308	"	451	....	..	<i>Commissioners of Divisions.</i> To sanction free grants of timber of a value not exceeding Rs. 250 to poor people for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood or for agricultural purposes.	Restricted to talukas in which there is natural forest.	Government Resolution No. 11221 of 7th December 1912.
309	"	....	....	..	To sanction free grants of timber up to the value of Rs. 250 to the Taluka Local Boards for improvement of local communication in bridging nalas, water courses, etc.	Do.	Do.
310	"	....	....	..	To sanction free grants of timber up to the value of Rs. 250 in each case for repairs and construction of village school houses.	Do.	Do.
311	"	452	....	..	<i>Commissioner in Sind.</i> Full discretion in the matter of making free grants of timber from forest and of authorising Collectors and Assistant Collectors to make them.	....	Government Resolution No. 11221 of 7th December 1912.

2. COLLECTORS.

(a) General.

312	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	85(2)	Indian For- est Act.	S. 24	To sanction the stopping of any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest.	Provided a substitute for the way or water-course stopped already exists or has been provided or constructed.	Government Resolution No. 21 of 6th January 1903.
313	"	113	....	..	(i) To raise the grazing fee at once to Rs. one and with the Commissioner's sanction to Rs. 2 in bad cases where the villagers show no signs of improvement in fire protection.		Government Resolution No. 1498 of 13th February 1919.
	"	111	....	..	(ii) To impose usual fees in respect of a privilege previously enjoyed free, or double the ordinary fee, or stop the privilege altogether for one season on the recurrence of a fire after formal warning in the forests of any village.		Government Resolution No. 7186 of 13th October 1903.
					(iii) To suspend privileges for a second year in villages where after suspension for one year the villagers have shown no improvement in fire protection.	Subject to sanction of the Commissioner.	Do.
314	"	425	....	..	To introduce the lump sum system of grazing fees in any village the residents of which prefer it.		Government Resolution No. 9982 of 10th Oct. 1907.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
315	Forest Manual Vol. II	431(1)	....	..	To issue orders as to the areas to be closed to sheep and goats.	After consulting the Conservator and with the sanction of the Commissioner.	Government Resolution No. 6487 of 3rd September 1889.
316	" ..	....	Indian Forest Act.	S. 60	Same as serial No. 148	....	Government Resolution No. 6308 of 3rd August 1905.
317	" ..	208	" ..	S. 75 (a) R. 6.	(i) To issue orders regarding the posting and distribution of the subordinates of the Forest Department.	....	Government Notification No. 7107 of 6th September 1892.
				R. 8	(ii) To issue orders in all matters relating to local supply including that of grass and grazing or the rights and privileges of the people in or in respect of forests.	....
				R. 9	(iii) To sanction the closure of forest compartments whether for planting or reboisement or for punitive purposes.	....
				R. 13	(iv) To deal with all plans of forest operations submitted by Divisional Forest Officers under rule 12 with special reference to any proposed closure of forest areas against grazing or other privileges and to see that due provision is made for local wants.	....

	.. ..	....	.. ..	R. 18	(v) To inspect the offices and accounts of Range Forest Officers.		
	.. ..	....	.. ..	R. 22	(vi) To make arrangements to meet the requirements of the villages in a locality where it becomes necessary to delay the felling of a compartment beyond the time at which such felling would according to regular rotation be due.	In consultation with the Conservator and subject to the sanction of the Commissioner.	
318	.. ..	210	.. ..	S. 75 (b) R. 1.	Same as serial No 159 (i)	In the case of reserved and protected forests in charge of the Revenue Department.	Government Notification No. 5587 of 18th October 1879.
319	.. ..	363	....	.. ..	To permit occupants of service holdings to cut away trees standing in their holdings including isolated teak and other reserved trees, the latter on payment of their estimated value.	....	Government Resolution No. 6376 of 9th September 1890.
320	.. ..	289	....	.. ..	To sanction the use of forest land for another Government purpose up to a limit of 5 acres.	If the Conservator concerned has no objection.	Government Resolution No. 2657 of 13th March 1907.
					COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.		
321	.. ..	126	....	.. ..	To sanction special rewards not exceeding Rs. 200 for killing specially proved and well organised cases of man-eaters, tigers, panthers or leopards.	....	Treasury Manual, Article #8. Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5324 of 30th August 1919.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
322	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	437	....	R. 4	<p>(b) SPECIAL.</p> <p>COLLECTORS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REVENUE DIVISIONS.</p> <p><i>Grazing rules for Central and Southern Divisions.</i></p> <p>To fix the maximum number of cattle to be admitted for grazing in any particular forest.</p> <p>COLLECTOR OF KANARA.</p> <p><i>Kanara Forest Privilege Rules.</i></p>		Government Order No. 9121 of 6th September 1918.
323	,,	Ap. V-1	....	R. 1 (g) R. 5. R. 6, cl. 2 (b)	<p>(i) To exclude from reservation any of the reserved trees for lopping and removal of soppu.</p> <p>(ii) To extend beyond 30th September the period allowed for lopping soppu.</p> <p>(iii) To suspend or impose restrictions on the exercise of privileges in case of abuse.</p> <p><i>Kanara Forest Permit Rules.</i></p> <p>(iv) To remit purchase money up to Rs. 100 payable for timber and other forest produce granted on permits.</p>	For the purposes (a) to (c) mentioned in cl. 1 of the said rule.	Government Resolution No. 6079 of 27th June 1911.

<i>Collectors of Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar.</i>						
324	"	123	Indian Forest Act.	S. 25 (i) & 31(j) R. 2 & 5 R. 18	(i) To issue district shooting licenses. (ii) Same as serial No. 196 (iv).	.... Government Notification No. 4177 of 17th April 1916.
325	"	"	"	S. 41 R. 10.	Same as serial No. 155 (v)	.... Government Notification No. 4133 of 9th August 1880.
COLLECTORS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.						
326	"	460	....	..	To make free grants of timber from Government waste lands outside forests.	Same as against serial No. 300. Government Resolution No. 5736 of 14th June 1909.
327	"	"	....	..	To make free grant of timber from forests or revenue waste lands in their charge upto the limit of Rs. 50 for religious purposes to village communities, public bodies, etc., in their collective capacity.	Provided they are satisfied that the trees are not required for shade or any other public purpose and that the Divisional Forest Officer (if there is one) is consulted before the grant is Government Resolution No. 7113 of 31st July 1912.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
328	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	451	....	..	COLLECTORS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER EXCEPT THE COLLECTOR OF KANARA, FOR WHOM SEE SERIAL NO. 323 (iv). To sanction free grants of timber from forest to a value not exceeding Rs. 100 to poor people for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood or for agricultural purposes. 3. ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS. (a) General.	is made and that care is taken not to denude the lands of trees. Restricted to talukas where there is natural forest.	Government Resolution No. 11221 of 7th December 1912.
329	" ..	....	Indian Forest Act.	S. 16	To appeal from orders passed by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 15 of the Act.	....	Government Resolution No. 1190 of 9th February 1885.
330	" ..	208	" ..	S. 75a R. 3. R. 18	(i) Powers of the Collector in respect of forest matters subject to the provisions of section 10 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. (ii) To inspect the offices and accounts of Range Forest Officers.	Government Notification No. 7107 of 6th September 1892.

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331	"	87	S. 2	Powers of a Forest Officer for all purposes of the Act.	With respect to reserved or protected forests within their charges under the management of the Revenue Department.	Government Resolution No. 6308 of 3rd August 1905.
332	"	"	S. 60	Same as serial No. 148.		
333	"	"	S. 67	Do. No. 233	Do. subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 67.	
(b) Special						
ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY COLLECTORS IN THE PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND.						
334	"	88	S. 41 R. 14	Same as serial No. 155 (viii)	With respect to reserved or protected forests within their charges which may be under the management of the Revenue Department or Forest Department.	Government Resolution No. 9479 of 2nd October 1916.
335	"	"	S. 62	Do. No. 227		
336	"	"	S. 63	Do. No. 230		
337	"	"	S. 64	Do. No. 232		

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
338	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	159 Ap. B.	Indian Forest Act.	S. 41 R. 5	<i>Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors in Sind.</i> To inspect passes relating to timber and charcoal in transit.	With respect to reserved or protected forests within their charges which may be under the management of the Revenue Department or Forest Department.	Government Resolution No. 6908 of 6th June 1917.
339	"	89	"	S. 52	Same as serial No. 227	Do.	
340	"	"	"	S. 63	Do. No. 230	Do.	
341	"	"	"	S. 64	Do. No. 232	Do.	
					<i>Assistant Collectors or Deputy Collectors in Thana and Kolaba districts and Peint taluka of Nasik District.</i> <i>Rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the protected forests of Thana and Kolaba.</i>		
342	"	149	"	S. 31 R. 6	To permit cultivators of any village to cut down for their own use any tree other than injaili in the protected forest.		Government Notifications Nos. 1929 of 23rd February 1909 and 2405 of 8th March

ASSISTANT COLLECTORS IN THE THANA DISTRICT.						1909 for Thana and Kolaba and No. 8783 of 19th September 1911 for Peint.
<i>Grazing Rules in Thana forests.</i>						
343	"	438	..	R. 6 (b)	To decide any question as to the definition of a cultivator or non-agriculturist.	.... Book of rules and orders in force in Thana.
4. MAMLATDARS AND MAHALKARIS.						
(a) General.						
844	"	87	..	Indian Forest Act.	S. 2 .. Same as serial No. 331	With respect to reserved or protected forests within their charges under the management of the Revenue Department. Government Resolution No. 6308 of 3rd August 1905.
345	"	"	"	S. 60 ..	Do. No. 148	Do.
846	"	"	"	S. 67 ..	Do. No. 233	Do. subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 67.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
347	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	208	Indian Forest Act.	S. 75a .. R. 24	To inspect, when he camps in the limits of a forest beat or round, the forest guard's diary. (b) <i>Special.</i> MAMLATDARS AND MAHALKARIS IN THE PRECEDENCY EXCLUDING SIND.	....	Government Notification No. 7107 of 6th September 1892.
348	"	88	"	S. 41 .. R. 14	Same as serial No. 155 (Viii)	....	Government Resolution No. 9479 of 2nd October 1916.
349	"	"	"	S. 52 ..	Do. No. 227		
350	"	"	"	S. 63 ..	Do. No. 230		
351	"	"	"	S. 64 ..	Do. No. 232		
352	"	176	Indian Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878.	S. 157 ..	To issue passes for shipment of forest produce mentioned in Article 158 of this Manual. MUKHTIARKARS AND MAHALKARIS IN SIND.	....	Government Notification No. 9670 of 1st December 1896.
353	"	159 App. B.	Indian Forest Act.	S. 41 R. 5	Same as serial No. 335.		Government Resolution No. 6908 of 8th June 1917.
354	"	89	"	S. 52 ..	Do. No. 227		
355	"	"	"	S. 63 ..	Do. No. 230		
356	"	"	"	S. 64 ..	Do. No. 232		

357	"	149	"	S. 31 R. 5 (b)	<i>Mamltdars in Thana and Kolaba districts and Peint taluka of Nasik district.</i> To permit the cutting down in protected forest of any injaili tree, fruit tree, leading shoot or best stem, not useful for tahal or fruit.	....	Same as against serial No. 342.
					SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.		
					..	<i>(i) Circle Inspectors, village accountants, Revenue or Police Patils in the Presidency excluding Sind.</i>	
358	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	83	Indian Forest Act.	S. 41 R. 14.	Same as serial No. 155 (viii)	....	Government Resolution No. 8479 of 2nd October 1916.
359	"	"	"	S. 52 ..	Do. No. 227	....
360	"	"	"	S. 63 ..	Do. No. 230	....
361	"	"	"	S. 64 ..	Do. No. 232	....
					(ii) <i>Supervising Tapedars and Tapedars in Sind.</i>		
362	"	159 Appendix B.	"	S. 41 R. 5 ..	Same as serial No. 338	....	Government Resolution No. 6908 of 6th June 1917.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
362A	Forest Manual, Vol. II	89	Indian Forest Act.	S. 52 ..	Same as serial No. 227	....
363	"	"	"	S. 63 ..	Do. No. 230	....
364	"	"	"	S. 64 ..	Do. No. 232	....
					(iii) <i>Talati of Kharepatan in the Deogad taluka of Ratnagiri district.</i>		
					<i>Rules for export of forest produce imported from Native States.</i>		
365	"	160	"	R. 3 ..	To issue passes for export of forest produce imported from Native States.	....	Government Resolutions Nos. 7723 of 29th July 1908 and 10250 of 9th October 1908.
					(iv) HEAD KARKUNS, GENERAL DUTY KARKUNS AND TALATIS.		
366	"	"	Indian Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878.	S. 157 (c) ..	Same as serial No. 352	....	Government Notification No. 9870 of 1st December 1896.

CHAPTER XLII.

POWERS EXERCISED BY POLICE OFFICERS
WITH RESPECT TO FORESTS.

(i) All Police Officers.

367	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	....	Indian For- est Act.	S. 41 .. R. 14.	Same as serial No. 155 (viii)	..	....	The rule and sec- tion quoted.
368	"	....	" ..	S. 44 ..	Do. No. 224	..	....
369	"	....	" ..	S. 52 ..	Do. No. 227	..	....
370	"	....	" ..	S. 63 ..	Do. No. 230	..	....
371	"	....	" ..	S. 64 ..	Do. No. 232	..	....
372	"	....	" ..	S. 69 ..	Do. No. 234	..	....
373	"	....	" ..	S. 78 ..	Do. No. 236	..	....
(ii) Chief Constables and Police Officers of higher rank.								
374	"	208	" ..	S. 75 (a) R. 24.	Same as serial No. 347	..	....	Government Re- solution No. 7107 of 6th September 1892.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
CHAPTER XLIII.							
POWERS EXERCISED BY OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS WITH RESPECT TO FORESTS.							
375	Forest Manual Vol. II.	98 & 99 ..	Indian Forest Act.	S. 2 & S. 75.	OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE REMOUNT-REARING DEPOT AT AHMEDNAGAR. To do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by the rules under it to be done by a Forest Officer.	In respect of the reserved forest known as the "N arayan Deva" and "Chichondi" kurans in the Ahmednagar district.	Government Notifications Nos. 5123 of 20th June 1892 and 4092-A of 31st May 1895.
376	....	100	" ..	S. 2 & S 75.	2. GRASS CONSERVANCY OVERSEER AT THE REMOUNT REARING DEPOT AT AHMEDNAGAR. Do.	Do. do.	Government Notification No. 5932* of 6th August 1895.
377	....	101	" ..	S. 2 & S 75.	3. EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, AHMEDNAGAR. Do.	In respect of the reserved forest kurans of Susawadi Kapur.	Government Notification No. 8155-A of 14th October 1892.

378	"	95	"	S. 2 & S. 75	To do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer.	In respect of the reserved forest kurans in the Poona District assigned for the use of the Commissariat Department.	Government Notification No. 4092 of 31st May 1895.
379	"	96	"	S. 67	To compound offences.	Do.	Government Notification No. 1090 of 9th February 1897.
380	"	97	"	S. 52	To seize forest produce in respect of which an offence has been committed.		
381	"	"	"	S. 63	To arrest persons concerned in any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.	Within the jurisdiction of the officers concerned.	Government Notification No. 2765 of 30th March 1896.
382	"	"	"	S. 69	To seize and impound cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in any portion of protected forest closed to grazing.		

4. CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, POONA.

wadi, Shendi, Manjarsumba and Ghospuri, in the Nagar Taluka of the Ahmednagar District.

5. SUPERINTENDENT OF GRASS OPERATIONS, COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, POONA, AND COMMISSARIAT KURAN CHAUKIDARS IN THE DISTRICT OF POONA.

Serial No.	Name of Manual or Code.	Article.	Name of Act.	Section or Rule.	Nature of Power.	Limitation and restrictions, if any.	Authority.
383	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	94	Indian Forest Act.	S. 2 and S. 75	6. SUPERINTENDENT, CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. To do all acts and exercise all powers that are prescribed by the Act or by rules made under it to be done by a Forest Officer.	In respect of the reserved forest known as the Chenduphali, Batramna, Soregaon and Darubhatti kurans in the Sholapur district transferred to the charge of the Civil Veterinary Department.	Government Notification No. 9401 of 21st November 1905.
384	"	93	"	S. 25, S. 33 and S. 17 (d).	7. SUPERINTENDENT, MATHERAN. To do anything required by the sections or by any rule relating to the sections to be done by a Forest Officer, and to hold an enquiry into forest offences and in the course of such enquiry to receive and record evidence.	Within the jurisdiction of the officer concerned.	Government Notification No. 4909 of 8th August 1900.
385	"	90	"	S. 41 R. 14	8. OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS, SALT AND ABEKARI DEPARTMENT. Same as serial No. 154 (viii)	Except in Ahmedabad, Kaira	Government Notifications Nos.

386	"	"	"	S. 52 ..	Do. No. 224.	and Broach districts.	7990A of 15th November 1882 and 2430 of 22nd March 1883.
					9. REGISTRAR OF BOATS ON THE RIVER INDUS.		
					<i>For Sind.</i>		
387	"	182	"	S. 51 ..			
				R. 1 ..	(i) To collect all timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk on, or on the banks or islands of, or in, the river Indus and its tidal channels.	....	Government Notification No. 1111 of 18th February 1902.
	"	"	"	R. 2 ..	(ii) To grant permission to any person to collect do. do.	Subject to sanction of the Commissioner in Sind.	
	"	"	"	R. 3 ..	(iii) To sell or otherwise dispose of such timber the ownership of which vests in Government.	Do.	
					10. CUSTOMS OFFICER, KETI BUNDAR, AND 2 SEA COAST INSPECTORS WHOSE BEAT EXTENDS FROM KETI BUNDAR TO CATCH AND THE HAB RIVER (SIND).		
388	"	91	"	S. 41 ..	To inspect passes or certificates relating to timber or charcoal in transit.	....	Government Notification No. 4466 of 10th May 1909.
				R. 5			
					11. CUSTOMS OFFICER, SANDO BUNDAR (SIND).		
389	"	92	"	"	To inspect passes or certificates relating to timber or charcoal in transit.	Government Notification No. 1177 of 5th February 1918.

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Appendices.

APPENDIX I.

(Articles 121, 123 and 124.)

List of birds and animals for which close-time has been prescribed.

In the Presidency Proper.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Governor n Council is pleased to declare, in supersession of Government Notification No. 2565* dated 19th March 1914, that the period specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended shall be the close-time for the kinds of wild birds or animals specified in column 1 hereof in the Presidency proper :—

SCHEDULE.

(a) *Wild Birds.*

English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
1. Bustard Great Indian ..	<i>Eupodotis edwardi</i> ..	} From 1st April to 15th September of each year.
2. Comb Duck or Nukta ..	<i>Sarcidjornis melanonotus</i> ..	
3. Duck, Spot-bill ..	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i> ..	
4. Jungle-fowl, Grey ..	<i>Gallus sonnerati</i> ..	
5. Lesser Florican or Likh ..	<i>Sypheotis aurita</i> ..	
6. Partridge, Black ..	<i>Francoelinus vulgaris</i> ..	
" Painted ..	<i>Francoelinus pictus</i> ..	
" Grey ..	<i>Francoelinus pondicerianus</i> ..	
7. Pea-fowl ..	<i>Pavo cristatus</i> ..	
8. Quail, Rock Bush ..	<i>Perdicula agunda</i> ..	
" Jungle Bush ..	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i> ..	
" Painted Bush ..	<i>Microperdix erythrorhynchus</i> ..	
9. " Bustard ..	<i>Turnix pugnax</i> ..	
" Indian Button ..	<i>Turnix tanki</i> ..	
" Little Button ..	<i>Turnix dussumieri</i> ..	
10. " Rain ..	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i> ..	
11. Sand-Grouse, Painted ..	<i>Pterocles fasciatus</i> ..	
" Common ..	<i>Pteroclorus exustus</i> ..	
12. Spur-fowl, Red ..	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i> ..	
" Painted ..	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i> ..	
13. Teal, Cotton ..	<i>Nettion coromandelianus</i> ..	
14. " Whistling ..	<i>Dendrocycna javanica</i> ..	
15. Barbet, Common Indian ..	<i>Therecieryx zeylonicus</i> ..	
" Green ..	<i>Therecieryx viridis</i> ..	
" Small Green ..	<i>Xanthelema hamatocephala</i> ..	
" Crimson-breasted ..	<i>Xanthelema malabarica</i> ..	
" Crimson-throated ..	<i>Merops viridis</i> ..	
16. Bee-eater, Common Indian ..	<i>Merops philippinus</i> ..	
" Blue-tailed ..	<i>Melittophagus swinhoei</i> ..	
" Chestnut-headed ..	<i>Nyctornis athertoni</i> ..	
" Blue-bearded ..		

* Published at page 636 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 26th March 1914.

	English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
17.	Bittern, Common ..	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> ..	
	" Little ..	<i>Ardetta minuta</i> ..	
	" Yellow ..	<i>Ardetta sinensis</i> ..	
	" Chestnut ..	<i>Ardetta cinnamomea</i> ..	
18.	Blue-bird, Fairy ..	<i>Irena puella</i> ..	
19.	Bulbul, Southern-Indian ..	<i>Hypsipetes ganeesa</i> ..	
	Black.		
	" Madras Red-vented.	<i>Molpastes hamorrhous</i> ..	
	" White-eared ..	<i>Molpastes leucotis</i> ..	
	" Southern Red-whiskered.	<i>Otocompsa fuscicaudata</i> ..	
	" Yellow-browed ..	<i>Iole icterica</i> ..	
	" Ruby-throated ..	<i>Pyononotus gularis</i> ..	
	" White-browed ..	" <i>luteolus</i> ..	
	" Grey-headed ..	<i>Micropus phaeocephalus</i> ..	
20.	Chloropsis, Malabar ..	<i>Chloropsis malabarica</i> ..	
	" Jerdon's ..	<i>Chloropsis jerdoni</i> ..	
21.	Drongo, Hair crested ..	<i>Chibia hotttentotta</i> ..	
22.	" Larger Racket-tailed.	<i>Dissemurus paradiseus</i> ..	
23.	Egret, Large ..	<i>Herodias alba</i> ..	
	" Smaller ..	<i>Herodias intermedia</i> ..	
	" Little ..	<i>Herodias garzetta</i> ..	
	" Cattle ..	<i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> ..	
24.	Ground-Thrush White-throated.	<i>Geocichla cyanonotus</i> ..	
25.	Heron, Pond ..	<i>Ardeoli grayi</i> ..	
26.	Hoopoe, European ..	<i>Upupa epops</i> ..	
	(migratory) ..		
	" Indian (resident) ..	<i>Upupa indica</i> ..	The whole year.
27.	Indian Paradise Fly-catcher.	<i>Terpsiphone paradisei</i> ..	
28.	" Pitta ..	<i>Pitta brachyura</i> ..	
29.	King fisher, Indian Pied.	<i>Ceryle varia</i> ..	
	" Common ..	<i>Alcedo ispida</i> ..	
	" Beavan's ..	<i>Alcedo bevani</i> ..	
	" Indian three-toed.	<i>Ceyx tridactyla</i> ..	
	" Brown-headed ..	<i>Pelargopsis gural</i> ..	
	" Stork-billed ..		
	" White-breasted ..	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> ..	
	" Black-capped ..	<i>Halcyon pileata</i> ..	
	" White-collared ..	<i>Sauropatis chloris</i> ..	
30.	Malabar Trogon ..	<i>Harpactes fasciatus</i> ..	
31.	" Whistling-Thrush ..	<i>Myiophonus horsfieldi</i> ..	
32.	Minivet, Orange ..	<i>Pericrocotus flammeus</i> ..	
33.	" White-bellied ..	<i>Pericrocotus erythropygius</i> ..	
34.	Myna, Bank ..	<i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i> ..	
	" Black-headed ..	<i>Temenuchus pagodarum</i> ..	
	" Common ..	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> ..	
	" Grey-headed ..	<i>Sturnia malabarica</i> ..	
	" Jungle ..	<i>Æthiopsar fuscus</i> ..	
35.	Oriole, Black-naped ..	<i>Oriolus indicus</i> ..	
	" Indian ..	<i>Oriolus kundoo</i> ..	
	" Indian Black-headed.	<i>Oriolus melanocephalus</i> ..	
	" European ..	<i>Oriolus galbula</i> ..	
36.	Ortolan or Rufous short-toed Lark.	<i>Calandrella dukhunensis</i> ..	

