

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA  
OF MYSORE

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THE  
MYSORE VILLAGE MANUAL

PART I

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*(Published by authority)*

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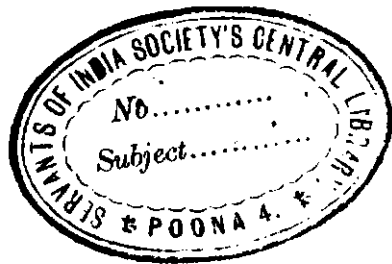


BANGALORE:  
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS  
1918

V224, 640k8: (Z)

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## PREFACE.

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THIS Manual was compiled under Government Proceedings, dated 3rd February 1914, No. R. 5960-70—L. R. 249-13-6, by Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Retired Deputy Commissioner, and is now issued under the authority of Government after revision.

2. The manual aims at describing in a concise and classified form the powers and duties of village officers in all departments and in their relations with the public. The provisions on this subject are now scattered in a number of Regulations, Rules framed under them and Standing Orders of Government. The tabular statement of authorities will indicate the sources for each chapter. Matters not provided for in the existing rules have been suitably dealt with and on these points, village officers will be guided by this manual.

3. The principles on which the manual has been compiled are as follow:—

(a) That it should deal primarily with the functions, rights and duties of village officers. Part I, accordingly deals with these matters and Part II contains the Village Accounts and other forms referred to in the first part.

(b) That where for the proper exercise of these functions and discharge of their duties a knowledge of other laws and rules is required, a brief reference has been made to them instead of reproducing them verbatim in the text of this manual, except in the case of a few important Regulations and Rules which are quoted in full for facility of reference and guidance.



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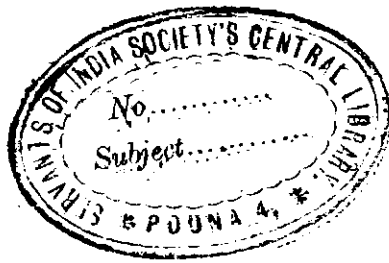
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# MYSORE VILLAGE MANUAL

## CHAPTER I—Introductory.

### I. GENERAL.

1. The law on the subject of village offices is contained in the Village Offices Regulation (IV of 1908) and the Rules framed thereunder. The Regulation and the Rules are printed in Part III of the manual.

Village  
Offices  
Regulation.

The more important matters dealt with in the Regulation and the Rules are referred to below:—

- (a) Succession to village offices.
- (b) Emoluments of village officers.
- (c) General duties of village officers.
- (d) Punishment of village officers for misconduct, etc.
- (e) Leave to village officers.
- (f) Procedure in suits for village offices, etc.

### II. STATUS UNDER THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

2. According to the definition given in Section 3(1) Land Revenue Code, a village officer is a revenue officer. Further, Section 3 (24) defines "village accountant."

Definition of  
"Revenue  
Officer."

3. Section 14 of the Land Revenue Code defines the conditions relating to the appointment of stipendiary patel and village accountant.

Stipendiary  
patel and  
village  
accountant.

4. Section 15, Land Revenue Code, which is transcribed below regulates the records to be kept and the public writings to be prepared by the village accountant.

Village  
accountant to  
keep certain  
records and to  
prepare  
public  
writings.

"Subject to the general orders of Government, the Revenue Commissioner shall prescribe, from time to time, what registers, accounts and other records shall be kept by the village accountant, and pending the first issue of orders under this section, the village accountant shall continue to keep all such registers, accounts and other records as he may hitherto have been required to keep."

“It shall also be the duty of the village accountant to prepare, whenever called upon by the patel of his village or by any superior revenue or police officer of the taluk or district to do so, all writings connected with the concerns of the village which are required either for the use of the Government or the public, such as notices, reports of inquests, and depositions and examinations in criminal matters.”

Duties of holders of alienated villages in regard to village records.

5. Section 16, Land Revenue Code, which is given below, regulates the duties of holders of alienated villages in regard to the village records to be kept by them.

(1) Every holder of an alienated village shall be bound to keep such registers, accounts, and other records as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government to be kept for alienated villages. He shall be responsible for the punctual and correct preparation of such registers, accounts, and other records, and shall deposit with the Deputy Commissioner true copies of such of them as the Government may, either by a general or special order, from time to time direct.”

(2) Where there is a village accountant, it shall be his duty to prepare and keep the registers, accounts and other records referred to in this section under the control of the holder of the alienated village or his agent.”

(3) When the holder of the alienated village fails to keep any registers, accounts or other records or to deposit copies of them with the Deputy Commissioner, in accordance with the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to cause such registers, accounts or other records or copies of them to be prepared by any other person and to levy the cost of such preparation from the holder of the alienated village, as if it were a revenue demand.”

How public papers and money can be recovered from a village officer.

6. Sections 24 and 25, Land Revenue Code, lay down the procedure for recovering public money, papers and other Government property from a revenue officer including a village officer. They are given below for reference :—

*Section 24.*—“The Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of Survey, or any other officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner or Superintendent of Survey for this purpose, shall, in all cases in which he may have a claim on any revenue officer or any person formerly employed as such in his district or department for public money or papers or other Government pro-

“ perty, by writing under his official seal, if he use one,  
 “ and signature require the money or the particular  
 “ papers or property detained to be delivered either  
 “ immediately to the person bearing the said writing,  
 “ or to such person on such date and at such place  
 “ as the writing may specify.”

“ If the officer or other person as aforesaid shall not  
 “ discharge the money or deliver up the papers or pro-  
 “ perty as directed, or fail to assign sufficient cause for  
 “ non-compliance with the requisition made as aforesaid,  
 “ the Deputy Commissioner or the Superintendent of  
 “ Survey may cause him to be apprehended, and may send  
 “ him with a warrant, in the form of Schedule C, to be  
 “ confined in the civil jail till he discharges the sums or  
 “ delivers up the papers or property demanded from him.”

“ Provided that no person shall be detained in con-  
 “ finement by virtue of such warrant for a longer period  
 “ than one calendar month.”

*Section 25.*—“ The Deputy Commissioner, of his  
 “ own motion, if the officer or other person is or was  
 “ serving in his department and district