English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
37. Roller, European (migratory).	<i>Coracias garrula</i>	..
.. " Indian (resident).	<i>Coracias indica</i>	..
38. Shama ..	<i>Cittocincla macrura</i>	..
39. Sun-bird, Loten's ..	<i>Arachnechthra lotenia</i>	..
40. " Purple ..	" <i>asiatica</i>	..
41. " Purple-rumped.	" <i>zeylonica</i>	..
42. " Small ..	" <i>minima</i>	..
43. " Vigor's Yellow-backed.	<i>Æthopyga vigorsi</i>	..
44. Wood-pecker, South-Indian Yellow-naped.	<i>Gecinus chlorogaster</i>	..
.. " Little Scaly-bellied Green.	<i>Gecinus striolatus</i>	..
.. " Sind Pied ..	<i>Dendrocopus sindianus</i>	..
.. " Yellow-fronted Pied.	<i>Liopicus mahrattensis</i>	..
.. " Indian Pigmy.	<i>Iyngipicus hardwickii</i>	.. } The whole year.
.. " Malabar Rufous.	<i>Micropternus gularis</i>	..
.. " Golden-backed.	<i>Brachypternus aurantius</i>	..
.. " Common Golden-backed Three-toed.	<i>Tiga javanensis</i>	..
.. " Black-backed.	<i>Chrysocolaptes festivus</i>	..
.. " Tickell's Golden-backed.	<i>Chrysocolaptes gutticristatus</i>	..
.. " Heart-spotted.	<i>Hemicercus canente</i>	..
.. " Malabar Great Black.	<i>Thriponax hodgsoni</i>	..
.. " Speckled Piculet.	<i>Picumnus innominatus</i>	..

(b) *Wild Animals.*

1. Hares, Common ..	<i>Lepus ruficaudatus</i>	..	} From 1st April to 15th September of each year.
.. " Black naped ..	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	..	
.. " Sind ..	<i>Lepus dayanus</i>	..	
2. Elephants (except Elephants in the forests of Kanara and Belgaum).	<i>Elephas indicus</i>	..	} The whole year.
3. Indian Bison (cows and calves).	<i>Bos gaurus</i>	..	

English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
4. Sambhar. { Females .. Immature males ..	Cervus unicolor ..	} The whole year.
5. Cheetal { Hornless stages .. Stages in velvet ..	Cervus axis ..	

Note.—An immature male of Sambhar is one whose horn-length is 15 inches or less and an immature male of Cheetal is one whose horn-length is 12 or less.

(Government Notification No. 4177-B dated 17th April 1916, R. D.)

In the Province of Sind.

In exercise of the powers of a local Government under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), conferred on him by Government notification No. 11153, dated the 16th November 1914, and in supersession of Government notification No. 7695, dated the 19th August 1914, under section 3 of the Act, the Commissioner in Sind is pleased to declare that the period specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended shall be the close time for the kinds of wild birds and animals specified in column 1 thereof in the Province of Sind.

Schedule under section 3 of the Wild Birds Protection Act.

(A) BIRDS.

English names.	Scientific name.	Close-time.
1. Partridge, black ..	Francolinus vulgaris ..	} From March 15th to September 15th in each year.
2. Partridge, grey ..	Francolinus pondicerianus ..	
3. Bustard, great Indian ..	Eupodotis Edwardsii ..	
4. Bittern, common ..	Betaurus stellaris ..	
Bittern, little ..	Ardetta minuta ..	
Bittern, yellow ..	" sirensis ..	
Bittern, chestnut ..	" cinnamomea ..	
5. Curlew ..	Numenius arquata ..	
6. Whimbrel ..	Numenius phaeopus ..	
7. Whistling teal, lesser ..	Dendrocygna Javanica ..	
Whistling teal, greater ..	" fulva ..	
8. Spotbill ..	Anas pectorhyncha ..	
9. Lapwing, red wattled ..	Sarcogrammus indicus ..	
Lapwing, yellow wattled ..	" malabarius ..	
10. Sandgrouse (all kinds) ..	Pteroclidæ ..	
11. Painted snipe ..	Rhynchæa Bengalensis ..	
12. Grebe, crested ..	Podiceps cristatus ..	
13. Peafowl ..	Pavo cristatus ..	
14. Egret, large ..	Herodias alba ..	
Egret, lesser blackbilled ..	Herodias garzetta ..	
15. Herons ..	Ardeidæ ..	
16. Lesser florican ..	Sypheotis aurita ..	
17. Pigeons ..	Columbæ ..	} The whole year with- in the limits of the Karachi district.

English names.	Scientific names.	Close-time.
18. Babbler, jungle	.. <i>Crateropus canorus</i>	..
" striated	.. <i>Argya Earlii</i>	..
" common	.. " <i>caudata</i>	..
" large grey	.. " <i>Malcolmi</i>	..
19. Barbet, crimson breasted.	<i>Xantholema hamotocephala</i> .	..
20. Hoopoe (European)	.. <i>Upupa epops</i>	..
" (Indian)	.. " <i>indica</i>	..
21. Kingorow	.. <i>Dicurus ater</i>	..
22. Kingfishers	.. <i>Halcyonidae</i>	..
23. Myna, bank	.. <i>Acridotheres ginginianus</i>	.. The whole year.
" blackheaded	.. <i>Temennuchus pagodarum</i>	..
" common	.. <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	..
" jungle	.. <i>Æthiopsar fuscus</i>	..
24. Oriole, Indian	.. <i>Oriolus kundoo</i>	..
" European	.. " <i>galbula</i>	..
25. Ortolan or rufous short-toed lark.	.. <i>Calandrella dekhaneensis</i>	..
26. Roller, European	.. <i>Coracias garrula</i>	..
" Indian	.. " <i>indica</i>	..

(B) MAMMALS.

1. Wild ass	.. <i>Equus hemionus</i>	.. The whole year.
2. Hogdeer, doe	.. <i>Cervus porcinus</i>	.. Do.
" buck	..	.. From 1st June to 31st October in each year.
3. Gazelle (chinkara)	.. <i>Gazella bennetti</i> —	..
" doe	..	.. The whole year.
" buck	..	.. From 1st April to 30th September in each year.
4. Wild goat (Sind ibex)	.. <i>Capra agagrus</i> —	..
" male	..	.. Do.
" female	..	.. The whole year.
5. Hare	.. <i>Lepus daynus</i>	.. From 1st April to 15th September in each year.
6. Wild sheep (ghad or Urial.)	.. <i>Ovis vignei</i> —	..
Male	..	.. From 1st April to 30th September in each year.
Female	..	.. The whole year.

(Commissioner in Sind's Notification No. 2262, dated 4th August 1916).

APPENDIX II.

[Article 223.]

Government Resolutions discussing special cases of rights to trees in various districts and giving orders on them.

1. *Thana District.*—The following extracts relate to forest settlements of the Kalvan and Dahanu talukas of the Thana District:—

Government letter No. 4008, dated 19th May 1884, to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs:—

“2. In the first place the question arises whether the Superintendent of Survey, if he did what the Collector assumes, was authorised to make concessions of the right to cut trees in forest or waste lands. It seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Survey Department is concerned only with the concession of rights to trees as an incident of occupancy.

“3. The next question is whether if Major Waddington made any distinct concession, it was ratified by Government. Reference is made among the papers to paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 3183 of September 5th, 1866, as an authority for the concession, but in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council this paragraph refers to paragraphs 3—5 of Major Francis' report No. 429 of June 27th, 1866, which deals obviously with trees in *rayats' holdings*.

“4. His Excellency the Governor in Council further considers that even if such a privilege as is supposed on lands now in protected forest were tacitly recognised by Government in 1866, it was clearly only as a revocable privilege, for the trees in such land are confessedly the property of Government. No right of prescription accrues against Government, and Government are entitled to make such lands protected forest and prohibit the cutting of any class of trees therein.

“5. Again, as there were no Imperial Reserves in Kalvan and Dahanu in 1866, it would appear to be a reasonable construction of the words ‘lands set aside as Imperial Forests’ that they mean ‘lands which may from time to time be set aside.’”

Letter No. 1223, dated 16th September 1884, from Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to Government:—

“18. On a review of the whole correspondence and proceedings I am clearly of opinion that no concessions were made in either of the two talukas in question

to any but occupants (including, as was afterwards held by Government, their inferior holders), and that the concessions made to them applied only to the lands within their respective occupancy.

“ 19. A further question has been raised by the Commissioner as to how far Government should permit their officers to go in preventing the exercise of disputed claims in the forest notified under section 34 of the Forest Act in the interval between now and the time when a Forest Settlement Officer will be able to take up the inquiry into rights in those forests. There is nothing in section 34 of the Forest Act which requires Government to abstain, pending inquiry, from asserting and vindicating their own rights. If the claims are numerous that would be a good reason for appointing a Forest Settlement Officer at the earliest practicable date to inquire into and settle them, but Government are quite justified in preventing waste and destruction being committed by claimants in the meantime. If such claimants are not content to await the investigation of their claims under the Forest Act, the Civil Courts are available to them for the assertion of them at once.

“ 20. I, of course, do not mean to imply that Government can authoritatively rule that no rights were conceded in forest and waste lands at the introduction of the survey. If rights are claimed before the Forest Settlement Officer, when one is appointed, either in consequence of the concessions made at the time of the Survey Settlement or on any other ground, it will be his duty to inquire into and decide those claims. The views which I submit with regard to the survey settlement are such as may be used before the Forest Settlement Officer or before the appellate authority on behalf of Government for the purpose of refuting claims under that settlement, if any should be brought.”
(Government Resolution No. 7800, dated 1st October 1884.)

The special orders contemplated in Government Notification No. 7915, dated 27th October 1893, are those passed in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 6908, dated 26th September 1893, authorising the Collector to sell *outright*, as under the arrangements in force in Kolaba, to the occupants reserved trees growing in occupied lands, except in tracts where they exceed 50 to the acre. It is

intended by these orders that the right to the aftergrowth should be disposed of with the trees at the time of their sale, and no further orders in the matter are necessary. (Government Resolution No. 8800, dated 26th October 1894.)

Government concur in the opinion of the Commissioner, Northern Division, that the after-growth of teak trees cut in varkas lands in the Thana District where they exceed 50 to the acre belong to Government. (Government Resolution No. 10198, dated 12th December 1894.)

The right to the teak after growth in occupied varkas should be reserved to Government in all cases except the few in which it has already been expressly granted to the occupants. But the after-growth should be managed by the Revenue Department for the agricultural and domestic uses of the occupants, and the after-growth of teak on communal varkas should similarly be managed for the benefit of the villagers generally. (Government Resolution No. 7114, dated 27th September 1897.)

In all cases under Government Resolution No. 7114, dated 27th September 1897, in which teak is sold standing, whether to occupants or to others, it should be made an express condition of the sale that the trees must be removed by a certain date fixed by the Forest Department, all trees in the survey number after that date remaining the property of Government, whether felled or standing. (Government Resolution No. 460 of 20th January 1898).

The Forest Department should cut and remove for sale the teak standing in occupied varkas land or, when such a course is found preferable, should sell it standing on condition of immediate removal, and that 20 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale should be paid to the occupant.

The percentage should be a gift from Government and subject to no tribunal, and that in case the Collector is unable to settle summarily to his own satisfaction any disputes as to who is the occupant of any particular survey number, the percentage share on that number should be credited, not to any of the disputants, but to the Taluka Local Board, for expenditure in the village to which the survey number belongs. (Government Resolution No. 3874 of 11th May 1905.)

I.—Rules applicable to all trees.

1. All trees are reserved to Government.
2. Fruits, flowers, dead wood and fallen leaves are conceded to the occupant for the time being.
3. Injaili trees not useful for tahal or fruit may be cut down or lopped for fuel with the permission of a Mamlatdar or superior officer.
4. No other trees may be cut down or lopped for any purpose whatever except under the orders of a Collector or Prant Officer.

Rules as to trees and bushes in lands assigned for cultivation in wood lands in the Thana District.

II.—Rules applicable to teak, blackwood and tivas trees.

5. The standing trees are not to be touched at all. They are entirely reserved to Government and may not be lopped for tahal.
6. When the standing trees have been cut down and sold by Government the occupant will be permitted to do what he likes with all the new shoots except two from each stool which will be permanently reserved by Government but will be offered when mature for cutting to the occupant at half price for immediate removal.

III.—Rules applicable to fruit trees.

7. Fruit trees of whatever size may not be lopped for any purpose whatever but when matured may with the Collector's permission be sold to the then occupant at half price for immediate removal.

IV.—Rules applicable to other injaili trees 10 feet high or higher.

8. These may be lopped for tahal, subject to the following rules:—
 - (a) The leading shoot must be permanently preserved along with all shoots from the topmost one third of the main stem.
 - (b) Tani tahal (shoots that have taken less than two years to grow) may not be touched: only *paethi* tahal (shoots that have taken two years or more to grow) may be lopped off.

V.—Rule applicable to injaili trees less than 10 feet high and to bushes that grow into trees, such as kuda, Petari, etc.

9. The best shoot in each clump is to be left untouched till it reaches the height of 10 feet, but all shoots from the ground, within a yard of the stem of the untouched tree may be cut down to the ground.

VI.—Rule applicable to bushes that do not grow into good trees, such as Karand, Ukshi, Phangli, Dhaiti, Nirgudi.

10. The occupant may do what he likes with these.

(Government Resolution No. 5033, dated 22nd July 1902.)

Note.—Read article 149.

Regarding the right to trees in occupied lands in the Thana District, it is declared that in all occupied lands, whether classed as rice, garden, rabi, or varkas, in that district, as in Kolaba, the right to all royalty trees, *viz.*: teak, blackwood and sandalwood, and in the talukas* coming under the Sanjan and Kolvan Settlements, tivas vests in Government.

As, however, it has been represented that it would cause hardship to occupants to enforce in its entirety the right which Government is of opinion it undoubtedly possesses, the Governor in Council is further pleased to rule that, as regards occupied rice, garden, or rabi lands, Government will, as an act of grace and favour, waive its rights to trees, whether reserved or unreserved, standing on such lands, and consequently no objection will be taken to occupants cutting down and disposing of all trees growing in such lands in such manner as they may see fit.

But in varkas lands, the felling of teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees, and tivas where reserved, without the permission of the Collector of the district, is strictly forbidden. The conditions on which such permission may be granted, and the general regulations under which fellings and exportation beyond the limits of the talukas or districts concerned will be allowed, will be made known hereafter. As regards unreserved trees, claim should be made to them on varkas or other occupied lands. (Government Resolution No. 10087, dated 23rd December 1892.)

The concession granted in the preceding paragraph applies only to occupants of lands which were outside the category of varkas at the date of the Resolution. Occupants of lands which up to the 22nd December 1892 were classified as varkas, but since that date have been classified as garden, rice, or rabi, cannot be held entitled to the concession. This fact should be carefully noted by the Survey Department in the village registers against each survey number, and at

*Vada, Shahapur (including Mokhada Petha), Dahanu (excluding Umbergaon Petha) and part of Mahim.

the introduction of the rates should be carefully explained to the occupants concerned, who should at the same time be reminded of the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 6908 of 26th September 1893. Lists of the numbers, to which the present orders apply, should be sent to the Forest Department, which should be instructed, when carrying out the orders contained in the last-cited Resolution in any taluka, to give precedence to such numbers in disposing of Government trees. (Government Resolution No. 7276, dated 15th November 1898.)

2. *Kolaba District.*—With regard to the Joint Rules, the authors of the joint report wrote :—“ We wish it to be understood that they should be considered applicable only to the Collectorates above the ghats. ” There are on record repeated rulings of Government and of high Officers of Government that the rules of the joint report were not applied to the Konkan. The Hon'ble Judges in Pendse's case observed that “ the understanding of all Revenue Officers and of the Government itself has always been that the survey rules in regard to trees were never made applicable to the Kōnkan. ” In accordance with the advice of the Legal Remembrancer, it is held that Rule 10 of the Joint Rules was never legally introduced into Kolaba. (Government Resolution No. 3998, dated 4th June 1886.)

Report No. 590 of 1886, dated Poona, 11th May 1886.

The present law as to trees in occupied lands is contained in Section 40 of the Land Revenue Code. The first paragraph of that section applies to villages of which the original survey settlement was completed before the passing of the Code and it divides such villages into two classes, namely, (1) those in which the settlement was completed after the passing of Bombay Act I of 1865 and (2) those in which the settlement was completed before the passing of that Act. In the former the right of Government to *all* trees in unalienated land is to be deemed to have been conceded to the occupant, except reserved trees; in the latter the same rule applies, but the right of Government to teak, blackwood or sandalwood trees is “ not to be deemed to have been conceded, except by clear and express words to that effect. ”

2. In carrying out the order contained in Government Resolution No. 3906 of 22nd May 1883, whether in the Kolaba or any other district, the officer entrusted with the duty will, therefore, have to ascertain whether any trees have been reserved and, in the case of villages of which the

survey settlement was completed before the passing of Bombay Act I of 1865, will have to hold that teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees were reserved, unless a clear and express order is forthcoming conceding the right of Government to them.

3. The reservation of trees may have been made (*vide* Section 40 of the Land Revenue Code) either by Government or by a Survey Officer and in one or other of the following ways (*viz.*):—

(1) by express order made at or about the time of the settlement;

(2) under a rule or general order in force at the time of the settlement;

(3) by notification made and published at, or at any time after, such settlement.

4. Orders for the reservation of trees made by Captain Francis, Superintendent of Survey, at or about the time of the introduction of the survey into a *táluka* would come under the first of these heads, if such orders were valid, *i.e.*, if they were not contrary to any rule or order of Government in force at the same time.

5. No. 10* of the Joint Rules was *prima facie* intended to declare the extent to which rights to trees were conceded by Government to holders of "Government fields;" but it may also be regarded as a rule which falls under the second head specified in paragraph 3, inasmuch as its effect was to reserve the right of Government to all the trees in unalienated land if the holder of the land had not been in uninterrupted occupancy of the land for 20 years, or from a period anterior to the age of the trees, or if he had not purchased the trees under No. 2 of the Joint Rules.

6. There exists a difference of opinion as to the intention of the above Rule 10. Mr. Sinclair and some other officers regard it as having laid down a kind of prescription, so that if at any time after the introduction of the survey into a village, a holder of unalienated land completed 20 years of occupancy of his land the trees then growing therein became

*"X. Proprietors of *inám*, *judi* and *mirás* lands having possession of the same have the right of cutting down or otherwise disposing of all trees growing therein, and also holders of Government fields of which they have been in uninterrupted occupancy from a period anterior to the age of the trees, or for a period of twenty years, or who have purchased the trees under the provisions of Rule 2."

his property. From the information supplied by the Commissioner, C. D., with his memorandum to Government No. 918 of 1st March 1886, it seems that this is the view which has been acted on in the Ahmednagar District. Mr. Cooke says the same of the Satara District, but, as regards the talukas of that district, which have been transferred to the Sholapur District, this is shown by Mr. Loch not to be correct. The latter gentleman states that in these talukas "lists were made at the time of the survey and signed by the Superintendent of the Survey, showing what trees were considered to be private property and what Government property" and that "those then entered as Government property are still considered to belong to Government, though more than twenty years have elapsed." In the Poona, Khandesh and Sholapur Districts the twenty years in the Joint Rule 10 are stated to have been taken to mean twenty years prior to the passing of the joint rules or prior to the introduction of a survey settlement, which is the view of the intention of the rule supported by the Commissioner, S. D.

7. From the replies received to the Government Circular No. 5070 of 20th December 1865, asking for a statement of the "rules actually in force regarding the right of the occupant to cut trees growing on land held under the survey," it appears that in the Districts of Kaladgi, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Poona, the twenty years' rule was then understood as a prescriptive rule of which occupants could claim the benefit at any time. For the districts of Satara, Dharwar and Sholapur the information given in the above replies on this point is not specific.

8. Interpreting the Joint Rule No. 10 judicially, I am of opinion that its intention was to admit an occupant's right to the trees in his holding if he could at any time establish 20 years' continuous occupancy. I am led to this conclusion by the fact that the joint rules were not rules for the guidance of survey officers when making a survey settlement, but were rules for "the future administration of the survey settlements" (*vide* paragraph 84 of the Joint Report) i. e., for the guidance of the Collector and his subordinates in determining questions of right and of administration after the Survey Department had done its work. Moreover the provision as to occupancy "from a period anterior to the age of the trees" occurring in the same Rule (No. 10) seems obviously to have been intended to apply to future as well as past occupancy, and there is no distinction made

in the applicability of this provision and of the 20 years' provision.

9. Section 40 of Bombay Act I of 1865 did not affect the Joint Rule 10. It merely provided that in settlements made after the passing of that Act permission to occupy land which had been hitherto unoccupied should be deemed to carry with it a concession of the right of Government to all trees growing on that land which were not then specially reserved. This was a modification of Joint Rule No. 2, but did not touch Joint Rule No. 10.

10. In my opinion, therefore, Joint Rule No. 10 is applicable to all lands included in any survey settlement introduced at a time when, and in a district in which, that rule was in force. The rule seems to have been superseded eventually by rules framed under Bombay Act I of 1865. I am not aware of the exact date of its abrogation.

11. But the rule did not, "by clear and express term to that effect" concede the right of Government to teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees and therefore, under Section 40 of the Land Revenue Code, it cannot be held to have conceded the Government right to trees of those descriptions in any lands of which the survey settlement was completed before the 21st January 1865, the date on which Bombay Act I of 1865 became law. In lands of which the survey settlement was completed after the above date, the right of Government to teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees must be held to have been conceded wherever the Joint Rule No. 10 was in force, unless it can be shown that such right was reserved in any of the ways specified in paragraph 3.

12. There still remains the much-contested point whether the joint rules were or were not introduced into the Konkans. In Pendse's case this question was the subject of very careful consideration as regards the Khalapur Peta of the Nasrapur Taluka, the first portion of the Thana District which was surveyed, and the High Court (Melvil and Kemball, J.J.), after stating the evidence *pro.* and *con.* escaped the necessity of coming to any definite conclusion by holding that "either Rule X of the joint rules was not legally introduced at all, or it was introduced subject to a modification made in it by Captian Francis," which would bar the plaintiff's right to "the particular trees which he complained that he had been prohibited from cutting." The Court however admitted "that the understanding of all Revenue officers and of the Government itself has always been that the survey

rules in regard to trees were never made applicable to the Konkan." In the absence, therefore, of any order of Government extending the joint rules to the Kolaba District, it will, I think, be the wisest course for Government to hold that they were not, or at any rate that Joint Rule 10 was never legally introduced into that District. No doubt there are several unauthorised proceedings and orders of Captain Francis which tend to the conclusion that he proposed to set the rules, or some of them in force, either with or without modification, but unless the point is, in respect of any portion of the district, judicially determined against them, I would not advise Government to admit that they are bound by any of those proceedings or orders.

13. The provision of section 40 of the Land Revenue Code concerning teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees seems however to deprive the question whether Joint Rule No. X was or was not extended to the Konkans of all practical importance as regards lands of which the survey settlement was completed before the passing of Bombay Act I of 1865.

14. Government Resolution No. 1240 of 28th March 1868 conceding trees on dhára land, was restricted by Government Resolution No. 2095 of 27th May 1868 to dhára land in those portions of the Ratnágiri and Kolaba Districts to which Dunlop's proclamation of 1824 applied. The original order was passed in consequence of an adverse decision of the District Court Ratnagiri, which held that dhárekaris have a proprietary right in their lands. Dunlop's proclamation of 1824 admittedly applied to owners of land and therefore wherever it was promulgated Government had clearly renounced all future claim to trees on dhára land. But if it be true that dhárekaris, like mirásdárs, are proprietors of their lands, the right to the trees follows the right to the soil and the trees must be deemed to belong to them, whether Dunlop's proclamation applies to them or not.

J. R. NAYLOR,

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

The orders in Government Resolution No. 7114 of 27th September 1897 should not be applied to the Kolaba District. (Government Resolution No. 6922, dated 5th November 1900.)

The following proceeding of the Collector of Kolaba is confirmed :—

“ When there has been a felling by Government previous to the introduction of Rule 98-A (see present rule 63) of the rules under the Land Revenue Code, the Government trees are those which, for some reason have escaped that felling ; and are usually few and mixed up with second growth belonging to the occupants.

“ In these cases the Collector has hitherto been selling on his own authority, and giving receipts purporting to be for a sale of all rights in the tree. (Government Resolution No. 9241, dated 6th December 1889.)

The after-growth of trees, even when more than 50 to the acre, should be conceded on all the lands, except those which are proposed to be acquired, when occasion offers, for forests. Sanction is accordingly accorded to the sale of teak on such lands on these conditions. (Government Resolution No. 10661, dated 9th November 1906.)

As regards the disposal of rights to trees in occupied lands in the Kolaba District, it is declared that, while Government possesses the right to all royalty trees, viz., teak, blackwood and sandalwood, in all occupied lands in this district, whether such lands are classed as rice, garden, rabi, or varkas, it, for the future, as an act of grace and favour, waives that right so far as trees of any kind, whether reserved or unreserved, in occupied rice, garden, and rabi lands are concerned, and occupants will be at liberty to dispose of them as they please. But as regards teak, blackwood and sandalwood in varkas lands, the orders given in the same Resolution concerning such trees in varkas lands in Thana are to be strictly applied in the Kolaba District also. (Government Resolution No. 10037, dated 23rd December 1892.)

In the Thana and Kolaba Districts, rules for the cutting of tahal in Protected Forests, under the privilege granted to the inhabitants of forest villages, were framed in 1897, and it has been found by the experience in the Thana District that when the people have been thoroughly instructed in the rules, and demonstrations have been given of the application of them, very great benefit may result. A few years of scientific lopping for tahal in accordance with the rules keep the land well-clothed with tahal producing trees, instead of leaving it denuded of such growth. In respect of Protected Forests Government have more than once

directed that demonstrations of Thana methods should be given in Kolaba, and that Kolaba Officers should be sent to Thana to study them on the spot. The Governor in Council desires that similar action should be taken in respect of occupied lands. The Collector of Kolaba should arrange for his Sub-Divisional, Taluka and Circle Officers to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the rules for Protected Forests, which have been revised* and with the practical application of the rules as worked in the Thana District. Instructions, with demonstrations, should then be given by these officers to the khots of khoti villages, to their tenants, and to the occupants and actual occupiers of ordinary Government lands, with special reference to Nos. 1 (a), 4, 5 and 6 of the rules. Care should be taken to explain that the permission of revenue officers required by the proviso to rule 5 and by rule 6 in the case of Protected Forests is not requisite in the case of occupied lands, but that what is desired is that the landlord or superior holder should insist on his tenant or inferior holder observing the directions of the rules, and that the actual cultivators and the actual occupiers of varkas lands should themselves carry out the lopping for tahal of trees on those lands in accordance with those directions. The essential instructions are those in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 5. The benefits to be derived from such treatment of the tahal-producing and other trees should be fully explained; and a definite warning should be given that if the directions are not followed, the privilege of lopping for tahal in Government Forests will be withdrawn, or the privilege of grazing in Government Forests will be subjected to payment of enhanced fees or, if thought necessary, both these measures will be taken. Record should be kept of the instructions and demonstrations, accompanied by the warning, having been given, and the patil and the talati in ordinary Government villages and the khot in khoti villages should be supplied with a copy of the record. The Governor in Council hopes that if the instructions and demonstrations are given in a sympathetic manner and the co-operation of the people is cordially invited, the necessity may be avoided of giving effect to the penalties indicated in the warning. Should, however, such occasion arise, the penalties should be enforced. Talatis in ordinary Government villages and in all villages the Circle Inspectors and the superior

* Possibility and the propriety of taking steps to encourage the conservation of trees in occupied lands in the Kolaba District.

Taluka and Sub-Divisional Officers should be careful to inspect the treatment of the tree-growth in villages in which instructions and demonstrations have been given, and to report to the Collector cases in which sound methods of tahal-cutting have not been followed. In case of occupied lands situated in proximity to the beats and rounds of the Forest Guards and Round Guards, the officers of the Forest Department should also inspect and report to the Collector the extent to which the approved manner of lopping for tahal is adopted. The penalties for neglect should be imposed by order of the Collector only. The Collector is also authorized, in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer, to reward occupants of villages where tahal is properly cut by remitting grazing fees in unclosed forests, and to give testimonials and presents—such as turbans or shawls—to khots, patels and other influential persons who promote scientific tahal cutting and the growth of trees in occupied lands. The Collector should also consider and report whether any further concessions could appropriately be given as an inducement to private owners and occupiers to preserve tree growth. The object in view is of such importance that even a reduction or omission of revenue might be justified, where exceptionally good result had been obtained. (Government Resolution No. 11936 of 23rd November 1908.) (*Vide* Government Notification No. 1929 of 23rd February 1909.)

The limits within which the rewards may be granted for the promotion of scientific tahal cutting and growth of trees in occupied lands under the above Resolution are :—

Up to Rs. 20 in each case by the Conservator and the Collector ;

Up to Rs. 100 in each case by the Commissioner.

(Government Resolution No. 4911, dated 22nd May 1911.)

3. *Ratnagiri District*.—The following rules to regulate the lopping of reserved trees in varkas and cultivated land in the Ratnagiri District have been approved by Government and are to be enforced as far as possible :—

I. The following acts are prohibited :—

1. The lopping, pollarding, or injuring in any way of teak.
2. The lopping of ain and nana trees within ten feet of their summits.

3. The pollarding (*i. e.*, the cutting off of any portion of the leading shoots or stems) of ain and nana.

4. The lopping off of branches or portions of branches exceeding at the cut end six inches in circumference.

5. The burning of *rab* or other matter within a distance of eight feet of any reserved tree.

II. Subject to the abovementioned restrictions, it shall be lawful for cultivators to lop reserved trees on their varkas and cultivated lands for the purpose of manuring their own fields, but no such produce obtained free shall be used for barter or sale.

III. Government reserves to itself the right to cancel the above rules and privileges at any time.*

It is directed with reference to the last clause of No. 98-A (see present rule 63) of the Rules under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code that when land in the Ratnagiri District is held or hereafter given out for permanent cultivation as distinct from the supply of leaf manure or other materials for cultivation, the sale of trees on land so occupied will include alienation of right to the after-growth, unless the growth of trees on the land is needed for some public purpose. (Government Resolution No. 5384, dated 19th July 1897.)

4. *Konkan District.*—There is no question that the general policy of Government is, as the Legal Remembrancer represents, to withdraw all interference with the occupants of survey fields, and to leave the land to the cultivator with the use of all that grows upon it. But it is often necessary to make exceptions to a general rule and a variation of the standing orders in the case of varkas land, of which the circumstances are exceptional, is not a reversal of the general policy.

2. The necessity of treating varkas exceptionally has been established by facts, and is affirmed by officers of great local experience who are themselves among the advocates of the general policy of non-interference and whose advice the Governor in Council is unable to disregard.

3. It is proposed to make an exception to the general rule in the case of three districts only and in these districts only

* This last clause will not be necessary if the area is constituted protected forest.

(Government Resolution No. 5388, dated 2nd August 1890.)

with regard to the peculiar kind of land classed as varkas. This land, though technically occupied, is really forest rather than cultivated land and should never have been brought within the scope of rules properly applicable to the latter. It is covered with valuable trees hitherto reserved, the destruction of which would cause a heavy loss to the State; and it is simply proposed to maintain the reservation, and manage the trees through the Forest Department for the benefit of the public revenues. There will be no stricter surveillance or greater interference on the part of the Forest Department than there has been in the past.

4. What is required is that in varkas lands the Forest Department shall not be bound to cut its reserved timber as soon as possible and to withdraw its interference, which is the general rule, but should be empowered to manage the reserved trees, principally teak, to the best advantage, obtaining successive growths by coppicing, and exercising continuous control. In the special circumstances of varkas lands this would not appear necessarily to involve annoyance to the occupants.

5. Rules 93—98 under the Land Revenue Code should accordingly now be declared not to be applicable to varkas lands in the Konkan, and for this purpose a special rule should be published as proposed by the Collector of Thana in paragraph 6 of his memorandum No. 2372, dated May 10th, 1882. The rule might be somewhat to the following effect:—" Rules 93—98 do not apply to varkas lands in the Konkan (Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri) the reserved trees in which shall be reserved as heretofore and be available for Government cuttings to be made by the Forest Department from time to time in consultation with the Collector. The purchase of trees or timber thus sold or cut by the Forest Department will confer no right to the after-growth of stumps of trees thus sold or cut, which after-growth is reserved equally with the trees, any orders to the contrary being cancelled as regards the Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Collectorates from the date of the publication of this rule." (See present rule 63.) It will of course be understood that the new rule cannot affect retrospectively the rights of persons who have actually acquired a title to the after-growth under Resolution No. 2505, dated July 1st, 1868; or other orders. The restriction it imposes will be effective only in the case of all future sales. (Government Resolution No. 3462 of 5th May 1883.)

5. *Kanara District.*—It is the intention of the law to avoid interference with occupied lands as far as possible

and a liberal policy in the matter of trees on such lands is specially expedient in the Kanara District. As the greater part of the district is forest land, which contains much more timber than can be utilised, Government can well afford to leave most trees in occupied land to the occupants.

2. * * * * *

3. Under section 40 of the Land Revenue Code the right of Government to all trees in unalienated land in villages or portions of villages of which the original survey settlement was completed before the passing of the Act, except trees reserved by Government, or by any survey officer, whether by express order made at or about the time of such settlement or under any rule or general order in force at the time of such settlement, or by notification made and published at or at any time after such settlement, is deemed to have been conceded to the occupant, this provision not however applying to teak, blackwood or sandalwood trees in the case of any settlement completed before the passing of the Bombay Act I of 1865. The permission to occupy land under Bombay Act I of 1865 included the concession of the right to all trees not specially reserved, but by the rules framed under section 28 of that Act, road-side trees, those on banks of tanks and useful for shade or ornament, teak, blackwood and sandalwood, and fruit trees belonging to Government and not specially assigned were reserved. In the case of villages of which the original settlement has been completed after the passing of the Land Revenue Code, the right of Government to all trees in unalienated land is deemed to be conceded to the occupant except in so far as the right is reserved by Government, or by any survey officer on behalf of Government, either expressly or generally by notification published at any time previous to the completion of the survey settlement of the district in which the village is situated. * * * * *

4. In the case of all the settlements made in Kanara before 1877, no special reservations were made. In the case of the few settlements made before the passing of the Bombay Act I of 1865, therefore, teak, blackwood and sandalwood only can be held to be reserved, and in the case of the settlements between that time and 1877 only the trees of the classes mentioned in No. 3 of the rules under Bombay Act I of 1865 can be held to be reserved. * * * * *

5. "*Hakkal*" cultivation is similar to "*Kumri*" cultivation, and land given out for that purpose used ordinarily to be given out for one year only. A person cultivating on

such terms has no right to the land or to the trees growing on such land, but if the land is given out on the survey tenure, the case is altered. The term "*Kushki*" is applied to high dry land, such as that on which cattle sheds are constructed. There seems to have been no custom of treating trees growing on such land differently from trees growing on other occupied land. * * No claim should be made on the part of Government to any trees growing on occupied land in surveyed villages which were not reserved by the general rules or by express order at the time of the settlement. Such an order reserving 18 kinds of trees in "*Hakkal*" and "*kushki*" land appears to have been made for the first time in the settlements of 1881-82.

6. As regards the reservation to be made at future settlements, no distinction should be drawn between "*Hakkal*", "*kushki*" and other land. As the survey settlement is introduced the terms become obsolete. There is no rigid line of distinction between "*Hakkal*" land which has been cleared for regular cultivation and other adjoining land, and there can ordinarily be no right of occupancy in land, which has not been cleared for regular cultivation. "*Honi*" and "*Matti*" which are timber trees of considerable value should, however, be reserved at future settlements in Kanara along with the classes of trees specified in No. 91 (present rules 58 and 59) of the rules under Section 214 of the land Revenue Code on all lands in occupation at the time of settlement. Lands on which trees are growing, but which are not required for forest, may be assessed, and when they are given out for cultivation, all trees of value should be reserved or sold to the person applying for the land.

7. The Forest Department being the recognised guardians of the Government property in forests and tree-clad lands, all description of trees reserved at the time of the survey settlement, whether in "*hakkal*" or other lands, should be formally placed in charge of the Forest Officers. But it should be understood that such trees should be removed with the least possible delay, it being clearly inequitable that a person paying assessment for land should be prevented from cultivating any part of it by delay in removing Government trees.

8. The instructions above given do not apply to "*beta*" lands, which under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3906, dated 22nd May 1883, are exempted from the operations of Rule 93 (present rule 60) under

section 214 of the Land Revenue Code. These lands are also called "*kumaki*" or auxiliary lands, because they were held along with cultivated lands for the purpose of supply of ash-manure, materials for fencing, etc. These lands have not been cleared for cultivation and at future settlements the right of Government to all trees growing on them should be reserved. When an application is made to clear such lands for cultivation, the orders given regarding other lands on which trees stand should be applied. (Government Resolution No. 1518, dated 18th February 1884.)

Honi and Matti trees reserved under rule 91 (present rules 58 and 59) in Kanara are to be considered as at the disposal of the Forest Department under rule 93 (now rule 60). Government Resolution No. 1053, dated 4th February 1885.)

6. *Nasik District*.—It is directed with reference to the last clause of No. 98-A (see present rule 63) of the rules under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code that when land in the Dindori Taluka of the Nasik District is held or hereafter given out for permanent cultivation as distinct from the supply of leaf manure or other materials for cultivation, the sale of trees on land so occupied will include alienation of right to the after-growth, unless the growth of trees on the land is needed for some public purpose. (Government Resolution No. 5384, dated 19th July 1897.)

Under the last paragraph of rule 98-A of the rules under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, the right of Government to the after-growth of all kinds of trees, except teak, tivas and blackwood, is conceded to the survey occupants in the Peint Taluka. (Government Resolution No. 2420, dated 27th March 1897.)

The teak in rab numbers in the Peint Taluka should be disposed of by auction simultaneously with the teak in malki numbers. The disposal of the after-growth may be left with the Revenue Department for the agricultural and domestic uses of the villagers, to be cut by permission at a valuation but not to be sold or transported out of the village, as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7114, dated 27th September 1897, for the Thana woodlands. A dual control in rab numbers is certain to entail harassment of the cultivator, and is not much more easily justifiable than in occupied numbers. (Government Resolution No. 5365 of 1st June 1906.)

7. *Panch Mahals District*.—The following 14 trees should be reserved in the Panch Mahals not only at the survey but in anticipation of that survey:—

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Teak. | 6. Mhowra. | 11. Jambul. |
| 2. Blackwood. | 7. Kullum. | 12. Tamarind. |
| 3. Bhia. | 8. Haldarwa. | 13. Hirda. |
| 4. Rohan. | 9. Mango. | 14. Dhaura. |
| 5. Ebony. | 10. Ryan. | |

All other trees may for the present be left to the people for bona fide domestic purposes, but not for sale. It will be the duty of the Collector and the Forest Officer to see that this concession is not abused and to apply for sanction to add other trees to the reserved trees wherever the progress of cultivation and population threatens to denude the country of trees.

It is not intended by including mango, mhowra, ryan, hirda, dhaura and other fruit trees in the reserved list to interfere with the right of the Bhils to collect the fruit and flowers of these trees in the manner to which they have been accustomed. (Government Resolution No. 3203, dated 21st June 1880.)

The Collector of the Panch Mahals should jealously preserve the right of Government not only to the 14 kinds of trees mentioned in the preceding paragraph but to *all* trees in Government waste land where they are in sufficient numbers to make it profitable to take up the land under the survey rules in order to secure the trees. Where this is the case they will be at once cut down and sold to the railway for firewood and the land will then be relinquished. The Collector should take care to prevent this abuse. (Government Resolution No. 1542, dated 16th March 1881.)

In the Panch Mahals the trees reserved by notification at the time of the survey were those in rule 91 (see present rules 58 and 59) under the Land Revenue Code, the specifically reserved trees being teak, blackwood and sandalwood only.

Resolution No. 3203, dated June 21st, 1880, can, therefore, apply only to numbers which were waste on that date. In the Kalol disforested lands the trees specified in this Resolution were reserved.

With regard to waste numbers hereafter to be given for cultivation, all the instructions necessary for the disposal

of the reserved trees are contained in Rules 94 and 95 under the Land Revenue Code.

As long as the lands remain unoccupied waste, the reserved trees are to be considered to be at the disposal of the Forest Department and the proceeds should be credited to the Forest Revenue. (Government Resolution No. 7256, dated 8th September 1885.)

8. *Ahmednagar District.*—There is no doubt that Joint Rule X was applied throughout the Ahmednagar District as constituted in 1850 to such places as had been brought under survey settlement. But in paragraph 11 of the report of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs circulated with Government Resolution No. 3998, dated 4th June 1886, it was pointed out that the rule did not “by clear and express terms” concede the right of Government to teak, blackwood and sandalwood trees and that, therefore, under section 40 of the Land Revenue Code it cannot be held to have conceded the Government right to trees of these descriptions in any lands of which the survey settlement was completed before 21st January 1865. That view was by implication accepted by Government ten years ago and the Governor in Council sees no sufficient reason for now receding from it. (Government Resolution No. 4005, dated 19th May 1896.)

9. *Poona District.*—With reference to No. 98-B (now rule 63) of the rules under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, it is directed that when the teak trees growing in occupied lands lying outside the sanctioned forest demarcation limits of the Haveli, Purandhar and Junnar talukas and the Ambegaon Petha of the Poona District have been sold to the occupants or otherwise disposed of by the Forest Department, the right to the after-growth from the roots or stumps of the trees when cut shall vest in the occupants of the lands concerned and not in Government. (Government Resolution No. 5134, dated 1st July 1896.)

10. *Sandalwood trees in Dharwar and Kanara District.*—Memorandum from the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 3193, dated 30th December 1911, on the question of the ownership of sandalwood trees in village sites in Kanara:—

“1. * * * * *

“2. The first question for consideration is whether the village sites are alienated land, as defined in section 3 (19) of the Land Revenue Code. The answer to this question is that they are certainly not alienated land. The subject

is discussed at length in the opinion of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs printed in the preamble of Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 4344 of 18th June 1886; and in paragraphs 9 to 11 of that opinion the distinction is brought out between village sites and sites in towns and villages which have been surveyed under the City Survey Act (Bom. IV of 1868), *vide* sections 127 and 128 of the Land Revenue Code. Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 7097,* dated the 20th September 1889, therefore, is not applicable to the village sites in question. Similarly Government Resolution in the Revenue Department No. 2113,† dated 24th March 1898 (mentioned at page 467 of Sathé's Land Revenue Code), is a special order referring only to compounds of bungalows.

“ 3. Accordingly paragraph 3 of section 40 will apply when a survey settlement is introduced for the village sites, and then the trees in question can be especially reserved by notification. But until a settlement is introduced section 40 will not be applicable; and in that case section 41 will apply. It is there laid down that the ‘right to all trees, brushwood, jungle or other natural product wherever growing except in so far as the same may be the property of individuals, etc., shall be disposed of by Government’. Here the trees are not the property of individuals, because, as above observed, the land is not alienated. The trees are therefore the property of Government unless the ownership of them has been specifically alienated.”

* * * * *

Rules for the exploitation of sandalwood trees in the Dharwar and Kanara Districts.

1. (i) ~~All inamdars and proprietors of gavthans who, by the terms of their sanads, or by judicial decision, are entitled to the timber and sandalwood in their lands may fell and sell without previous reference any such timber excepting sandalwood.~~

~~(ii) The Conservator of Forests may cause any sandalwood growing in such lands to be cut and sold on behalf of the inamdars or proprietors under such rules as may, from time to time, be made by Government.~~

* *Vide* article 229.

† *Vide* article 228.

2. Inamdars and proprietors of gavthans who are not entitled by sanad or by judicial decision to the timber and sandalwood growing on their lands may cut and sell all wood with the exception of teak and sandal growing on such lands.

3. All sandal trees in the Dharwar and Kanara Districts shall be the exclusive property of Government unless the same be situated in an area in which the Government may have expressly alienated its right to sandalwood.

4. (i) Every occupant or holder of land shall be responsible for the due preservation of sandal trees growing thereon and shall, in the event of an injury to any such tree from whatever cause, at once report such fact to the nearest local Revenue officer.

(ii) Any occupant or holder of land who fails to report any such case of injury as aforesaid, or to prove to the satisfaction of the Collector that such injury was not caused either by his own act or by any neglect or default on his part, or by any other person at his instigation, or with his connivance, shall, notwithstanding any other penalty to which he may be liable to pay to Government such compensation on account of such injury as to such Revenue officer may seem reasonable.

5. In any case of a forest offence having reference to the cutting, uprooting or removal of or damage to a sandal tree or part of a sandal tree belonging to Government the maximum penalty to which the offender is liable shall be doubled.

6. No person shall manufacture or distil oil from sandalwood without a license in that behalf to be granted by such authority and subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Government may from time to time prescribe. (Government Resolution No. 1442, dated 10th February 1912.)

11. *West Khandesh District.*—All trees in revenue assessed waste lands in West Nandurbar and Nawapur are placed at the disposal of the Forest Department, under rule 93* (1), under section 214 of the Land Revenue Code. (Government Resolution No. 3823 of 7th April 1916.)

12. *Sind Circle.*—Rules regarding the disposal of wood in Government waste lands, which have been in force in the Karachi District since 1897, were introduced with suitable modification, where necessary, in other districts in 1904.

* Vide present rule 60.

Circular of the Collector of Karachi, No. 7921, dated 25th September 1897 :—

Rules as to sale of wood in Revenue lands.

1. No sale of wood or the right to cut wood in Government land should be sanctioned until a rough estimate of its value and quantity has been made and reported.

2. No such estimate should be made by any Officer lower in rank than a Supervising Tapedar.

3. Should the valuation of a Supervising Tapedar exceed Rs. 10, the Mukhtyarkar should, before recommending the sale, visit the land and make his own estimate.

4. Should the area of which it is proposed to sell the wood exceed 10 acres or the estimated value of the wood exceed Rs. 50, the Assistant Collector, before sanctioning the sale, should ask the advice of the Divisional Forest Officer as to its value and extent. In case of any material difference of opinion between the Divisional Forest Officer and the Assistant Collector as to the advisability of selling the wood or its sale, the Assistant Collector should refer the papers to the Collector.

Circular of the Collector of Karachi No. K—26, dated 22nd January 1903 :—

The provisions of Circular No. 7921, dated the 25th September 1897, are inadequate to fully protect the interests of Government when the sale of large areas of jungle is in question and the following should be added after paragraph 4 of that circular :—

5. Except in cases in which wood is required for Government or Local Fund purposes, in which cases existing rules hold good, no proposals for cutting or clearing areas in any one village or in adjoining villages, whether comprised in one survey number or in general, *which areas total not less than 50 acres*, shall be disposed of until a reference has been made by the ^{Assistant} Deputy Collector to the Divisional Forest Officer.

6. In such cases the Divisional Forest Officer shall be asked to state the value of the jungle concerned. If the clearance of the land is required in order that the area may be brought under cultivation, the Divisional Forest Officer shall be given the option of clearing the land within such

period as will permit of the land being cultivated during the season for which the applicant has applied for it, at the price estimated by himself or at that offered by the applicant for land, whichever is greater, or of declining it in favour of the applicant. If the land is not required for cultivation and a bid is made for the jungle by a contractor or other speculator, it should not be sold to him unless the Divisional Forest Officer states that it will not be of use to his Department within the next two years, before the end of which period he will be prepared to find a purchaser for it or to cut it and credit annual proceeds to the Revenue Department.

If the land is not required for cultivation and an application is made for the jungle by a resident of the village who requires it for some bona fide village or domestic or agricultural purposes, no reference need be made to the Divisional Forest Officer except as to the value of the jungle.

7. The value of all wood taken over by the Forest Department, under these rules, will be credited as before to the Revenue Department (Government Resolution No. 7740 of 30th July 1908.) For orders regarding rights to trees on the banks of Government and private canals and karias in Sind, see circular No. 39 printed at page 343 of the Revised Manual of the Commissioner in Sind's Special Circulars, 1917.

APPENDIX III.
[Article 341.]

The Forest Settlements sanctioned in the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

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THE BOMBAY FOREST MANUAL.

District.	Taluka or Petha.	Name of officer who made the settlement.	Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement.	Remarks.
		<i>Northern Circle.</i>		
Panch Mahals	Godhra	Mr. Morison	No. 2494—dated 31st March 1886.	
"	Kalol	Do.	No. 2826—dated 7th May 1887.	
"	Halol	Do.	No. 2368—dated 20th April 1887, and No. 6051—dated 25th August 1890.	
"	Dohad and Zhalod	Mr. E. M. Maconochie	No. 4907—dated 7th June 1894.	
Surat	Bulsar-Chikhli Mandvi	Mr. A. L. M. Wood	No. 2925—dated 5th May 1898. No. 6445—dated 31st August 1889, No. 7129—dated 9th October 1901, and No. 4664—dated 14th July 1903.	
"	Dangs	" A. Lucas	No. 5977—dated 22nd July 1892, and No. 9207—dated 15th December 1893.	
"	"	" E. M. Hodgson	No. 8657—dated 8th December 1902, and No. 4265—dated 2nd M. y 1911.	
Thana	Salsotte	" Lawrence	No. 2988—dated 9th April 1884	Original.
"	Bassein	Do.	No. 2831—dated 8th April 1885	Supplementary.
"	Bhiwandi	Mr. Lawrence	No. 5919—dated 22nd July 1885 No. 5177—dated 1st August 1888	Original. Supplementary.
"	Kalyan	" Atkins	No. 5251—dated 1st July 1884 No. 4719—dated 1st June 1885	Original. Supplementary.
"	Mokhada	Do.	No. 3890—dated 14th May 1885 No. 8900—dated 20th December 1886	Original. Supplementary.
"	Wada	Mr. Owen	No. 3554—dated 4th May 1885 No. 7001—dated 2nd October 1886 No. 7389—dated 27th October 1891	Original. Supplementary. Original.

	.. Shahapur and Khardi ..	.. J. . Orr ..	.. No. 5935—dated 16th September 1898.	
	.. Murbad ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 6052—dated 6th July 1897.	
	.. Mahim ..	.. Mr. McIver ..	.. No. 4567—dated 24th May 1894.	
	.. Dahanu including Um- bergaon Petha ..	.. J. P. Orr ..	.. No. 4619—dated 28th May 1894, and No. 4934—dated 1st July 1897.	
Nasik	.. Nasik taluka ..	.. H. F. Silcock ..	.. No. 2197—dated 16th March 1883 ..	Original.
	.. Chandwad taluka ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 2874—dated 9th May 1887 ..	Revised.
	.. Peint taluka ..	.. Mr. C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 8332—dated 1st February 1883 ..	Original.
	.. Do. ..	.. „ Gray ..	.. No. 6449—dated 8th August 1885 ..	Revised.
	.. Do. ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 2592—dated 26th March 1885 ..	Original.
	.. Do. ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 6282—dated 3rd August 1885 ..	Revised.
	.. Dindori ..	.. Mr. C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 909—dated 4th February 1886.	
	.. Malegaon ..	.. „ H. F. Silcock ..	.. No. 63—dated 5th January 1888.	
	.. Nandgaon taluka ..	.. „ C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 2701—dated 1st May 1888.	
	.. Baglan taluka ..	.. „ H. F. Silcock ..	.. No. 5758—dated 11th July 1884 ..	Original.
	.. Certain villages and Dalhi lands ..	.. „ C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 3272—dated 26th May 1887 ..	Revised.
	.. Kalwan taluka ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 4181—dated 26th May 1885, and No. 8326—dated 13th November 1883.	
	.. Certain 12 villages in Baragaon Dangs ..	.. Mr. C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 8325—dated 13th November 1883.	
	.. Yewla taluka ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 5224—dated 5th August 1882.	
	.. Niphad taluka ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 1775—dated 5th March 1886.	
	.. Sinnar taluka ..	.. Mr. J. D. Davidson ..	.. No. 7826—dated 15th November 1887.	
	.. Igatpuri taluka ..	.. „ H. F. Silcock ..	.. No. 3958—dated 13th May 1885 ..	Original.
	.. Kopergaon taluka ..	.. „ C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 2964—dated 19th April 1886 ..	Revised.
	.. Haveli taluka ..	.. „ H. F. Silcock ..	.. No. 3146—dated 13th May 1882 ..	Original.
	.. Dhond (Baramati) ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 1987—dated 4th March 1884 ..	Revised.
	.. Haveli taluka ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 4560—dated 6th August 1881.	
	.. Dhond (Baramati) ..	.. Do. ..	.. No. 1111—dated 9th February 1883.	
Nagar district	.. Kopergaon taluka ..	.. Mr. C. E. Frost ..	.. No. 3770—dated 11th June 1888.	
	.. Haveli taluka ..	.. „ Woodburn ..	.. No. 5043—dated 1st August 1887.	
	.. Dhond (Baramati) ..	.. „ Woodburn ..	.. No. 5043—dated 1st August 1887.	
	.. Haveli taluka ..	.. Mr. Silcock and Steward. ..	.. No. 1327—dated 16th February 1889.	
Pooná	.. Haveli taluka ..	.. Mr. Silcock and Steward. ..	.. No. 1327—dated 16th February 1889.	
	.. Dhond (Baramati) ..	.. „ Vidal ..	.. No. 9143—dated 13th December 1883.	

District.	Taluka or Petha.	Name of officer who made the settlement.	Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement.	Remarks.
Poona	Dhond	Mr. Winter	No. 2849—dated 28th March 1885	Revised.
"	Indapur	" Steward	No. 7257—dated 18th October 1882.	
"	Do.	" Gibb	No. 8498—dated 9th December 1891.	
"	Sirur	" Vidal	No. 1683—dated 23rd February 1884.	
"	Junnar	" Winter and Steward.	Mr. No. 1645—dated 1st March 1885.	
"	Do.	" Silcock	No. 4826—dated 20th July 1888	Supplementary.
"	Ambegeon	" Vidal and Mr. Steward	No. 2102—dated 12th March 1885.	
"	Mulshi	" Vidal	No. 2267—dated 15th March 1884.	
"	Purandar	" Steward	No. 3780—dated 11th May 1885.	
"	Mawal	" Vidal and Campbell.	Mr. No. 3001—dated 8th May 1882.	
"	Khed	" Johns and Wallinger.	Mr. No. 1940—dated 26th March 1877.	
"	Sangamner	" Woodburn	No. 7636—dated 9th November 1887, and No. 8494—dated 14th December 1887.	
Ahmednagar district	Rajur and Akola	Do.	No. 5791—dated 31st August 1887.	
Satara	Javli taluka	Mr. Muir-Mackenzie	No. 2517—dated 22nd March 1884.	
"	Mahabaleshwar	" Vaidya	No. 6899—dated 16th October 1888.	
"	Malcompeth village with 5 mile ring.	" Muir-Mackenzie	No. 188—dated 9th January 1884.	
"	Karad taluka	Do.	No. 5858—dated 20th July 1885.	
"	Khanapur taluka	Do.	No. 6493—dated 27th September 1887.	
"	Khatav	Do.	No. 219—dated 11th January 1888.	
"	Koregaon	Do.	No. 1306—dated 12th February 1885.	
"	Man	Do.	No. 779—dated 28th January 1885.	
"	Patan and 7 villages in Waiva taluka.	Do.	No. 4891—dated 15th July 1890.	
"	Satara	Mr. Shewan and Muir-Mackenzie.	Mr. No. 9288—dated 17th December 1883.	

		Talegaon	..	Mr. Muir Mackenzie	..	No. 5111—dated 5th August 1887.
		Wai	..	Do.	..	No. 1252—dated 9th February 1884.
		Khandala	..	Do.	..	No. 2540—dated 24th March 1884.
		Walva taluka	..	Do.	..	No. 7348—dated 5th November 1888.
		Shirala Petha.	and			
	Kolaba	Alibag	..	Mr. Sinclair	..	No. 9887—dated 9th December 1885.
		Pen	..	Do.	..	No. 6225—dated 2nd September 1890.
		Panvel	..	Do.	..	No. 6351—dated 6th August 1885.
		Karjat	..	Mr. Lawrence	..	No. 8018—dated 10th October 1884.
		Roha	..	" Hamilton	..	No. 4214—dated 4th June 1883.
		Mangaon	..	" Sinclair	..	No. 1342—dated 3rd March 1887.
		Mahad	..	Do.	..	No. 1346—dated 3rd March 1887.
	West Khandesh District.	Akrani	..	Mr. C. G. Dodgson	..	No. 2161—dated 19th April 1893.
		Shahada	..	" H. T. Ommanney	..	No. 2160—dated 15th March 1883.
		Taloda	..	" C. G. Dodgson	..	No. 6466—dated 2nd September 1889.
		Shirpur	..	" H. F. Woodburn	..	No. 3558—dated 31st May 1882.
		Dhulia	..	" C. G. Dodgson	..	No. 9620—dated 20th December 1889.
		Sindkheda	..	Do.	..	No. 7751—dated 30th September 1892.
		Nandurbar	..	Do.	..	No. 9557—dated 6th December 1892.
		Pimpalner	including	Do.	..	No. 5601—dated 24th July 1891, and
		Sakri.				
		Nawapur	..	Do.	..	No. 6021—dated 21st August 1892.
					..	No. 7451—dated 9th November 1888, and
					..	No. 6795—dated 23rd August 1892.
	East Khandesh District.	Amalner taluka	..	Dr. J. Pollen and Mr. Lamb.	..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881, and
		Bhadgaon Petha	..	Do.	..	No. 7354—dated 25th October 1886.
		Bhusaval Taluka	..	Do. and Mr. Ommanney	..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881, and
					..	No. 7592—dated 19th September 1885.
		Chalisgaon Taluka	..	Do. and Mr. C. G. Dodgson.	..	No. 3224—dated 8th June 1881, and
					..	No. 5224—dated 20th July 1889.
		Chopda	..	Dr. Pollen	..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881.
		Edlabad Petha	..	Do. and Mr. Ommanney	..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881, and
					..	No. 7592—dated 19th September 1885.
		Erandol	..	Do. and Mr. Lamb	..	No. 3284—dated 8th August 1881, and
					..	No. 7533—dated 25th October 1886.

District.	Taluka or Petha.	Name of officer who made the settlement.	Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement.	Remarks.
East District	Khandesh Jalgaon ..	Mr. R. A. Lamb. ..	No. 7105—dated 6th October 1886.	
	.. Jamner ..	Dr. J. Pollen and Mr. Lamb. ..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881, and	
	.. Pachora ..	Do. and Mr. Lamb ..	No. 3238—dated 22nd March 1886. No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881, and No. 2478—dated 24th April 1888.	
	.. Raver ..	Dr. J. Pollen ..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881.	
	.. Yawal ..	Do. ..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881.	
	.. Parola ..	Do. ..	No. 3284—dated 8th June 1881.	
		<i>Southern Circle.</i>		
Kanara	Haliyal ..	Mr. Ebdan ..	No. 7394—dated 15th December 1876. No. 1506—dated 26th February 1894. Notification under section 34 No. 15-F of 1st March 1879.	
..	Honavar—21 villages Wingate ..	No. 8772—dated 19th November 1889.	Revised.
..	68 villages ..	.. Macgregor ..	No. 11710—dated 11th December 1906 ..
..	Kumta—16 villages ..	.. Sheppard ..	No. 6163—dated 18th August 1897.
..	and 92 do. ..	.. Wingate ..	No. 2633—dated 16th April 1890.
..	Ankola—21 villages ..	.. Do. ..	No. 6244—dated 29th August 1893.
..	72 villages (originally settled by Mr. Horsley in 1879). ..	.. Do. ..	No. 1140—dated 9th February 1893.
..	Yellapur and 4 villages transferred from Sirsi. ..	.. Macgregor ..	No. 1550—dated 19th February 1910.
..	.. Yellapur and 4 villages transferred from Sirsi. ..	.. Do. ..	No. 7055—dated 20th July 1909.
..	.. Karwar ..	Mr. Wingate ..	No. 9212—dated 9th November 1894.	
..	.. Sirsi—17 villages ..	.. Do. ..	No. 278—dated 13th January 1890.
..	.. 46 villages ..	.. Do. ..	No. 6102—dated 25th July 1891.
..	.. 176 villages ..	Mr. Sheppard ..	No. 6890—dated 16th September 1897.	
..	.. 100 villages ..	.. Macgregor ..	No. 6907—dated 2nd August 1910.

	Bhatkal—65 villages ..	.. Sheppard	.. No. 3647—dated 31st May 1898.
	Siddapur—169 villages ..	.. Do. report	.. No. 2192—dated 3rd April 1902.
	Supa originally settled	.. written by Mr. Brown.	
	by Mr. Wingate in 1895	.. Revised by Messrs Yanne-	.. No. 5458—dated 28th May 1907.
	Mundgod	.. madi and Macgregor.	
		.. Resettled by Mr. Mac-	.. No. 11381—dated 1st December 1906.
		.. gregor.	
	Belgaum and Chikodi ..	.. Mr. Grey	.. No. 6027—dated 21st August 1893.
	Khanapur	.. Do.	.. No. 6060—dated 22nd August 1893.
	Gokak	.. Do.	.. No. 6029—dated 21st August 1893.
	Parasgad	.. Do.	.. No. 6056—dated 22nd August 1893.
Dharwar	Dharwar	.. Mr. Knight	.. No. 7837—dated 25th October 1893.
	Karajgi	.. Do.	.. No. 8637—dated 22nd October 1894.
	Gadag	.. Do.	.. No. 6301—dated 26th July 1894.
	Ranabennur	.. Do.	.. No. 4340—dated 10th June 1895.
	Kalghatgi	.. Do.	.. No. 4533—dated 13th June 1895.
	Kod	.. Do.	.. No. 4542—dated 17th June 1895.
	Hangal	.. Do.	.. No. 4547—dated 17th June 1895.
	Hubli	.. Do.	.. No. 5117—dated 6th July 1895.
	Bankapur	.. Do.	.. No. 358—dated 16th January 1895.
Bijapur	Bijapur	.. Mr. Tucker	.. No. 8339—dated 11th October 1894.
		.. <i>Sind Circle.</i>	
Sukkur	Ubauro	.. Mr. H. C. Mules	.. No. 6226—dated 31st August 1886.
		.. Do.	.. No. 7250—dated 13th October 1886.
		.. Do.	.. No. 1569—dated 15th March 1887.
		.. Mr. R. P. Barrow	.. No. 3958—dated 27th May 1895.
	Mirpur	.. H. C. Mules	.. No. 3508—dated 7th June 1887.
		.. M. N. Isardas	.. No. 1101—dated 29th January 1916.
	Ghotki	.. H. C. Mules	.. No. 2553A—dated 26th April 1887.
		.. Do.	.. No. 3508A—dated 9th June 1887.
		.. Do.	.. No. 3181—dated 30th April 1889.
		.. Mr. R. P. Barrow	.. No. 2405—dated 25th March 1895.
		.. Do.	.. No. 2286—dated 29th March 1894.
		.. Mr. S. R. Arthur	.. No. 3432—dated 12th May 1893.
		.. F. E. Comming	.. No. 2212—dated 23rd March 1904.
			.. No. 6555—dated 15th July 1913.
		.. Assardas M. N.	.. No. 1101—dated 29th January 1916.

District.	Taluka or Petha.	Name of officer who made the settlement.	Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement.	Remarks.
Sukkur	Panoskil	Mr. H. C. Mules	Nos. 2553 and 2554—dated 26th April 1887.	
		.. R. P. Barrow	.. No. 2405—dated 25th March 1895.	
		.. F. E. Comming	.. No. 6326—dated 8th July 1913.	
		.. A. S. V. Acott.	.. No. 3158—dated 22nd March 1916.	
"	Rohri	.. H. C. Mules	.. No. 2554—dated 26th April 1887.	
		..	.. No. 2789—dated 4th March 1904.	
		.. F. E. Comming	.. No. 6328—dated 8th July 1913.	
		.. A. S. V. Acott.	.. No. 3158—dated 22nd March 1916.	
	Sukkur	.. H. C. Mules	.. No. 2552—dated 26th April 1887.	
		.. H. Montgomery.	.. No. 1070—dated 2nd February 1914.	
		.. Do.	.. No. 3650—dated 21st April 1914.	
	Shikarpur	.. H. C. Mules	.. No. 368—dated 15th January 1887.	
		.. Do.	.. No. 8027—dated 23rd November 1887.	
		.. H. Montgomery	.. No. 11631—dated 2nd November 1915.	
Upper Sind Frontier	Kandhkot.	.. R. P. Barrow	.. No. 9253A—dated 23rd November 1895.	
"	"	.. A. A. Hassanali	.. No. 9189—dated 26th April 1906.	
		..	.. No. 9090—dated 4th October 1913.	
		..	.. No. 11549—dated 30th October 1915.	
	Kashmore	.. R. P. Barrow	.. No. 9253A—dated 23rd November 1895.	
		..	.. No. 11549—dated 30th October 1915.	
	hwan	.. H. C. Mules.	.. No. 7600—dated 26th September 1884.	
	"	.. Do.	.. No. 6453—dated 16th September 1886.	
		.. Naraindas	.. No. 2176—dated 25th April 1898.	
		.. N. H. Hey	.. No. 7061—dated 20th July 1909.	
		..	.. No. 7515—dated 10th August 1912.	
Larkana	Dadu	.. H. C. Mules	.. No. 2967—dated 19th April 1886.	
"	Mehar	.. Do.	.. No. 3616—dated 12th May 1883.	
"	"	.. S. Sadikali	.. No. 9786—dated 16th December 1904.	

District.	Taluks or Petha.	Name of officer who made the settlement.	Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement.	Remarks.
Hyderabad	Hala	Mr. Hamid A. Ali	No. 4254—dated 1st May 1906.	
"	"	Do.	No. 10410—dated 24th October 1907.	
"	"	Do.	No. 6131—dated 19th June 1908.	
"	"	" S. H. Covernton	No. 2916—dated 19th March 1908.	
"	"	Do.	No. 7000—dated 22nd July 1911.	
"	"	Do.	No. 5707—dated 18th June 1912.	
"	"	Do.	No. 4197—dated 3rd May 1913.	
"	"	" Sadusing	No. 12520—dated 19th December 1916.	
"	Tando Alahyar	" R. P. Barrow	No. 2600—dated 1st April 1895.	
"	Hyderabad	"	No. 3702—dated 17th July 1880.	
"	"	" R. B. Nawalrai Shou-wjiram.	No. 5990—dated 11th October 1881.	
"	"	" R. P. Barrow	No. 947—dated 5th February 1895.	
"	"	" Hamid A. Ali	No. 6843—dated 11th July 1907.	
"	"	Do.	No. 2255—dated 3rd March 1908.	
"	"	" S. H. Covernton	No. 7001—dated 22nd July 1911.	
Karachi	Manjhand	"	No. 6970—dated 4th October 1879.	
"	"	" H. C. Mules	No. 3241—dated 3rd May 1886.	
"	"	"	No. 8903—dated 21st December 1886.	
"	"	" R. P. Barrow	No. 4254—dated 14th May 1894.	
"	"	Do.	No. 6970—dated 4th October 1899.	
"	"	Messrs Philipowskey, Kishinchand & Ramchand	No. 1973A—dated 25th March 1902.	
"	"	" Mr. K. F. Mirza	No. 10053—dated 30th September 1908.	
"	"	" Naraindas	No. 7806—dated 30th August 1910.	
"	"	" Kalwani	No. 3050—dated 12th March 1917.	
Hyderabad	Kotri	" H. C. Mules	No. 8903—dated 22nd December 1886.	
"	"	Messrs. P. Philipowskey, Kishinchand & Ramchand	No. 1973A—dated 25th March 1902.	
"	"	"	No. 4430—dated 30th June 1902.	
"	"	" Mr. K. F. Mirza	No. 8369—dated 17th August 1908.	
"	"	"	No. 576—dated 21st January 1912.	

"	"	"	Rulchand	No. 2709—date 5th March 1915.
"	"	"	Kalwani	No. 3050—dated 12th March 1917.
"	Guni	"	Y. M. Ferrera	No. 8328—dated 23rd December 1898.
"	"	"	"	No. 545—dated 28th January 1901.
"	"	"	"	No. 9879—dated 20th December 1904.
"	"	"	J. A. Shillidy	No. 5180—dated 30th May 1911.
"	Tando Mamomeckhan	"	"	No. 6487—dated 17th December 1878.
Karachi	Mirpur Bathoro	"	Kindersley	No. 5431—dated 4th June 1906.
"	"	"	"	No. 2915—dated 19th March 1908.
"	"	"	Deshmukh	No. 6355—dated 15th July 1910.
"	"	"	E. L. Moysey	No. 2751—dated 6th April 1895.
"	"	"	"	No. 5196—dated 22nd August 1900.
"	"	"	Do.	No. 1704—dated 3rd March 1904.
"	"	"	"	No. 5485—dated 13th August 1903.
"	"	"	"	No. 4901—dated 29th June 1904.
"	"	"	A. F. Kindersley	No. 6031—dated 22nd June 1909.
"	"	"	"	No. 5431—dated 4th June 1906.
"	Sujawal	"	E. L. Moysey	No. 8991—dated 20th September 1906.
"	"	"	"	No. 7170—dated 17th September 1895.
"	"	"	"	No. 5485—dated 13th August 1903.
"	"	"	"	No. 4710—dated 6th July 1901.
"	"	"	"	No. 1259—dated 21st February 1903.
"	"	"	"	No. 3688—dated 17th May 1904.
"	"	"	"	No. 10473—dated 19th November 1913.
"	"	"	"	No. 2309—dated 17th April 1888.
"	"	"	"	No. 5486—dated 13th August 1903.
"	Jati	"	Do.	No. 7144—dated 12th October 1903.
"	"	"	Do. and	"
"	"	"	Asardas M. M.	No. 5862—dated 2nd August 1904.
"	"	"	L. G. Deshmukh	No. 6934—dated 10th September 1904.
"	"	"	"	No. 756—dated 13th July 1909.
"	Shah Bunder	"	Do.	No. 2645—dated 2nd April 1895.
"	"	"	"	No. 2739—dated 24th April 1903.
"	"	"	"	No. 6782—dated 13th July 1909.
"	"	"	E. L. Moysey.	No. 5387—dated 2nd June 1909.
"	"	"	L. G. Deshmukh	No. 615—dated 26th January 1904.

Settled under s. 34.

District.	Taluka or Petha.	Name of officer who made the settlement.	Government Resolution sanctioning the settlement.	Remarks.
Karachi	.. Ghorabari	.. Mr. L. G. Deshmukh	No. 687—dated 31st January 1898. No. 2195—dated 3rd April 1902. No. 3391—dated 25th May 1903. No. 5106—dated 5th July 1904.	
"	.. "	.. Mr. Hudson W. F.	No. 447—dated 15th January 1908.	
"	.. "	.. " J. W. Smyth	No. 3438—dated 7th May 1895. No. 8059—dated 14th August 1907. No. 9821—dated 13th October 1914.	
"	.. Tatta	.. " W. F. Hudson	No. 4470—dated 15th January 1908.	
"	.. Tatta	.. Messrs J. W. Smyth & W. F. Hudson.	No. 6326—dated 27th August 1889. No. 7031—dated 22nd August 1894. No. 6275—dated 10th August 1896. No. 4431—dated 30th June 1902. No. 2408 and 2409—dated 29th March 1904.	
"	.. "	.. Mr. J. W. Smyth	No. 4431—dated 30th June 1902. No. 1169—dated 2nd February 1907. No. 7724—dated 6th August 1907.	
"	.. "	.. Do.	No. 4003—dated 29th May 1895. No. 12049—dated 21st December 1906. No. 10639—dated 29th October 1907.	
Hyderabad	.. Hyderabad	..	No. 1673—dated 22nd March 1881. No. 6069—dated 30th August 1899. No. 8249—dated 20th August 1907. No. 10821—dated 23rd October 1903.	

APPENDIX IV.

(Article 396.)

The Working Plans sanctioned in the different circles of the Presidency including Sind are as follows :—

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.	Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanctioning the Plan.
<i>Northern Circle.</i>				Sq. m. A. g.		
Thana	Mokhada Petha, .. by Mr. G. R. Duxbury, revised by Mr. R. K. Kanitkar.	10	380	42 331 30	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 40 years.	with No. 3198 of 17th April 1905, Revenue Department (original). No. 11813 of 28th December 1910 (revised).
	Talasari Mahal, .. by Mr. G. R. Duxbury, revised by Mr. R. K. Kanitkar.	4	120	27 193 30	(1) Selection .. (2) 30 years.	No. 3199 of 17th April 1905, Revenue Department (original). No. 11813 of 28th December 1910 (revised).
	Salsette and .. Kalyan Ranges, .. by Mr. G. P. Millett; Kalyan Range, revised by Mr. R. K. Kanitkar.	10 14	400 560	24 409 10 40 607 10	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 40 years.	with No. 786 of 31st January 1899, Revenue Department (original). No. 9281 of 25th September 1909, Revenue Department (revised).

APPENDICES.

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.	Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanctioning the Plan.
<i>Northern Circle— contd. Thana—contd.</i>				Sq. m. A. g.		
	Dahann ..	32	1,260	103 366 20	(1) Coppice with standards. (2) 40 years.	No. 3494 of 30th May 1903 (original). No. 9260 of 25th September 1909 and No. 1002 of 4th February 1910 and No. 11813 of 28th December 1910 (revised).
	Umbergaon ..	27	1,080	77 376 30		
	Shahapur ..	23	920	90 373 30		
	Khardi, and ..	32	1,260	99 275 30		
	Murbad, ..	21	840	68 507 30		
	by Mr. W. F. D. Fisher; Dahanu and Umbergaon Ranges revised by Dr. N. Gustasp and remaining ranges by Mr. R. K. Kanitkar.					
	Bhiwandi, ..	20	800	58 399 30	Do.	No. 10567 of 22nd December 1894 (original). No. 8235 of 12th November 1897 (revised).
	by Mr. T. B. Fry, revised by Mr. G. P. Millett.					
	Bassein ..	23	920	71 462 30	Do.	No. 3033 of 7th May 1903 (revised).
	Mahim and ..	34	1,360	115 7 10		
	Wada Ranges, ..	34	1,360	116 308 10		
	by Mr. G. P. Millett, revised by Mr. V. d'P. Rebeiro.					
	Tulahi, ..	1	20	2 431 0	(1) Successive Regeneration felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 3409 of 20th May 1898, Revenue Department.
	by Mr. G. P. Millett.					

Surat	Mandvi, by Mr. E. M. Hodgson.	20 series	800	62	410	6	(1) Improvement Fellings. (2) 40 years.	No. 8999 of 3rd September 1908.
	Chikhli and Bulsar, by Mr. E. M. Hodgson.	5	150	3	632	28	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 30 years.	with No. 7909 of 17th December 1900.
	North Dangs, by Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks.	R. F. 7 P. F. 6	122	91	460	32	(1) Improvement Fellings. (2) 40 years.	No. 3317 of 19th March 1915.
	South Dangs, by Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks.	6	90	231	435	24	(1) Do. (2) 30 years.	No. 4726 of 16th April 1917.
Panch Mahals	Dohad and Jhalod Ranges, by Dr. Gustasp.	10 6	300 180	69 41	368 180	0	Do.	No. 7868 of 31st August 1910.
	Halol, by Mr. R. S. Pearson.	8	320	25	446	10	(1) Improvement fellings for Working Circle I (Blocks I to XV and clear fellings of inferior species and blanks to be sown and planted up by artificial means in Working Circle No. II consisting of Block No. XVI). (2) 20 years.	No. 9720 of 3rd October 1907.
	Godhra Range, by Mr. G. P. Millett.	18	540	138	482	35	(1) Limited selection fellings combined with improvement fellings. (2) 30 years.	No. 5066 of 29th June 1896 and No. 6177 of 31st July 1905.
	Kalol Range, by Mr. G. P. Millett.	2	60	14	447	0	(1) Limited selection fellings. (2) 30 years.	No. 6177 of 31st July 1905.

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.		Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanctioning the Plan.	
				Sq. m.	A. g.			
Northern Circle— concl. Nasik	Working Plan for the Nasik Teak Reserves Below Ghats (Peint taluka and western parts of Nasik and Dindori talukas), by Mr. J. Dodgson.	30 6	900 180	165 31	132 83	2 15	Preliminary treatment to prepare the crop for High Forest System. (2) 30 years.	No. 7614 of 21st September 1905.
	Nasik Teak Above Ghats—							
	Nasik ..	6	180	18	342	36	(1) Coppice with standards.	No. 8529 of 19th October 1905.
	Dindori ..	13	390	48	578	12		
	Kalwan and Baglan, ..	22	660	75	502	12	(2) 30 years.	
	by Mr. J. Dodgson.			83	497	24		
	Working Plan for the "Anjan" and scrub jungles of—							
	Malegaon ..	39	1,170	171	351	28	(1) Two storeyed High Forest system.	No. 7612 of 21st September 1905.
	Baglan ..	11	330	51	577	4		
	Kalwan, and Chandwad Ranges, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	13 8	90 240	16 34	348 109	16 28	(2) 30 years.	
	Working Plan for the Igat-puri and ..	Working Circle I—6 II—11	240 330	23 47	98 394	20 4	(1) For Working Circle I and III. Coppice with standards. For Working Circle II—Improvement fellings.	No. 10188 of 4th November 1912.
	Sinnar (part) Range Forests, by Mr. A. F. Gonsalves.	III—2	120	5	570	8	(2) 40 years. 30 " 40 "	

Central Circle.				Sq. m.		
East Khandesh	Chopda, Raver and Yawal Forests, by Mr. L. S. Osmaston.	16	45	399.6	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 45 years.	with No. 7898 of 11th November 1901 and No. 4234 of 4th June 1907.
	East Khandesh Scrub jungles, by Mr. A. G. Edie.	50	4 sub-blocks in each block.	197.7	Production of grass for cutting. (2) 50 years.	No. 4058 of 28th May 1904.
	Babul Forests of Jamner, Bhusaval and Edlabad Ranges, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	4	40	3.3	(1) Clear felling (2) 40 years.	No. 9456 of 4th October 1906.
	Jamner Teak Reserves, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	13	30	50.4	(1) Improvement felling under coppice with standards system.	No. 5527 of 3rd June 1908.
	Anjan and Scrub Forest of the Edlabad Range, by Mr. H. L. Newman.	10	30	49.3	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 30 years.	with No. 2961 of 24th March 1909.
	Satmala Teak and mixed forests and the above-ghat mixed and scrub forests of Chalisingaon Range, by Mr. A. F. Gonsalves.	7	30	50.9	(1) Light Improvement felling in 4 blocks and coppice with standards in 3 blocks.	No. 944 of 25th January 1915.
	Transparna Babul Reserve, by Mr. G. P. Millett.	3	30 coupes in 2 blocks and 10 in 1 block.	3.8	(1) Clear felling in 2 blocks and light improvement felling in one block. (2) 30 years.	No. 11934 of 11th November 1915 and No. 223 of 13th January 1902.
North Khandesh	Shirpur and Shahada East Satpudas, by Mr. L. S. Osmaston.	13	45	405.0	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 45 years.	with No. 2597 of 20th April 1901 and No. 4536 of 1st July 1901.

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.	Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanctioning the Plan.
<i>Central Circle—contd.</i>				Sq. m.		
North Khandesh— <i>concl.</i>	Taloda and Shahada West Working Plan, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	21	coupes in Working Circle II, 25 coupes in Working Circle III.	159·0	(1) Light improvement felling. (2) 25 years.	No. 4265 of 6th June 1904 and No. 4271 of 26th April 1907.
West Khandesh	Umarpata Reserve, Pimpalner Range, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	5	25	22·0	(1) Improvement felling. (2) 25 years.	No. 4568 of 6th June 1904 and No. 4268 of 6th June 1904.
	Deomogra Reserve in Nandurbar Range, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	4	45	51·0	(1) Improvement felling. (2) 45 years.	No. 3408 of 28th April 1905 and No. 11967 of 22nd December 1911.
	Anjan and Scrub jungles of Dhulia and Pimpalner Ranges, by Mr. J. Hamilton.	6	40	107·0	(1) Improvement felling. (2) 40 years.	No. 7829 of 22nd August 1914.
Poona	Poona Babul Forests, by Mr. L. Napier.	47	40	32·3	(1) Clear felling (2) 40 years.	No. 2783 of 26th April 1902 and No. 1780 of 9th January 1904.
	Poona Teak Forests, by Mr. J. Dodgson.	42	40	114·7	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 40 years.	No. 4944 of 25th July 1903 and No. 8021 of 19th October 1904.
	Working Plan of the forests surrounding Lonavla and Khandala, by Mr. J. Hamilton.	5	40	28·4	(1) Improvement felling. (2) 40 years.	No. 9608 of 21st September 1908 and No. 9766 of 25th October 1910.

	Teak and mixed Sub-ghat forests of Lonavla and Ambegaon Ranges, by Mr. A. F. Gonsalves.	9	30	2.6	(1) Improvement felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 8545 of 11th August 1910.
	Mixed junglewood and evergreen forests of Mulshi Range, by Mr. G. P. Millett.	19	40	39.0	(1) Selection felling .. (2) 30 years.	No. 13608 of 22nd December 1915.
	Ahmednagar Teak Forests, by Mr. J. Dodgson.		40	103.0	(1) Improvement fellings resembling the coppice with Standards with a heavy reservation. (2) 40 years.	No. 3474 of 28th April 1905.
Satara	Karad, Patan and Shirala Teak Forests, by Mr. J. Maitland-Kirwan.	10	40	45.4	(1) Coppice with standards. (2) 40 years.	No. 7284 of 17th July 1908.
	Working Plan of the Mahabaleshwar plateau forests, by Mr. D. R. S. Bourke.	3	30	18.6	(1) Light Improvement felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 2786 of 18th March 1911 and No. 1827 of 21st February 1912.
Kolaba	Working Plan of the Kolaba Division, by Mr. D. A. Thomson.	116	40	416.1	(1) Coppice with standards on an equal area basis. (2) 40 years.	No. 7163 of 15th July 1908.
	Working Plan for the Casuarina plantation at Naagson, etc., by Mr. V. d' P. Rebeiro.	1	20	0.2	(1) Clear felling .. (2) 20 years.	No. 4587 of 24th April 1915.
	Working Plan for the Matheran Plateau Forests, by Mr. H. Murray.	1	30	1.7	(1) Storeyed forest .. (2) 30 years.	No. 3742 of 9th April 1908.
<i>Southern Circle.</i>						
Kanara, N. D.	Dharwar Teak Pole, by Mr. W. B. Woodrow.	I to VIII	40 coupes each.	50.53	(1) Coppice with standards. (2) 40 years.	No. 7438 of 27th November 1900.

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.	Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanctioning the Plan.
<i>Southern Circle— contd.</i>				Sq. m.		
Kanara, N. D.— <i>concl.</i>	Kalghati Forests, by Mr. W. A. Miller.	I to XIII	For I to X 40 coupes each, for XI to XIII 60 coupes each.	66·0	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 40 years.	with No. 11073 of 11th November 1918.
	Supa Working Circle, by Mr. T. R. D. Bell.	I to IX	250	215·97	(1) Jardinage system. (2) 24 years.	No. 7712 of 5th October 1895.
	Gund Working Circle, by Mr. T. R. D. Bell.	X and XI	53	46·82	Do.	No. 9450 of 26th November 1896.
	Haliyal Teak Pole, by Mr. W. E. Copleston.	I to X	For I to V 60 coupes each, for VI to X 45 coupes each.	66·53	(1) Coppice standards. (2) I to V—60 years, VI to X—45 years.	with No. 5851 of 1st August 1904.
	Haliyal Teak Pole (Mundki), by Mr. W. A. Miller.	VII—A	80 coupes	6·76	(1) Uniform system. (2) 80 years.	No. 11911 of 11th October 1915. Revised plan in G. O. No. 3018 of 23rd October 1920.
	Bhagwati Working Circle, by Mr. W. A. Miller.	VIII, IX and XX.	63	60·92	(1) High Forest selection system. (2) 20 years.	No. 8677 of 6th September 1916.
Kanara, E. D.	Yellapur slopes, by Mr. W. E. Copleston.	XVII	17 compartments.	15·47	(1) Selection system. (2) 30 years.	No. 5787 of 17th July 1905.

Yellapur above ghat, by Mr. W. E. Copleston.	XIII to XVI, XVIII and XXI.	172	171.8	(1) Selection system. (2) 24 years.	No.
Mundgod High Forest, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	XXII and XXIII.	88	84.86	(1) Selection system. (2) 20 years.	No. 8756 of 27th August 1908.
Mundgod Teak Pole area, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	I to XII	I to IV—4 coupes each. V, VI, X, XI, XII, — 50 coupes each. VII, VIII and IX—60 coupes each.	57.59	(1) Coppice with standards. VII, VIII, IX—60 years. V, VI, X to XII—50 years. I to IV 40 years.	No. 207 of 9th January 1909.
Kirwatti Teak Pole area, by Mr. W. A. Miller.	I to IV	80 coupes each.	29.53	(1) Coppice with standards. (2) 80 years.	No. 9723 of 10th October 1918.
Bankapur-Hangal Forests, by Mr. W. A. Miller.	I to XV -	40 coupes each.	55.54	(1) Coppice with standards. (2) 40 years.	No. 11075 of 11th November 1918.
Kanara, C. D. Arvail slopes, by Mr. W. A. Miller.	XII	28 compart- ments.	27.88	(1) High Forest system. (2) 30 years.	No. 10031 of 8th October 1918.
Sirsi town plan, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	I to IV	60 coupes each.	12.85	(1) Coppice with standards. (2) 60 years.	No. 3873 of 27th April 1914.
Ankola High Forest, by Mr. R. S. Pearson.	XXIV and XXV.	70 compart- ments.	70.32	(1) Selection system. (2) 40 years.	No. 11906 of 12th December 1910.

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.	Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanctioning the Plan.
<i>Southern Circle</i> contd.				Sq. m.		
Kanara, C. D.— <i>concl.</i>	Casuarina plantations at Harwada and Gangavli, by Mr. R. S. Pearson.	..	..	187 acres.	(1) Clear felling with re-planting. (2) 25 years.	No. 6271 of 3rd July 1911.
	Ankola Kumta Coast, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	I to XXII	50 coupes each.	58.77	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 50 years.	with No. 10186 of 4th November 1912.
	Yekambi Sonda High Forest, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	XXVIII	33 compartments.	59.35	(1) Selection system. (2) 30 years.	No. 5037 of 6th May 1915.
Kanara, S. D.	Honawar Tali Plam Forests, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	I to III	56	38.67	(1) Selection system. (2) 20 years.	No. 2031 of 26th February 1909.
	Casuarina plantations at Kasarkod, by Mr. W. E. Copleston.	I series	20 coupes.	567 acres.	(1) Clear felling with re-planting. (2) 25 years.	with No. 6271 of 3rd July 1911.
	Soppinhesalli High Forest, by Mr. P. E. Aitchison.	XXVII	19 compartments.	17.94	(1) Selection system. (2) 15 years.	No. 3560 of 16th April 1913.
	Working Plan for Chandawar Forests, by Mr. W. A. Miller.	I	40 coupes.	12.27	(1) Coppice standards. (2) 40 years.	with No. 12332 of 19th November 1915.

Kanara, W. D.	Karwar Fuel Reserves, by Mr. D. A. Thomson.	I to XIV	45 coupes each.	70	(1) Coppice system. (2) 45 years.	No. 5024 of 1st July 1903.
	Supa Fuel Reserves, by Mr. D. A. Thomson.	I to VII	45 coupes each.	53.57	(1) Coppice system. (2) 45 years.	No. 10311 of 30th Oc- tober 1906.
	Kadra, Mardi and Sul- geri Teak plantations; by Mr. R. S. Pearson.	I to V		1.11	(1) Thinnings with cultural operations. (2) 10 years.	No. 8889 of 3rd Oc- tober 1910.
	Kalinadi slopes Working plan, by Mr. R. S. Pearson.	XXVI	48 compart- ments.	51.58	(1) Selection system. (2) 30 years.	No. 4061 of 26th April 1911.
	Causarina Plantations, by Mr. R. S. Pearson.	....	25 coupes.	372.8 acres.	(1) Clear felling with re-planting. (2) 25 years.	No. 6271 of 3rd July 1911.
Belgaum	Pollihalli Godholi working plan, by Mr. W. E. Copleston.	Series I and II	40 coupes each.	11.79	(1) Clear cutting with reproduction from the stools by cop- pice. (2) 40 years.	No. 4574 of 20th July 1900.
	Revised Working Plan for Nagargali Forests, by Mr. E. M. Hodgson.	XIX	24 compart- ments.	13.8	(1) Improvement fel- lings and cultural operations. (2) 24 years.	No. 13471 of 16th De- cember 1915.
	Gokak Range Forest, by Mr. E. M. Hodgson.	I to XXXII	30 coupes each.	158.05	Coppice with stan- ards. (2) 30 years.	No. 7352 of 25th July 1916.

Circle and Division.	Name of Plan and the Officer who prepared it.	No. of Blocks.	No. of compartments.	Area involved.	Method of treatment and period of rotation.	Government Order sanction in the Plan.
<i>Southern Circle— contd.</i>				Sq. m.		
Belgaum <i>concd.</i>	Khanapur Fuel Reserves, by Mr. N. D. Satara- walla.	I to VII	40 coupes	194.01	(1) Clear cutting with reproduction by cop- pice shoots. (2) 40 years.	No. 2483 of 4th April 1903.
	Warkhad Hemadje ex- tension, by Mr. D. A. Thomson.	VIII and IX	45 coupes	14.29	(1) Coppice system. (2) 45 years.	No. 6245 of 28th June 1906.
<i>Sind Circle.</i> Sukkur, Shikarpur	Sukkur plan, by Mr. A. C. Robinson.	Working circles 52.		427.5	(1) Clean felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 4777 of 12th May 1908.
Larkhana	Larkhana plan, by Mr. A. C. Robinson.	Do.		202.28	(1) Clean felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 5557 of 17th August 1903.
Hyderabad	Hyderabad plan revised, by Mr. D. J. Navani.	60	852	235.9	(1) Clear felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 8820 of 19th July 1917.
Karachi	Jurrück plan revised, by Mr. D. J. Navani.	57	1,074	228.4	(1) Clear felling. (2) 30 years.	No. 1309 of 3rd February 1916.

APPENDIX V.

[Articles 416 and 422.]

Rules regulating special privileges in various districts.

1.—Kanara Forest Privilege Rules.

A.—PRIVILEGES THE EXERCISE OF WHICH IS PERMITTED ONLY IN SUCH AREAS OF UNORGANIZED RESERVED FOREST AS ARE OPEN, OR MAY FROM TIME TO TIME HEREAFTER BE NOTIFIED AS OPEN, TO THE EXERCISE OF SUCH PRIVILEGES.

1. The undermentioned privileges may be exercised free of charge to the extent and solely for the purposes indicated in each case if *bona fide* required for the said purpose and not for trade, sale or barter, but their exercise shall be restricted to actual cultivators of land situated in villages in which there is unorganized Reserved Forest open to such privileges, or for the use of which such forest has been or may be set apart :—

(a) The collection and removal by headloads only of fallen dead-wood of unreserved trees for domestic purposes, but not for the manufacture of *jagri*.

(b) The removal of clay and stones for agricultural purposes from places appointed in this behalf by the Divisional Forest Officer, in such cases as are not sufficiently provided for by rule 3 *infra*.

(c) The cutting or collection and removal of canes, creepers other than *shige* and all other articles of minor forest produce except such as may be specially reserved from time to time by the Forest Department with the approval of the Collector.

(d) The cutting and removal of thorns and brush-wood including all bushes, shrubs and all ligneous growths which do not become timber trees, for dams and fencing.

(e) The cutting and removal of bamboos for domestic and agricultural purposes.

(f) The cutting and removal of unreserved trees, for the construction and repair of huts, cattle-sheds, dams, agricultural implements, chappars and mandaps for dressing betel-nut, provided that

(1) the stools of all trees cut in accordance with this privilege must be trimmed level with the ground and that care must be taken that there is no unnecessary waste of material;

(ii) any expenditure that may be incurred by the Forest Department in rectifying the results of any neglect to comply with the terms of proviso (e) shall be recoverable from the inhabitants of the village or villages concerned ;

(iii) the exercise of this privilege shall not be allowed within 132 feet (2 chains) of the banks of any river or of any *nala* which contains water throughout the year.

(g) The lopping and removal of leaves of unreserved trees ('Soppu') in the areas assigned for that purpose, by the inhabitants of the talukas of Ankola, Kumta and Honavar and the Bhatkal Petha, for the use of gardens, rice lands and manure pits, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) That lopping will be according to the rotation fixed for groups of villages and notified to the villagers ;

(ii) Trees of less than 12 inches girth at breast height shall not be cut, lopped or in any way injured or interfered with, nor shall the leading shoot of any tree of less than 36 inches girth at breast height be cut ;

(iii) The branches lopped shall not exceed 6 inches in circumference or 2 inches in diameter, i.e., those thicker than a man's wrist shall not be lopped ;

(iv) Lopping shall be strictly limited to the period from 1st August to the 30th of September ;

(v) This permission to take Soppu shall not be used as a cloak to cut and take away green firewood : provided that the Collector may, when necessary, in consultation with the Forest Officers,—

(1) exclude from reservation any of the reserved trees.

(2) extend the period herein allowed for lopping Soppu.

2. For the purpose of rule 1 the term "unreserved trees" means and includes all species except the following :—

1. Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
2. Sandalwood, *Santalum album*.
3. Blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*.

4. Ebony, *Diospyros assimilis*.
5. Balghe, *Vitex altissima*.
6. Karimtal, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.
7. Shiwani, *Gmelina, arborea*.
8. Hirda, *Terminalia chebula*.
9. Khair, *Acacia catechu*.
10. Honi, *Pterocarpus marsupium*
11. Jhall, *Shorea talura*.
12. Matti, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
13. Nandi, *Lagerstrœma microcarpa*.
14. Phanas, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
15. Wonte, *Artocarpus lakoocha*.
16. Bokli, *Mimusops Elengi*.
17. Heddi, *Adina cordifolia*.
18. Sagdi, *Schleichera trijuga*.
19. God Hunshi, *Albizia odoratissima*.
20. Holi Matti, *Terminalia Arjuna*.
21. Sampige, *Flacourtia montana*.
22. Haiga, *Hopea Wightiana*.
23. Manjuti, *Adenanthera pavonina*.
24. Kajri, *Strychnos Nuxvomica*.
25. Surhonne, *Calophyllum tomentosum*.

B.—GENERAL.

3. The occupants of rice and garden lands may cut and clear undergrowth and brushwood except sandalwood trees within a strip of the forest land adjoining their cultivation, the limits of which shall be fixed by the Divisional Forest Officer, provided (i) that generally the average minimum width of such strip shall be 44 yards, (ii) that the exercise of this privilege shall not be allowed in Kans, (iii) that this rule shall not be applicable to any land assigned for *betta* or *ben*, (iv) that the land to be cleared has first been demarcated in accordance with the directions of the Divisional Forest Officer or other officer deputed to give effect to the provisions of this rule, (v) that in cases where the cultivated area consists of a number of occupancies only some of which adjoin forest land the occupants may exercise this privilege jointly or according to such agreement as they may make among themselves, save in any portion of such forest land

which may be separately demarcated and assigned to any individual in consideration of the payment of assessment.

Such occupants may, if they wish, enclose the demarcated area with a fence, ditch or wall, and they may erect on that area cattle-sheds, sugar-mills or other temporary buildings connected with their agricultural requirements, but they must not use any portion of the area, not specially assigned and assessed for such purpose, for cultivation. They may lop *trees* except sandalwood trees standing in the area for cattle bedding and manure (but shall not fell any tree without permission). They may also remove from the area clay and stones for agricultural purposes.

4. *Bona fide* cultivators may free of charge--

- (i) collect and remove dead leaves for manure ;
- (ii) cut and remove grass for fodder or manure ;
- (iii) cut and remove *karvi* (*Strobilanthes*) for agricultural purposes ;
- (iv) cut and remove with the previous permission of the Round Officer barren sago and other palms for water-courses and other agricultural purposes ;

from any reserved forest in their villages or in the neighbourhood of their villages.

5. Whenever the Collector is of opinion that all or any of the privileges conferred by these rules have been or are being abused to such an extent as to justify the suspension or restriction of the exercise of such privileges, or in the event of refusal to pay any sums recoverable under the terms of proviso (ii) to rule 1 (*f*), he may suspend, or impose such restriction on, the exercise of all or any of such privileges for such time as he may think proper.

(ii) *Kanara Forest Permit Rules.*

1. Any application

- (a) if presented in writing,
- (b) to a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a head guard in charge of a *naka*,
- (c) by an inhabitant of the Kanara District,
- (d) between 1st June and 1st November,
- (e) for forest produce not obtainable by the applicant under the Kanara Privilege Rules, and

(f) specifying

(i) the kind and quantity of forest produce required, and

(ii) that such produce is required either for the applicant's own use or for a purpose for which application may be granted under the provisions hereinbelow contained, may, subject as regards the area from which the forest produce may be taken to such orders as the Divisional Forest Officer may from time to time make in this behalf, be granted

(a) if the forest produce is not timber and does not exceed Rs. 10 in value, by a head guard in charge of a *naka*,

(b) if the forest produce does not exceed Rs. 50 in value, by the Range Forest Officer, and

(c) in any other case, by the Divisional Forest Officer :

if the Forest Officer empowered to grant the same is satisfied

(a) that the application is not unreasonable, or that a reasonable time has elapsed since the applicant last obtained forest produce of the same description,

(b) that the produce applied for cannot be conveniently obtained by the applicant from a depôt or at an auction or otherwise,

(c) that the produce is *bona fide* required by the applicant for any of the following purposes and not for trade, manufacture, sale or barter—

(i) his own private use,

(ii) works of public utility, such as village *chaukis*, schools, *dharmshalas*, bridges, covers to or fencing round wells, and repairs to religious edifices,

(d) that the applicant, if the application is for timber, has not on his own estate trees other than fruit trees suitable for his requirements, if the produce is required for his private use,

(e) that the timber applied for is not that of trees of any of the following species, *viz.* :—

Teak, Sagwan or Tegu, *Tectona grandis*.

Blackwood, Bitti or Shisham, *Dalbergia latifolia*.

Honi, *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

Poon, Sur-Honi, *Calophyllum tomentosum*.

Sandalwood, Gandhadamara, or Chandan,
Santalum album.

Ebony, Abnus or Karimara, *Diospyros assimilis*.

Shiwani, *Gmelina arborea*.

Matti, *Terminalia tomentosa*.

Balge, *Vitex altissima*.

Karimutal, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.

Jhall, *Shorea Talura*.

Nana, *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*.

Wonte, *Artocarpus lakoocha*.

Sampige, *Flacourtia montana*.

Hebbalsu or Patphanas, *Artocarpus hirsuta*.

2. An application presented at any time other than the period between 1st June and 1st November may be granted by an officer empowered as aforesaid in any case which he is satisfied is emergent.

3. The payments to be made by persons to whom permits for forest produce are granted under this rule shall be at the rates specified in the schedule annexed to these rules, and shall be made at the nearest treasury on *chalans* supported by the Range Forest Officer or his head clerk.

4. On depositing 25 per cent. of the total amount payable under this rule for the forest produce granted to him thereunder, the applicant shall be entitled at any time between 1st November and 30th May, or, in cases in which the officer empowered considers emergent, at any other time, to receive a written permit from the officer empowered to grant the application, which shall

(a) specify the area from which the forest produce granted may be taken ;

(b) describe the trees, if any are to be cut, by their

(i) situation,

(ii) number,

(iii) kind,

(iv) maximum diameter at breast height,

(v) marks made on the timber under the orders of the Range Forest Officer ;

(c) fix the period for which the permit is granted ;
and

(d) authorize the applicant to cut or collect, as the case may be, from the area therein specified, the produce therein described within the period so fixed.

5. The Divisional Forest Officer is authorized to sanction applications to cut timber of any of the trees mentioned in Rule 1 (e) at the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Collector in consultation with the Conservator, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 1.

6. The purchase money payable under Rule 3 may be remitted in whole or in part if the timber is required for any of the following purposes :—

(a) Works of public utility, such as village *chaukis*, schools, *dharmshalas*, public bridges, covers to or fencing round public wells, and repairs to religious edifices not the property of individuals ;

Note.—Except in very special circumstances no remission is to be granted under this rule in respect of Local Fund Works as the District Local Board is allowed a subsidy in cash in lieu of such remissions.

(b) Construction or repair of agricultural implements ;

(c) Re-construction or repairs of houses injured or destroyed by fire, flood or any sudden calamity if the houses so injured or destroyed belong to persons paying revenue to Government or their tenants or to lowly paid Government servants or others satisfying the granting officer that they are unable to provide for themselves ;

(d) Construction of houses which Government servants may be obliged to erect in consequence of their being stationed at Revenue or Police Stations where there is not sufficient house accommodation ;

(e) In cases of extreme distress or poverty not coming under the above heads.

Note.—Free grants of wood for idol cars may be considered to fall within this rule. (Government Resolution No. 3401, dated 13th April 1892.)

Purchase money may be remitted by the following officers :—

(a) up to Rs. 50 by the Divisional Forest Officer ;

(b) up to Rs. 100 by the Collector and Conservator of Forests ;

(c) above Rs. 100 up to Rs. 200 by the Commissioner.

The amount remitted and the number and date of the order granting the remission shall be noted on the back of the permit by the officer who issues the permit.

7. (1) Every permit granted under these rules for the cutting of trees shall be subject to the condition that no portion of the trees cut shall be removed by or on behalf of the holder of the permit unless and until

(a) he has reported that the trees have been so cut to the head guard in charge of the *naka*,

(b) the wood cut has been measured and stamped by a Forest Officer appointed by the said head guard in this behalf, and

(c) the wood has been fully paid for at the rates under this rule prescribed according to the measurement of the officer appointed as aforesaid.

(2) Every other permit granted under these rules shall be subject to the condition that the balance of the payments required under these rules to be paid in respect of the forest produce thereby granted shall be paid before any of such forest produce is cut or collected.

(3) On reasonable cause shown by a holder of a permit for delay the Divisional Forest Officer may, at his discretion from time to time, extend the period for which the permit was granted.

Schedule referred to in Rule 3 of the Kanara Forest Permit Rules.

1st Class, at Rs. 3 per khandi of 12·5 cubic feet.

1. Phanas, *Artocarpus integrifolia*.
2. Jamba, *Xylia dolabriformis*.
3. Mashi or phudgus, *Alseodaphne semicarpifolia*.
4. Nanja or Bokli, *Mimusops Elengi*.
5. Heddi, *Adina cordifolia*.
6. Sagdi, *Schleichera trijuga*.
7. Kavanchi, *Bridelia retusa*.
8. Kalamb, *Stephegyne parvifolia*.
9. Godhunshe, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
10. Siris, *Albizzia Lebbek*.
11. Belati, *Albizzia procera*.
12. Kharsing or Gensu, *Stereospermum xylocarpum*.
13. Hongal or Kibul, *Terminalia paniculata*.
14. Holi Matti, *Terminalia Arjuna*.
15. Dadsal, *Grewia tiliaefolia*.
16. Dindal, *Anogeissus latifolia*.

2.—Code of forest privileges in the Belgaum District.

Belgaum (now Patne) and Khanapur (now Khanapur, Merde and Jamboti) Ranges.

A. Grazing under the rules in force: grass in head-loads free from open forest.

B. (i) Collection by forest villagers of fallen dead-wood, except teak and sandal wood, up to 6" in diameter in head-loads from open forest free for the gatherers' domestic purposes only, *and not for sale or barter.*

(ii) Any cultivator whose land adjoins reserved forest may extract from the forest within 44 yards of his filed, wood and bamboos for construction of 'Mala' or for fencing purposes, provided teak, sandal, sissum, honne and matti are not taken.

C. Thorn, karvi and climbers from open forest in head-loads free for domestic purposes; but on permit issued by the Range Forest Officer or Round Guard at authorized rates per load when removed in carts.

D. Wild fruits other than hirdas, shigekai and karanj seeds.

E. Leaves for thatching, mats, etc, and for cigarettes or food-plates, and canes in head-loads free from open forest.

F. Wood for forest villagers' own houses and agricultural implements as shown below:—

(i) Free to those whose assessment does not exceed Rs. 50.

(ii) At half the sanctioned scheduled rates to those whose assessment does not exceed Rs. 150.

(iii) At full scheduled rates to those who pay over Rs. 150 assessment.

G. One to four trees of inferior species and bamboos according to the number of places at which festival are to be held, once a year, for each village for 'Holi'.

(Non-forest villagers may be allowed this privilege if it is not abused.)

NOTE I.—The following villages in the Khánápur Ranges have either little reserved forest or a large population, and consequently as the forest could not bear the application of the more liberal Khánápur schedule of privileges, it is proposed to apply the Gokák Range schedule instead:—

Khánápur East (now Merde) Range.

Degaon and Honápur, which being in Sampgaon Táluka already come under the Gokák-Belgaum and not Khánápur Settlement.

Khánápur Central (now Khanapur) Range.

Desur, Idalhond, Gunjgi, Nandihalli, Katgali, Nittur, Ganebail and Wághowda, which being in Belgaum Táluka already come under the Gokák-Belgaum and not the Khánápur Settlement.

NOTE II.—The following villages in the Belgaum Range being large should come under the Gokák schedule :—

Chandgad, Tudiye and Ghotgewádi; also the following Belgaum Range villages which are large, while the forests are small :—

Biranholi, Manguti, Mastiholi, Yamkanmardi, Thána-Hattargi, Nagnur-Masti, Nagnur-Daddi, Aldhal, Bidrewádi, Ramewádi (Daddi), Chinchni, Shettihalli, Sundi, Kavalge and Mande-durg.

NOTE III.—Nandgad as hitherto will enjoy grazing privileges but no privilege of dead-wood collection.

NOTE IV.—The Collector to have power to cancel any privileges when abused.

Gokak (now Gokak and Gujnal) Range.

A. Grazing under the rules in force : grass in head-loads free from open forest.

B. (i) Collection by forest villagers of fallen dead-wood, except teak and sandal wood, up to 6" in diameter in head-loads from open forest free for the gatherer's domestic purposes only, *and not for sale or barter.*

(ii) Any cultivator whose land adjoins reserved forest may extract from the forest within 44 yards of his field, wood and bamboos *for construction of 'Mala' or for fencing purposes*, provided teak, sandal, sissum, honne and matti are not taken.

C. Thorn for hedges, Bandurgi and Menbandati, when possible from the annual coupes on payment for permits issued by the Forest Department at authorized rates.

D. One to four trees of inferior species and bamboos, according to the number of places at which festivals are to be held, once a year, for each village for 'Holi.'

(Non-forest villagers may be allowed this privilege if it is not abused.)

NOTE I.—Gokák town being large should be treated like Nandgad in Khánápur Central Range in not being allowed the dead-wood collection privilege.

NOTE II.—The Collector to have power to cancel any privileges when abused.

(Government Resolution No. 1093, dated 28th January 1915 and G. O. No. 1964, dated 1st July 1920.)

3.—Synopsis of orders approved by Government regulating privileges other than grazing in the Forests of the Kolaba District except Matheran plateau which may be cited as "The Privilege Code."

A. — In all classes of Reserved Forest.

1. In these orders —

(a) a "Forest village" means a village any portion of the lands of which is included in Forest;

(b) an "Inhabitant of a Forest village" means a person who is permanently resident in a Forest village, or who is the actual cultivator of land which is situated in such a village;

(c) "Wild tribe" includes any individual who is a resident of the Táluka in which the Forest is situated, who depends entirely on labour for his living, and who ekes out his subsistence by labour in the Forest, and by the collection and sale or barter of Forest produce.

2. (1) The privileges may be exercised —

(a) in open Forest without special permission, except as provided in orders 3, 7 (b), 8 and 9 (b);

(b) in closed Forest, only on the previous permission in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer;

(c) except as provided in orders 6 and 9, by the inhabitants of Forest villages only.

(2) The permission mentioned in clause (1) (b) may be given in respect of any portion of Forest defined in the permission, and may be given generally and not necessarily to each individual person to whom the exercise of the privileges is allowed.

(3) Produce removed from the Forests under these orders without permit and without fee may be removed by headloads only.

3. The inhabitants of a Forest village may exercise the privileges granted to them both in the Forests of their own village and also in the Forests of the block within which the Forests of their village is included, but not in the Forests of other blocks, except with the previous permission in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. As provided in section 78, Indian Forest Act, all persons to whom privileges in Forests are granted are bound—

(a) to give information respecting the commission of any Forest offence;

(b) to assist Government Officers in extinguishing Forest fires, and in preventing theft, mischief and other Forest offences, and in discovering and arresting offenders.

5. The Collector may suspend the exercise of any privilege on his being satisfied that it is being abused or that the conditions of section 78, Indian Forest Act, are not being complied with, and shall, subject to the control of the Commissioner, determine the period of such suspension. Under the same circumstances the Collector is authorized to abolish the deadwood privilege and if necessary to put it on record by publication in the *Government Gazette*. (*vide* Government Resolution No. 8416, dated 13th September 1913, Revenue Department.)

6. The inhabitants of Forest villages and wild tribes may take and remove for their own use and also for sale and barter, without permit and without fee, all minor forest products, except—

(1) harda, beheda, mhowra flowers, earth, stone, sand, muram, laterite;

(2) minor forest products reserved for exploitation.

B.—In Reserved Forest classed as Forest Proper.

7. The inhabitants of a Forest village may take and remove for their own use only, but not for sale or barter, without permit and without fee—

(a) Brushwood to be cut only in accordance with the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7892, dated 25th August 1913, Revenue Department, which are given under V below.

(b) Fallen deadwood (except teak, tivas, blackwood and khair, save with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer).

8. The inhabitants of a Forest village may take and remove for their own use only, but not for sale or barter, without fee, on permit issued by the Round Guard within whose round the village is situated, earth, stone, sand, muram, laterite.

9. Wild tribes may take and remove—

(a) For their own use, and also for sale or barter, without permit and without fee, fallen deadwood except teak, tivas, blackwood and khair.

(b) For construction or repair of their huts, without fee, on previous permission in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer, wood of the common descriptions, *i. e.*, other than teak, blackwood, and sandal wood.

C.—In Reserved Forest classed as Pasture and in Protected Forests.

10. In addition to the privileges granted in orders 6 to 9 the inhabitants of a Forest village may for their own use only, but not for sale or barter, without permit and without fee, lop the side branches in accordance with the Rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1929 of 23rd February 1909, Revenue Department, but not pollard (*i. e.*, cut the leading shoot) of all trees except teak.

D.—In Reserved Forest classed as Forest Proper or Pasture.

11. These orders do not apply to land in Forest assigned for dalhi cultivation. The rules for the preservation of trees and lopping of tahal in such lands as sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6125, dated 19th June 1908, are as given below:—

Within the plots given for cultivation 20 trees of 12 inches and upwards in girth at breast height, per acre, must be permanently preserved, as well as all mango, jack-fruit and moha. All other trees may be cut for clearing the land for cultivation or lopped for tahal, but on no account whatsoever may the wood of such trees be removed for sale or barter,—the wood must be handed over to the Forest Department for disposal.

When lopping for tahal in accordance with this permission, only side branches may be cut, leaving main shoots untouched. In order to keep up the supply of tahal for rab, seeds of tahal yielding species must be sown yearly in all uncultivated portions of the land assigned for in-forest cultivation.

*II.—Departmental orders approved by Government regarding
Forest working and the supply of Local Wants.*

A.—Forest Proper.

1. In these orders words defined in the Privilege Code orders have the same meaning as in that Code.

2. In each block a cutting shall be prepared for sale in each year.

3. In Karjat and Khalapur compartments shall be prepared for sale in regular rotation.

4. Cuttings or compartments prepared for sale shall, if possible, be sold so that the purchaser may commence felling the coupe not before the 1st September and shall complete it before 1st April following, and complete the removal of the material by the 1st May following.

5. The contractor (purchaser) shall fire trace the coupe along its boundaries, and shall during the exploitation of the coupe be responsible for fire not occurring in or entering into the coupe; for cattle not being permitted to graze within the coupe; and for protecting from injury the standards (if any) and the coppice and seedlings in the coupe.

6. (1) The contractor (purchaser) shall not remove from the coupe—

(a) All material lopped which is less than 6 inches in circumference at the butt end (i.e., at the point of separation or lopping).

(b) All material felled which is less than 6 inches in circumference at the surface of the ground and shall offer no impediment or obstruction to the removal of such material by the persons entitled thereto under the Privilege Code.

(2) In case of dispute the circumference shall be measured with a 6-inch tape by the Forest Officer within whose charge the coupe is situated.

(3) In the coupes of the year, brushwood which is not actually lopped or felled may also be taken by the persons entitled thereto under the Privilege Code; and the contractor (purchaser) shall offer no obstruction or impediment thereto.

7. If a compartment offered for sale is not sold, or if for any other reason the felling of a compartment which is due for felling is postponed, the Collector and Conservator shall recommend for the Commissioner's sanction measures for supplying the requirements of the persons entitled under the Privilege Code to brushwood, such measures extending, if necessary, to permitting such persons to enter such compartment and cut and remove the brushwood to which they would have been entitled if the compartment had been felled.

8. Except when special circumstances render advisable departmental fellings, fellings shall be by contract sold by auction or tender.

9. A coupe shall ordinarily be closed for ten years dating from 1st July of the year in which exploitation has been made.

10. Except as provided in order 9, no Forest area may be closed without the sanction of the Collector.

11. The Divisional Forest Officer may grant the permission to exercise any privilege in a closed Forest as provided in order 2 of the Privilege Code.

12. No person will be permitted to enter a closed Forest area except—

(1) Persons exercising rights recorded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

(2) Persons permitted under order 11.

B.—In all Classes of Forest.

13. Subject to the privilege named in the Privilege Code Order 6, the Forest Department may exploit any minor forest products—

(i) for which a trade demand may exist, or

(ii) for which a trade demand may reasonably be expected to be in time created, or

(iii) the collection and manufacture of which it is for purposes of Forest conservancy necessary to keep under effective control.

Provided that in case of (i) and (ii) exploitation shall be limited to localities—

(a) in which the products are produced in sufficient abundance;

(b) which are sufficiently accessible to be worth working.

The Revenue and Forest District Officers conjointly shall decide each year—

- (1) What minor forest products to exploit;
- (2) In what manner and subject to what conditions they shall be exploited.

Provided that they shall have regard to

- (a) The provisions of clause (2).
- (b) The absence of anxiety on the part of Government to make a revenue from minor forest products. Differences between Revenue and Forest District Officers shall be referred through the Conservator to the Commissioner for the latter's final decision.

III.—Instruction by the Collector of Kolaba for working the Privilege Code and the Departmental Orders approved by Government.

1. In the Privilege Code and the Departmental Orders—

(a) "closed" means closed by order of competent authority against grazing and against the exercise of any privilege except on the previous permission in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer;

(b) "open" means open to grazing and to the exercise of privileges without special permission from any Forest Officer;

(c) a "block" is a forest area which constituted a block or group in the Forest working plans;

(d) "brushwood" means and includes—

(i) all species of plants of ligneous growth, live or dead, which have stems not more than 6 inches in girth at the butt end, except those that are from time to time declared by the Collector, with the advice of the Conservator and subject to the control of the Commissioner, to be excluded from this definition;

(ii) the twigs and branches of trees that have been lawfully felled or have fallen naturally, such twigs and branches being not more than 6 inches in circumference at the point of separation from the tree or branch;

(e) "minor Forest products" means such Forest products as are from time to time declared by the Collector with the previous sanction of the Commissioner to be minor Forest products.

2. For the present and until otherwise ordered the following is the list of Minor Forest Products :—

List of Minor Forest Products (approved by Commissioner, Southern Division).

Fruits, seed-pods and seeds.

Shikekai.

Leaves and bark—

(a) when separated from the tree of which they formed part ;

(b) when they form part of a plant not being a tree.

Peat-surface soil, rock and minerals, including lime-stone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines or quarries. Wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk cocoons, honey and wax and all other parts or produce of animals.

Flowers including mhowra flowers.

Plants not being trees and all their parts and produce.

Lac.

3. The Minor Forest Products reserved for exploitation will be notified yearly in each range under orders from the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. For the present and until otherwise ordered, the following is the list of plants excluded from "brushwood" under Instruction 1 (d) (i): Sag, Sissu, Dhavda, Jamba, Moho, Mango, Harda, Khair, Shivni, Dhámni, Apta, Temburni, and the leading shoots of Ain, Hed, Yehela or Beheda, Kinjal, Kalamb, Jambul, Nana Bonda. (*Vide* Government Resolution No 7892, dated 25th August 1913, Revenue Department.)

5. The exercise of the privileges permitted to wild tribes (Code orders 6 and 9) will be allowed to those persons only who obtain each year from the Divisional Officer a certificate that they fall within the definition of "wild tribe" (Code order 1 (c)). Beat and Round Guards and all Forest Officers will deal according to law with persons unprovided

with such certificate who are found exercising the privileges granted to the wild tribes. Any person claiming to obtain such certificate must apply (not necessarily in writing) to the Divisional Forest Officer. The certificate will be issued in the form of metal ticket stamped with the letters W. T. and will not be transferable. Each such ticket will bear a serial number and a register shall be kept showing the name and other particulars of the persons to whom the ticket has been issued.

6. Persons exercising the brushwood or deadwood privileges (Code orders 7 (a), 7 (b), 9 (a) and 10) may carry with them into the Forest a *koita*, but will not be permitted to carry with them in the Forest an axe, hatchet, or saw. Any such implement found in the possession of any person while in the Forest will be taken from him by the Forest Officers and placed in charge of the Police Pátil; the Forest Officer will report to his superior, and the implement will not be returned to the owner without the order of the Collector, who will also pass such order as he may deem necessary regarding the continued exercise, by the person in fault, of the deadwood or any other privilege in Forest.

IV.—Tahal lopping Rules in Forest Proper.

(Sanctioned in G. R., R. D., No. 7892, dated 25th August 1913.)

1. Tahal may be lopped in open Forests only; on no account whatever may tahal be lopped in closed forests.

2. The following kinds of trees are not to be lopped at all; they are entirely reserved and may not be lopped for tahal:—

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. Teak. | 5. Dhavda. | 9. Shivani. |
| 2. Blackwood. | 6. Harda. | 10. Jamba. |
| 3. Mango. | 7. Khair. | 11. Apta. |
| 4. Moha. | 8. Dhamni. | 12. Temburni. |

3. All other trees and shrubs which have stems measuring not more than 6 inches in girth at the butt end or near the ground may be cut for tahal according to the following Rules:—

(i) Where several stems spring from the same root or stump the best of such stems with all shoots from it must be left untouched, but all other shoots from the root or stump or from the ground within

a yard* of the untouched stem may be cut down to the ground.

(ii) No stem growing singly may be cut or its side shoots lopped, unless it has an untouched stem growing within a yard* of it.

(iii) The following shrubs or bushes which do not grow into trees may be cut clean for tahal without keeping a leading shoot:—Karawand (*Carrisa Carandas*), Ukshi (*Calycopteris floribunda*), Phangli (*Pogostemon parvi-florus*), Dhaiti (*Wood-fordia floribunda*), Ghaneri (*Lantana*), Kevni (*Helicteres isora*), Nivdunga (*Euphorbia neriifolia*).

4. When coupes are sold for felling by Government, all the branchwood of 6 inches and under in girth at the butt end may be cut and removed for tahal.

5. In the Forest areas used for tahal lopping, seeds of injaili species suitable for tahal should be sowed under cover of bushes as soon as rain begins to fall in the month of June every year. It is useless sowing the seed broadcast,—they will be washed away by the first heavy showers of rain. The seeds must be put in the ground and under the shelter of bushes so that cattle may not injure the seedlings.

4. Rules regulating forest privileges in the North and South Tapti Forests of East and West Khandesh Districts.

East and West Khándesh Privilege Rules.

1. For the purposes of these rules North Tapti villages include those comprised in the—

Taloda Táluka. Shirpur Táluka.

Sháháda Táluka. Yával Táluka.

Chopda Táluka. Ráver Táluka.

Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táluka.

Deomogra Reserve in the Nandurbár Táluka.

The village of Umarpáta in the Sákri Táluka.

South Tapti villages include those comprised in the—

Bhusával Táluka (with Edlabad Petha).

Jámner Táluka.

Jalgaon Táluka.

Erandol Táluka.

* This should be translated in Maráthi, "1½ hát."

Amalner Táluka (with Párola Petha).

Páchorá Táluka (with Bhadgaon Petha).

Chálisgaon Táluka.

Dhulia Táluka.

Sindkheda Táluka.

Nandurbár Táluka (with the exception of the Deomogra Réserve and the Navápur Petha).

Sákri Táluka (with the exception of the village of Umarpáta).

2. In North Tápti Tálukas all permanent inhabitants of villages which have contributed land to forest shall have the privilege of—

(1) free grazing for their own cattle;

NOTE.—This does not apply to professional graziers.

(2) cutting and removing grass including baru from open forest, or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit;

(3) collecting dead-wood other than teak, khair and tiwas from open forest, or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit;

(4) removing earth and stone from places assigned by the Divisional Forest Officer;

(5) and taking teak leaves, when the same are required for their own use;

(6) in addition to the above, Bhils and other wild tribes being permanent inhabitants of villages, which have contributed land to forest, are granted the privilege of collecting for sale or barter dead-wood of any but the three reserved kinds, on payment of two annas per headload, from open forest or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit.

3. In South Tápti Tálukas permanent inhabitants of villages, which have contributed land to forest, have the following privileges:—

(1) cutting and removing grass including baru from open forest, or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit;

(2) collecting dead-wood other than teak, khair and tiwas in such forests as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit ;

(3) removing earth and stone from places assigned by the Divisional Forest Officer ;

(4) and taking teak leaves ;

when the same are required for their own use.

4. Throughout Khándesh, Bhils, Vanjáris and other wild tribes may—

(1) cut and remove grass including baru,

(2) take leaves other than Anjan,

for their own use, sale or barter from open forest or such portions of closed forest as the Divisional Forest Officer may permit.

NOTE.—Where a monopoly has been granted of grass or leaves, sale can only be permitted to the monopolist.

(3) remove other minor produce in such quantities and on such conditions as the Collector and Divisional Forest Officer jointly may permit.

(Government Resolution No. 4409 of 5th May 1911.)

5.—Special rules regulating the enjoyment of certain rights.

Rules regulating enjoyment of rights in Sánda, Chopda and Shirpur Tálukas of Khándesh.

The following rules regulate the exercise of certain rights granted to certain Bhils over the reserved forests of the Sánda, Chopda and Shirpur Tálukas :—

(a) SAVDA AND CHOPDA TALUKAS, KHANDESH.

Right to cut wood.

Savda and Chopda Tálukas only.

(1) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 below and members of their households shall be entitled, subject to the limitations there stated against their names, to cut for all purposes all but the nine kinds of trees noted below :—

Teak, blackwood, anjan, khair, tiwas, babul, mhowra, chároli, mango.

(2) Such right shall be exercised in all parts of the reserved forest (as constituted prior to 1883), except—

(a) in such areas as may be closed by the Collector after consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer,

(b) in the months of March, April and May.

(3) Every right holder shall be supplied by the Forest Department with a ticket bearing a serial number and showing his name and nature of the right to which he is entitled.

(4) Before going into forest with a view to cutting trees in the exercise of his rights, a right holder shall apply to the Forest Depôt Officer for a permit, which the latter shall be bound to supply to him on payment of such fees as may be settled by the Collector after consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer.

NOTE.—The fees to be enforced for the present shall not exceed those now in force for the general public.

(5) The transit of all timber obtained under these rules shall be regulated by the rules under section 41 of the Indian Forest Act.

(6) A register shall be kept by the Divisional Forest Officer showing the names of all persons entitled to cut timber or to the enjoyment of other rights under these rules; such register shall be corrected up to date at least once in every twelve months.

NOTE.—The head of each resident household directly descended from an original grantee, person or family only need be entered in the register. No attempt should be made to limit heirship to lineal male descendants or any other particular class.

(b) CHOPDA TALUKA, KHANDESH.

Right to gather mhowra.

Chopda Taluka only.

(7) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to gather mhowra blossom and flower for all purposes, free of charge, *subject to Rules 2 and 3.*

(c) SHIRPUR TALUKA, KHANDESH.

Right to gather firewood.

Shirpur Taluka only.

(8) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to collect, for firewood for their own use only, dead-wood of all kinds except teak, tiwas and khair, free of charge, *subject to Rules 2 (a), 3 and 4.*

Right to building material.

(9) The persons specified in the register in Rule 6 shall be entitled to cut free of charge all trees, except the following nine kinds, for the purpose of building huts for

their own use:—teak, blackwood, anjan, khair, tiwas, babul, mhowra, chároli, mango, *subject to Rules 2 (a), 3 and 4.*

(10) Any person wishing to exercise this right shall apply to the Range Forest Officer, stating the nature and quantity of the wood required, the latter, after satisfying himself that the wood is required for the applicant's own use and for the object stated, shall grant him the necessary permission to cut the wood.

Collection of minor forest produce.

(11) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to gather, free of charge, for all purposes such of the following articles of jungle produce as may be shown against their names in the said register:—honey, wax, gum, lac, tembru fruit, safed musale, mhowra flowers, mango and tamarind, *subject to Rules 2 (a) and 3.*

Right to grazing.

(12) The persons specified in the register mentioned in Rule 6 shall be entitled to graze, free of charge, the number of cattle shown against their names in the register, *subject to Rules 2 (a) and 3.*

(13) The Collector may suspend for a period not exceeding 12 months the exercise of any right on his being satisfied that it is being abused or that it leads to an offence under section 78 of the Indian Forest Act being committed.

(14) The ticket issued under Rule 3 shall be non-transferable; any right holder, fraudulently transferring his ticket to another person, shall be liable to be dealt with under Rule 13.

NOTE.—The rights to be exercised under these rules must be held to exist only in the forest lands with which Messrs. Pollen and Woodburn actually dealt.

Government Resolution No. 2042, dated 8th March 1893.

The farming of the right to purchase from the Bhils apta and tembhorni leaves in the East and West Khándesh Districts is sanctioned, provided a minimum price to be paid by the farmer is fixed. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9429, dated 17th September 1908.)

Sale of the right to remove grass from Navapur range and

Government agree with the Commissioner that a contract, properly worked, will be of benefit to the forest villagers. They consider, however, that if there is to be a monopoly there ought to be a condition as to a minimum price

to be paid by the contractor to the grass cutters for grass brought to his depots. It may be difficult to enforce a minimum price, but if there is no such condition it would not be possible to justify a monopoly. Government are also of opinion that there should be a condition regarding the supply to Government of any grass required for famine fodder operations and the Conservator should frame such a condition in consultation with the contractor subject to these orders the sale by auction of the right to remove grass from the Navapur Range and the Deomogra reserve of the West Khandesh District is sanctioned. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8941, dated 2nd September 1908.)

To secure better protection of the Satpura Forests Bhil Settlements at (i) Satrasen, (ii) Umarti, (iii) Karanje, (iv) Deozari in the Forests of the Chopda Range of the East Khandesh Division have been sanctioned. Twenty-three families of Bhils and two Forest Guards at each of these Settlements have been established and put in possession of 10 acres of land each. Twenty-five plots have been made available for the above purpose from the forest area.*

6. The following instructions for the regulation of the concession of collecting anjan leaves granted in times of famine and for the prevention of its abuse are sanctioned by Government and are applicable to the anjan forest of any village approved by the Commissioner, C. D., in any district of his division :—

(I) The concession of collecting anjan leaves in Government forests is useful for saving cattle during scarcity of fodder and should be granted in times of famine under certain restrictions.

(II) The Collector of the district should, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer, prohibit the gathering of the leaves in any forest, the injury to which from the gathering, would, in the opinion of the Collector, be so serious as to outweigh the advantage of the concession to the people and their cattle.

(III) The concessionaries should only be allowed to pull off the leaves and that tearing down, cutting or sawing of branches, so as to get at the leaves, should be prohibited.

(IV) During the period the concession is in force the carrying of cutting or sawing instruments in forests, except

* Government Resolution No. 10977, dated 2nd December 1910.

along rights of way, without the permission of an officer, authorized by the Divisional Forest Officer, should be prohibited.

(V) The privilege should, with the joint approval of the Collector and Divisional Forest Officer or if they do not agree, with the approval of the Commissioner, be withdrawn from any person or village.

(VI) Without the special sanction of Government the concession should not be allowed before the 1st October or after the 1st April and that subject to this proviso the agreement of the Collector and the Conservator should be sufficient warrant for granting the concession, and in case of disagreement the subject should be referred to higher authority.

(VII) One or two gangs of guards (say a Round Guard and four Beat Guards to a gang) should be told off in each Range to do nothing else but go in company together from forest to forest to prevent the breaking and cutting of branches, to apprehend offenders and to report at once when any considerable damage is found in any forest; that in any case in which such considerable damage is found the village officers should be reported *at once* to the Collector for punishment, if they have not themselves reported the damage, and that if the Divisional Forest Officer thinks necessary he should also request the Collector to authorize the concession in the village to be stopped at any rate for a month or two. (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8234, dated 25th November 1901.)

NOTE.—The Commissioner, Central Division, is authorized to grant with the concurrence of the Conservator, C. C., the concession of removing anjan leaves in times of famine between 1st April and 30th September.

(Government Resolution No. 8885, dated 3rd October 1910.)

7.—Rules in force in Thana and Kolaba Districts for the regulation of cutting wood-ash material.

(a) *In Reserved and Protected Forests.*

(i) The inhabitants of forest villages may take free of charge from the open portion of the block in which their forest is included and with the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer and on condition of aiding in the protection of forests, from the closed portion of the same, grass, reeds, and leaves, other than *temburni* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), and *Apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) leaves.

(ii) They may also under the same restrictions cut for wood-ash material the thirteen varieties of shrubs noted below,* and generally all brushwood of no value for any other purpose. But unless under special concession, the possible necessity for which is noted in the fourth clause, no trees of any description are to be lopped in Reserved Forests.

* Korinda (<i>Cariosa diffusa</i>).	Ukshi (<i>Calycopteris floribunda</i>).
Babli.	Kuda (<i>Wrightia</i>).
Kalakuda (<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>).	Gometi.
Kevni (<i>Helicteres isora</i>).	Torni.
Bhur jambul.	Bhokar.
Atharun.	Kude.
Mastodi.	

(iii) Inhabitants of forest villages in which auctioned coupes are situated and of the neighbouring villages which have contributed forest to that block of which the coupe is a part, are permitted to take and remove free of charge for firewood or wood-ash manure, all the twigs, branches and shoots or wood not exceeding six inches in girth at the butt end proceeding from the trees that have been felled or lopped, under supervision.

(iv) If the coupe of the year in any block in a settled taluka remains unsold and unexploited during that year, special arrangement such as allowing the people entitled to enter the coupe and cut the 6" material of the trees under supervision, will be made, in order that the supply of wood-ash material and firewood, etc., may be forthcoming. (Government Resolution. No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892, paragraph 1, rule 22 Millett's Book of Orders in force in Thana.)

(b) *In Protected Forests Only.*

In addition to the foregoing privileges inhabitants of villages in which there are Protected Forests may, in the unclosed portions of these forests, lop and remove the side branches, but not the leading shoot, of all except the 24 varieties noted below :—

Teak	..	<i>Tectona grandis</i> .
Blackwood	..	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> .
Bamboo	..	<i>Bambusa</i> .
Hed	..	<i>Adnia cordifolia</i> .
Kalam	..	<i>Stephegyna parvifolia</i> .
Asana	..	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> .
Bibla	..	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> .
Khair	..	<i>Acacia catechu</i> .

Shivan	..	Gmelina arborea.
Tivas	..	Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Koshimb	..	Schleichera trijuga.
Jambha	..	Xlyia dolabriformis.
Kinjal	..	Terminalia paniculata
Kinai	..	Albizzia procera
Humbh	..	Saccopetalum tomentosum
Babul	..	Acacia arabica.
Moho	..	Bassia latifolia.
Mango	..	Mangifera indica.
Tamarind	..	Tamarindus indica.
Jambhul	..	Eugenia jambolana.
Phanas	..	Artocarpus integrifolia.
Temburni	..	Diospyros melanoxylon.
Palas	..	Butea frondosa.
Apta	..	Bauhinia racemosa..

8.—Special Privileges for Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Bassein.

Special privileges in Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Bassein.

In addition to the foregoing privileges the following additional concessions have been granted to the inhabitants of Bhiwandi, Kalyán and Bassein Tálukas, respectively, owing to the pressure of population and the agricultural needs :—

Bhiwandi.

The inhabitants of forest villages may lop and remove for wood-ash material the side branches of all trees but those specified below. The branches of saplings and young trees may also, if necessary, be lopped, but in no case may the leading shoot be injured nor any branches large enough to serve as firewood, etc., over 3 inches in circumference at the butt, be cut under cover of branch-loppings for wood-ash manure. (Government Resolution No. 5251, dated 1st July 1884)—

Teak	..	(Tectona grandis).
Blackwood	..	(Dalbergia latifolia).

Kalyán.

In Kalyán the inhabitants of forest villages may cut for ash manure the side branches; but not the leading shoots of all trees growing in Protected Forests except those noted below :—

Teak	..	Tectona grandis.
Blackwood	..	Dalbergia latifolia,

Tiwas	..	Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Mango	..	Mangifera indica.
Khair	..	Acacia catechu.
Kalam	..	Stephegyne parvifolia.
Bibla	..	Pterocarpus marsupium.
Asana	..	Bridelia retusa.
Koshimb	..	Schleichera trijuga.
Hed	..	Adina cordifolia.

(Government Resolution No. 3890, dated 14th May 1885.)

Bassein.

In Bassein in consequence of the small area of available bush-land the inhabitants of the 13 villages noted below are permitted to cut the branches not being the leading shoots, or above 3 inches in girth of all trees other than teak blackwood, sandalwood and fruit trees, in one-third of the Reserved Forest area of each village or part of a village—

Naringi.	Kanhere W.
Nilomona.	Shirgaon.
Dhaniv.	Chandavsar.
Virar.	Dhaisar.
Achola.	Chimne.
Pelhar.	Hedad.
	Khanivda.

The limits within which this privilege may be exercised will be fixed from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer. The inhabitants of forest villages may also in Protected Forest lop, for material for ash manure, the side branches not exceeding 3 inches in girth, of all trees except teak, blackwood, sandalwood and fruit trees subject to the conditions that the leading shoots shall be kept intact.

(Government Resolution No. 5919, dated 22nd July 1885.)

APPENDIX VI.

[Article 461.]

Circular of the Government of India regarding grants of timber and other forest-produce from State forests for the construction of works of public utility.

Revenue and Agriculture Department, Circular No. 8-F., dated Simla, the 21st May 1895.

There have recently been referred, for the orders of the Government of India, several proposals to grant timber from State forests, either free or at favourable rates, for the construction of works of public utility. In disposing of such proposals, each case must necessarily be dealt with

on its merits. But the Government of India think that it will be convenient to indicate the general principles in accordance with which these merits will be weighed, and with reference to which such proposals should be framed. I am directed, therefore, to communicate, for information and guidance, the following observations and orders.

2. When a grant of the nature under discussion is proposed as one of the terms of a concession, the first question that arises is whether the proposals of which the grant forms a portion are or are not unnecessarily liberal. In order to assist the Government of India in deciding this question, the approximate money value of the proposed grant should invariably be stated. The Government of India are inclined to think that such grants have, in some instances, been proposed without sufficient consideration. Large timber requires a long period for its production; its cost to Government and its selling value are considerable; and it should not be readily surrendered on any large scale.

3. When the above question has been decided, there remains the further question whether it is advisable that a portion of the concession should take the form of a gift by the Forest Department of what is worth money to them. And this question arises in those cases also in which the work is to be constructed by Government.

4. In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4145,* dated 28th July 1888, it is laid down that the Forest Department is to be considered as one of the *quasi* commercial Departments which are to be remunerated for services rendered and for produce supplied; and, in pursuance of this principle, it has been held that it is ordinarily debarred from making free grants even to other Departments of Government. When, therefore, the Forest Department will not benefit by the work that is to be constructed, no grant is ordinarily admissible.

5. But when, as is often the case, the work in question will be of real assistance in the development of forest revenue by affording a new or improve exit for produce or means, of placing it on the market, there appears to be nothing in the *quasi* commercial basis of the Department which need prevent its contributing to the construction of the work (such contribution being duly taken into account in settling

* Reproduced from Article 95 of the Civil Account Code—*vide* Appendix XXII of the Bombay Forest Manual Vol. I.

the terms) in such manner as may be most convenient to both parties.

6. When once the terms of a concession have been sanctioned by Government and accepted by the concessionaire, no grant can be sanctioned without a full equivalent as that would be a modification of the terms of the contract, against the interests of Government.

7. In cases, however, where a special grant of timber free or at favourable rates is not admissible under the principles thus laid down, it does not always follow that Government should take advantage of the necessities of the case to exact for their timber growing on the spot the highest rate which it would cost the constructors of the work to bring wood from the nearest private source of supply. In the case of railways, tramways and the like, which, even though they may be of no immediate use to the Forest Department, develop the country and benefit the public, a reasonable liberality may fairly be exercised. In such cases the timber standing on the land which is made over to the constructors may always be sold to them at favourable rates, or, if its value is insignificant, be given to them altogether. And such additional timber as may be required for purposes of construction should be sold to them at rates which represent a fair and reasonable mean between the value of the timber as it stood before the commencement of the work increased the local demand for it and the high price which they might be prepared to pay, rather than be compelled to bring their supply from a considerable distance.

8. The existing rules which regulate the free grant of forest-produce will be found in section* 107 of the Forest Code. The Government of India have, however, decided to extend the discretion therein allowed to Local Governments, and the section will be recast in the form† appended to this letter. The grants dealt with in this section are special grants for specific purposes. Those general forest concessions in favour of villagers, agriculturists, and the like, which have recently formed the subject of a Resolution‡ in this Department, are beyond the scope of the present communication.

* Article 461 of this Manual.

† Subsequently modified and therefore omitted.

‡ Circular No. 22 F., dated 19th October 1894. (Article 257 of this Manual.)

SUB-APPENDIX A.

*Revenue and Agriculture Department Circular No. 7-F.,
dated Simla, the 20th May 1903.*

I am directed to invite attention to paragraph 7 of Circular No. 8-F., dated 21st May 1895, which deals with the supply of timber and other produce from State forests for works of public utility.

2. The Government of India recognize that much has been done in recent years by the Forest Department to develop a market for its produce, and to endeavour to meet the demand created by the extension of railways and by works of private enterprise. But cases have occurred in which railways have been unable to utilize timber which was available in the Government forests through or near which they passed, and in one particular instance it has been ascertained that the sleepers were actually imported from a distant part of India and from Australia, though suitable timber existed in Government forests immediately adjacent to the railway. In view of these facts, it seems desirable to invite attention to the principles which should guide the Forest Department in such matters, in order to prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

3. The orders of 1895 refer to construction only; and relate only to the forests adjoining railways in course of construction. Their guiding principle is that, in the case of timber required for works which will develop the country and benefit the public, the price charged by the Forest Department should be a reasonable mean between the local value of the timber as it stood before the commencement of the work increased the local demand, and the price which the railway would have to pay to obtain it elsewhere. The future value of the timber is to be expressly excluded from consideration. Interpreted with the reasonable liberality which was enjoined, the principle enunciated is a fair one. But the cases indicated in the preceding paragraph show that its meaning has been imperfectly apprehended, one of the results being a loss of business to the Forest Department.

4. But apart from the special case of construction, and in the case of ordinary sales where it is permissible for Forest officers to take the future value of the timber into consideration, it seems desirable to point out that its value is to be estimated, not at what it has cost to produce but by the price it will command either at the time or in

the immediate future, since whatever an article may have cost, it is worth no more than it will fetch in the market. And it has further to be remembered that timber is perishable, so that sale at a low price is preferable to letting the wood perish in hopes of a future higher price, and that timber is reproducible so that nothing but the certainty of good prices in the immediate future would justify the holding over of unsold timber in preference to the acceptance of lower rates.

5. It may not always be possible for the Forest Department to compete in the open market with private sellers, such, for instance, as the owners of private zamindari forests who have no regard to the future of their forests and who look only to immediate profits. In such cases, competition is often impossible as long as the private supply of timber holds out. But such cases are exceptional; and the general principle to be borne in mind is that it is as much the duty of Forest officer to dispose of his produce as it is to produce it. It does not follow, because a certain price has been obtained for part of the stock, that the disposal of the remainder at a lower price is necessarily undesirable. If the entire supply which is available can be sold at the higher price within a reasonably short interval, it is of course right to defer sale; but unless this is the case, sale at a lower price is desirable in order to secure the disposal of the stock, provided only that the price is remunerative. And, in determining that question the cost of the normal forest establishment, which must in any case be maintained, should not be taken into account. If the cost of the establishment actually utilized for the extraction of the produce is covered, any further receipts for timber or other produce which would otherwise be unsaleable are to be counted as profits.

6. In conclusion, it may be pointed out in connection with the supply of timber to Railway Companies, that it is unnecessary and probably undesirable for the Forest Department to undertake departmental operations when sleepers are obtainable from contractors who fell and convert them in the forest. But in such cases much may be done by the Forest Department to assist other Government Departments by bringing these men into touch with the railway and other purchasers of produce with the view of supplying their demands. It should not be forgotten that the fact that a Department is managed on commercial lines does not relieve its officers from the duty of assisting other Government Departments and other undertakings for the development of the

country which are being conducted under the sanction of Government, in every way that is consistent with their duty to their own Department.

APPENDIX VII.

[Articles 58 of Vol. I and 478 of Vol. II.]

Rules for the issue and execution of permits for Forest Produce.

Section A.—Permits for Firewood, Bamboos and other Minor Produce.

1. Wherever possible such permits should be primarily issued in the range office or secondly by Round Officers and lastly, in unavoidable cases where the people are likely to be inconvenienced, by Naka Guards in form No. 15A. Where the naka is situated close to the range office, and the range and round head-quarters are the same, the permits should be issued only from the range office.

2. The maximum period to be allowed for each permit is three days if the forest is within five miles and seven days if the forest is beyond that distance from the residence of the Permitdar.

3. A purchase certificate in the Form No 15B should be given to the Permitdar and the permit sent straight to the Beat Guard concerned.

4. The Permitdar shall present the chit to the Beat Guard and, with his knowledge, enter the forest and remove the material within the time stated in the chit, in both cases endorsement being made by the guard on the reverse of the chit, thus:—

‘*Dákkhal Táríkh*’ .. 5th June 1915.
(Sd.)

Beat Guard.

‘*Tapás Táríkh*’ .. 7th June 1915.
(Sd.)

Beat Guard.

5. The Beat Guard should enter the chit, or the permit, whichever he receives first, in the *hatkhanda* which he keeps in the Form-Press No. 24—and enter the ‘*dákkhal táríkh*’ and ‘*tapás táríkh*’ on the reverse of the permit as on the chit.

6. If the purchase certificate is not presented to the Beat Guard within the period stated in it, the permit

officer may renew it once. He should, before writing the renewal endorsement on the permit, satisfy himself that the delay was unavoidable. Any further renewal after the first shall be sanctioned only by the Divisional Forest Officer on payment of the renewal fee at the rates mentioned below :—

When the amount of the permit—	Annas.
is Rs. 10 and under	.. 2
over Rs. 10 upto Rs. 20	.. 4
over Rs. 20 upto Rs. 50	.. 8
every Rs. 50 or fraction over Rs. 50	.. 8

7. If the purchase certificate is presented before the permit has reached the Beat Guard, he should, unless for good reasons he believes the chit to be spurious or not in order, indicate the produce therein entered without waiting for the permit, which he should obtain by report to the permit officer.

8. Refusal or inattention on the part of the Guard in making the entry of the date required by rule 4 should immediately be brought to the notice of the Ranger by the Permitdar.

9. Produce measured, weighed or counted and delivered must be removed from the forest within the time stipulated in the permit. Failing this, an extension of two or three days according to the distance of the forest stated in rule 2 may be allowed by the permit officer, on satisfying himself that the delay was unavoidable, on payment of a fee of one anna in the rupee of the seignorage value of the material to be removed. Any further extension after the first may be sanctioned only by the Divisional Forest Officer in the same manner as the first. If the produce be not removed within two extensions it shall be forfeited. Also if any produce be removed without the endorsements referred to in rule 4 on the purchase certificate shall be liable to confiscation.

10. Permits disposed of should be returned to the permit officer at the end of each month in which the produce is removed.

11. Excess produce unavoidably cut or otherwise damaged may be made over to the Permitdar at the rate at which the original permit was issued.

12. The permit, if unused during a period of two months from issue, shall be treated as lapsed, the Permitdar having

no claim to refund unless with the express permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

13. The beats wherein the permits are executed should, as far as possible, be held by literate guards. Where unavoidably a beat is held by an illiterate guard, it shall be sufficient if he—

(1) draws a line across the permit thus / and signs the name on the reverse thereof in token of the ' *dakhal tārīkh* ', and

(2) draws another line across the first thus x / and signs his name on the reverse below the first signature for the ' *tapās tārīkh* ', as per rule 4; and, if he be the Round Officer,

(3) writes the *hātkhanda* referred to in rule 5 when he visits the beat during the month, before the permit are returned to the permit officer, as per rule 10.

14. Vernacular copies of the above rules should be struck on the cyclostyle and furnished to every permit officer. The contents thereof should be made known to every applicant, who should sign a declaration on the back of the first foil of the permit that he has read or known the rules about permits and will act accordingly.

Section B.—Permits for Timber.

Such permits except in Kanara are given only for free grants. The following rules are prescribed for the issue and execution of these permits :—

1. Permits for timber shall be issued only by the Range Forest Officer in Form No. 15 and executed by the Round Officer.

2. The maximum period to be allowed in each permit is 10 days if the forest is within 5 miles and 15 days if the forest is beyond that distance from the residence of the *perzaitdar*. Cases of large timber permits where the above time is evidently insufficient should be referred for extension to the Divisional Forest Officer.

3—8. The rules 3 to 8 of section A also apply here with the substitution of the words ' Round Officer ' for ' Beat Guard ' occurring in them.

9—12. The rules 9 to 12 of section A apply here as they are.

13. Rule 14, section A, becomes rule 13 of this section as it is.

14. The following instructions in regard to the method of execution of timber permits should be observed:—

(1) Each permit should have a consecutive number marked on the tree;

(2) all timber should be stamped with S;

(3) trees marked shall be cut flush with the ground and the stools trimmed to an even surface and the squared log, if any, shall have sap wood left at the four edges;

(4) each tree of the permit also should bear a consecutive number and the year in which the permit was executed, thus $\frac{1/5}{1915-16}$ meaning the fifth tree of the permit No. 1 of 1915-16.

(5) the trees to be marked for any permit should be correctly estimated by the official concerned so that the actual outturn may not exceed the quantity entered in the permit by over $\frac{1}{4}$ th at the very outside.

Common to Sections A and B.

At least 50 per cent. of each class of permit executed in a range during one season shall be examined by the Range Forest Officer and noted at the end of his diary.

As far as possible trees given on permit or for permit purposes shall be dead or deformed and the system should be generally used to improve the forest and not to denude the place of the very best trees.

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3079	15th April	288
3095	16th April	201
3838	13th May	202
3909	15th May	251
4111	21st May	284
4503	4th June	202
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5189	27th June	251
5251	1st July	576
6910	28th August	4
6940	29th August	19
7800	1st October	503
7844	3rd October	86
7950	9th October	34
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7740	25th September	365	
7829	26th September	263	
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G. N.	6008 ..	24th July ..	97
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10661 ..	9th November ..	512
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F. D.	2104 .. 2nd May ..	455
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	5341 .. 28th May ..	190, 436 & 463
	6125 .. 19th June ..	562
	6473 .. 29th June ..	254
G. N.	7601 .. 27th July ..	171 & 172
G. N.	7602 .. 27th July ..	180
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G. D.	6897 ..	20th November ..	391
	11936 ..	23rd November ..	514
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G. D.	254 ..	15th January ..	379 & 424
G. N.	1929 ..	23rd February ..	120, 482, 514 & 562
F. D.	894 ..	27th February ..	376
G. N.	2405 ..	8th March ..	120 & 482
	3360 ..	3rd April ..	107
	4003 ..	26th April ..	326
G. N.	4456 ..	10th May ..	81 & 491
	5556 ..	8th June ..	181
	5736 ..	14th June ..	361 & 479
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	8952 ..	15th September ..	327
G. N.	9365 ..	28th September ..	181
	9507 ..	1st October ..	388
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G. D.	90 ..	10th January ..	425
G. N.	871 ..	31st January ..	97
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	4911 ..	22nd May ..	504
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	5544 ..	8th June ..	365
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P. W. D.-A.	1580 ..	2nd August ..	386
G. N.	8295 ..	2nd September ..	146
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	7113 .. 31st July ..	362 & 479
F. D.	3081 .. 26th September ..	427
	9171 .. 4th October ..	214
	10947 .. 29th November ..	426
G. N.	11185 .. 6th December ..	97, 431 & 445
	11221 .. 7th December ..	250, 359, 474 & 480
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	3100 .. 2nd April ..	212 & 437
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	4421 .. 9th May ..	255
	5651 .. 16th June ..	287 & 447
J. D.	5575 .. 4th August ..	211
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G. D.	6275 .. 26th August ..	232
	8416 .. 13th September ..	561
	8793 .. 26th September ..	190 & 436
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	3791 .. 31st March ..	310, 455 & 463
	5257 .. 11th May ..	80
G. N.	5296 .. 12th May ..	106, 433 & 447
	7082 .. 30th June ..	166, 356 & 451
G. N.	7743 .. 19th July ..	182
G. D.	6259 .. 12th August ..	375
F. D.	3101 .. 20th August ..	450
G. N.	10613 .. 5th October ..	182
G. D.	8079 .. 16th October ..	382
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	4237 .. 18th April ..	115
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	5337 ..	30th April ..	385
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G. N.	6907 ..	6th June ..	140 & 435
	6908 ..	6th June ..	81, 402, 484 & 485
Govt. Cir.	10082 ..	20th August ..	255
	10632 ..	1st September ..	47
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F. D.	3703 ..	27th November ..	309 & 469
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REFERENCE TABLE.

Table showing the variations in the Second Edition of Standing Orders (Forests) as compared with the second Volume of the Forest Manual which takes its place.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE.

S.O.	..	..	Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd Edition.
P.	..	..	Part.
C.	..	..	Chapter.
Ap.	..	..	Appendix.
A.	..	..	Article.
S.	..	..	Section of the Indian Forest Act.
Pa.	..	..	Paragraph.
Cl.	..	..	Clause.
SL	..	..	Serial number.
F.	..	..	Form.
Pr.	..	..	Power.
C.S.R.	..	..	Civil Service Regulations.
Sup.	..	..	Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations.

N.B.—In Part I, which is Forest Act, of the Manual, Vol. II, the paragraphs are termed 'Sections' and in the rest of the Parts 'Articles'.

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
1	Preface		
2 to 5iii and iv	Ap. II	
5, 6 and ii	A. 10, ii	
6	" 7	
7 to 7 c	Ap. VIII	
7d	C. S. R.
8, 9 and 10	A. 29 (i)	
11	A. 24	
12 and 13	Obsolete now that time scale of pay is in force.
13a	C. S. R. 752 and sup. 112..
14	A. 29 (i)	
15	" 29 (ii)	
16	Obsolete.
17	A. 29 (i)	C. S. R. 197 and 224.
18	Sup. 321, 323

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
19	Sup. 319
20	Repetition of S. O. 18, last sentence.
21	Desk Diary
22	..	A. 29 (i) ..	C. S. R. 200.
23	..	" 29 (iii) ..	..
24	C. S. R. p. IV.
25	C. S. R. 475.
26	..	A. 202 (ii) ..	..
27	..	" 22 ..	..
28	..	Ap. II ..	..
29	..	" II ..	..
30	..	" II ..	..
31, a to f	..	" VIII ..	..
31, c	Obsolete.
31, d	Do.
32	..	Ap. II ..	..
33	..	" II ..	..
34	..	A. 29 (i) ..	..
35	C. S. R.
36 to 38	..	Ap. II ..	..
39	Obsolete.
40	..	Ap. II ..	..
41 to 43c	..	" VIII ..	..
44	..	A. 24 (c) ..	..
45	C. S. R. 262, since cancelled.
46	Sup. 718 and 720.
47	C. S. R.
48 to 51	..	Ap. II ..	..
52 to 55	..	" VIII ..	..
56 and 57	Sup. a. 6
58, 59 and 61	..	Ap. II ..	..
60 and 60a	..	" VIII ..	..
62	..	A. 190 ..	..
63	..	" 6 (c) ..	..
64 and 64a	..	Ap. II ..	..
65 to 76	..	" XIV ..	..
77	..	" II ..	..
78	..	" XV ..	..
79	..	" XV ..	..
80	C. S. R. 56.
81	..	Ap. VIII ..	..
82	Sup. 17L.
83	..	A. 22 ..	..
84	Obsolete now that time scale of pay is in force.
85 to 82	..	A. 25
89 to 93A	..	Ap. VI
94 and 95	..	Ap. VII
96	..	A. 281
97 and 98	..	S. 4 (1)
99	..	A. 282
100	..	A. 283

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Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Reference to		Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
101	A. 284	....	....
102	" 308	....	....
103	" 285	....	....
104	" 286	....	....
105	" 287	....	....
106	" 288 and 289.	....	....
107	" 292	....	....
108	S. 19 (1)	....	....
109	A. 140	....	....
110	" 146	....	....
111	" 323	....	....
112 and 112a	" 324	....	....
112 b to i	" 293	....	....
113	A. 130	....	....
Slip 46	S. 26 (1)	....	....
114	A. 131	....	....
115	S. 26 (2)	....	....
116	....	....	Cancelled by G. R. No. 143 of 6th January 1912.
117	A. 132	....	....
118	" 133	....	....
118a	" 134	....	....
119	" 154	....	....
120	S. 38 (1)	....	....
121	A. 294	....	....
122, CL I	Omitted	being the same as S. O. 121, cl. (a).	....
" CL 2	S. 9 (2)	....	....
123	" 4 (2)	....	....
124	" 4 (2)	....	....
125	A. 296	....	....
126	" 297	....	....
127	" 298	....	....
128	S. 7 (1)	....	....
129	" 9 (1)	....	....
130a, cl. I. re-S. 4	" 7 (1)	....	Remaining clauses omitted since they are same as the sections of the Act.
130, CL I	" 7 (2)	....	....
CL 2.	" 10 (1)	....	....
131	A. 303	....	....
132, CL I.	S. 28 (3)	....	....
CL 2	" 34 (2)	....	....
133	A. 299	....	....
134	" 300	....	....
135	" 301	....	....
136	" 304	....	....
137	" 305	....	....
138	S. 9 (1)	....	....
139	A. 306	....	....
139a	" 307	....	....
140	" 310	....	....
141	S. 15 (2)	....	....

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
142	.. S. 16 (1)	....	....
143	.. A. 312	....	....
144	.. " 313	....	....
145	.. " 314	....	....
146	.. " 315	....	....
147	.. " 316	....	....
148	.. " 317	....	....
149	.. S. 17 (1)	....	....
150	.. A. 325	....	....
151	.. " 326	....	....
152	.. " 327	....	....
153	.. " 328
154	.. " 329
155	.. S. 8 (1)
156	.. A. 330
157	.. " 331
158	.. " 332
159, 159a, 159b	.. " 333
160, 161a	.. " 335
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169	.. " 344
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171	.. " 346
172	.. " 350
172a	.. " 490
173, 173a, 173b	.. " 351
174	.. " 352
175	.. " 353
176	.. " 376
177	.. "
178, 178a	.. " 384	Obsolete. Modified according to subsequent orders.
179, 179a	.. " 377
180	.. " 387
c 181	.. "	Obsolete as now working plans have advanced.
181a	.. A. 385
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Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
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191	.. " 405
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196, 196a, 196b	.. " 412
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204, 204a	.. " 420
205	.. " 421
206 (a) & (b)	.. Ap. V—7
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206a	.. " 150
206b	.. " 151
206c	.. " 144
206d	.. Ap. V—8
207, paras. 1 to 13	.. A. 423
para. 14.	.. " 394
207A (a)	.. " 135
(b)	.. " 136 ..	....	....
207a	.. ..	....	Superseded by rule XIII of the rules given in a 437 of Vol. II, Ap. XXI of Vol. I.
207b	.. A. 435 ..	....	....
208	.. " 425 ..	....	....
209	.. ..	....	Superseded by fresh rules—vide A 437 of Vol. II.
210	.. A. 426 ..	....	....
211	.. " 427 ..	....	....
212	.. " 428 ..	....	....
213	.. " 429 ..	....	....
214	.. " 430 ..	....	....
215	.. " 431 (i) ..	....	....
215a	.. " 431 (ii) ..	....	....
216, 217	.. ..	....	Obsolete vide G. R. No. 8952 of 15-9-1909.
218	.. A. 433 ..	....	....
219	.. " 439 ..	....	....
220	.. ..	....	Superseded by revised rule VII (a) of the rules given in A. 437, Vol. II.
221	.. ..	....	Do—rule VI—Do.
222	.. ..	....	Do—rule I—Do.
223	.. A. 434 ..	....	....

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
224	....	....	Superseded by revised rule VII (d) of the rules given in A 437, Vol. II. Do.—V—Do. Do—XIII—Do.
225	....	....
226, 227	....	....
228	A. 441	....
229	v 438	....
230	" 440	....	....
231 to 236	" 437	....	Superseded by fresh rules given in A 437 of Vol. II. Superseded by A 431 (ii) of Vol. II.
236a, 236b	....	....
236c	A. 437, nota.	....	....
237	" 462	....	....
238	....	....	Obsolete since Act V of 1890 came into force.
239	S. 2 (1)	....
240	A. 468	....	....
241	" 463	....	....
242, 242a, 243	" 422 (Ap. V—1 and 4)
243a	A. 406
244, 244a, 244b	A. 422, Ap. V—5
244c	A. 422 (Ap. V—b).
245	A. 449
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247	" 451
248	" 452
249	" 461
250	" 453
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252	" 455
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254	" 457
255	" 458
256	" 459
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257	" 442
258	" 443
259	A.	Ap. XXII
260	" 444
261	" 445
262	" 446
263	" 447
264	" 448
265	Obsolete.
266	A. 41	
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267	A. 208 (rules 12—16)	" 43	
268	A. 473

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Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual Vol. I.	
269	A. 474	.....	.....
270	" 475	.....	.....
270a	" 476	.....	.....
271	Dealt with in detail in p. II of Vol. II.
272	A. 103
273	" 104
274	" 110
275	" 111
276, 277	A. 115
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277b	" 113
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282	A. 211 (iii) (C. II-3)
283	A. 109
284	" 107
284a	" 106
285	" 108
285a	" 118
285, b and c	" 117
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286	" 199 and 200
287	" 201
287a	" 435
287b	S. 25 (3)
288	A. 121
288a	" 123 (Ap.I)
288b	A. 127
289	" 157
290	" 161
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293	" 165
294	" 166
295	" 167
296, 296a, 297	" 159
297a	" 160
297b	" 159, note
298	" 176
299	" 177
300	P. VII, Sl. 385 and 386.
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302	S. 45 (1)
303, 303a to 303d	A. 181
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305	S. 2 (2)
306	A. 184
307	S. 63 (1)
308	A. 185

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
309	.. A. 187
309a	.. " 188 (1)..
309b	.. " 188 (2)..
309c	.. " 188 (3)..
310	.. " 197
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323	Ap. V—IX.
324	Ap. V—X.
325	Ap. V—XI.
326 to 326j. Cl. L	.. A. 208
326 j. Cl. 2	.. " 209.
327	Ap. V—XIII
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340	.. Do, SL 237 and 269.
341	.. Do. SL 239, 240, 272 and 273.
342	.. Do. SL 234
343	.. A. 176, and P. VII SL 385 and 386.
344	.. A. 205
345	.. " 206
346	.. " 207
347	.. " 210
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Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
354 note 2	A. 225	....	....
355	A. 223 (Ap. II)	....	....
356	" 219	....	....
357	" 226 (1)	....	....
358	" 226 (2)	....	....
359	" 226 (3)	....	....
360	" 227 (1)	....	....
361, CL 1	" 227 (2)	....	....
361, CL 2	" 228
362	" 229
363	" 230
364	" 221
365	" 523
366	" 244
367	" 245
368	" 246
369	" 250
370	" 252 (i)
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372	" 252 (iii)
372 (i)	" 248
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377 to 382	" 208
383	" 239
384	" 240
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388	P. VII, S. 4 al. 244 to 254.
386a	A. 21
387	Ap. II D
388	Obsolete.
389	A. 6 (ii) (c)
390	P. VII Sl. 205.
391	A. 159 (rule 15).	A. 51	....
392	....	" 25 (Ap. VI-5)	....
392a	P. VII, S. 2.	....	....
393	....	A. 6	....
394	A. 487 P. VII, Sl. 166.	....	....
395	....	....	C. S. R., s 422, 423 (i) and 918 and Sup. s 605.
396a	....	....	C. S. R., s 841, and Sup. A. 566.
396b	....	A. 96	....
396c	A. 481	....	....

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
396d	P. VII, Sl. 106.	.....	.....
396e	.....	A. 6	.....
396f	P. VII, Sl. 219.	.....	.....
396g	A. 397	.....	.....
396h	.....	A. 95	.....
396i	.....	" 91	.....
369j	A. 364	.....	.....
396k	P. VII, Sl. 170 with 69.	.....	.....
396l	.....	Ap. XXI	.....
396m	A. 397	.....	.....
397	.....	Ap. V.	.....
398	.....	A. 173	.....
399	.....	" 448 (2)	.....
400	.....	Ap. V	.....
401 to 403	.....	Ap. I	.....
403a	.....	A. 203	.....
404	.....	.....	Repetition of S. O. S. 326 (i).
405	A. 208 (rules 19 and 20).	.....	.....
406	.....	.....	Do. 326 (j)
407	.....	A. 17	.....
408	.....	.....	Almost obsolete. Revision under consideration.
409	.....	A. 28	.....
410	A. 270 (2)	.....	.....
411	.....	A. 148	.....
412	.....	.....	Obsolete.
413, 414	.....	A. 181	.....
415	.....	" 211 (ii)	.....
416, 417	.....	" 211 (iii)	.....
418	.....	" 212 (i)	.....
419	.....	" 210 and 211 (i)	.....
420	.....	" 213	.....
421	.....	.....	The form is abolished.
422	.....	.....	Obsolete.
423, 424, 425	.....	A. 211 (iii) (13 to 15).	.....
426	.....	A. 213 forms 63 and 64.	.....
427	.....	A. 211 (iii) 16.	.....
428, 429	.....	" 211 (iii) C. II 4 (a)	.....
430	.....	" 211 (iii) C. III	.....

Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
431	A. 211 (iii) C. II, 3 (b)
432	F. 60
433	A. 211 (iii) C. II, 5 (ii).
434	A. 211 (iii), c II, 3 (a).
435	A. 213, f, 64. A. 211 (iii) C. II, 3 (a).
436 to 438	A. 182
439, 440	A. 532
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442	532 III
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445, 446	Ap. XX
447	A. 115
448 to 454	Ap. XIII
455, 456	A. 354
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470	A. 506
471	507
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474	464
475	489
476	A. 106 (c).
477	502
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478	A. 106 (b)
479	Ap. III
480	A. 7
481, Pa. 16 to 18	A. 255
" 19	Obsolete.
" 21	513
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Reference to			Remarks as to disposal otherwise.
Standing Orders, Forests, 2nd edition.	Forest Manual, Vol. II.	Forest Manual, Vol. I.	
20	Cancelled being unnecessary as receipts for articles issued filed with form No. 16 of Forest Manual, Vol. I, serve the purpose.
21	Press No. 16.
22	F 80 ..	....
23	F 81 ..	....
24	C.A. Code, F 42 and 43.
25	F 82 ..	....
26	F 17 ..	....
III.—Forms issued in the submission of			Administration reports.
27 to 30	F. 51 to 51C	
31 to 47	F. 52 to 68	
48	Cancelled.
49	F. 69
50	Cancelled.

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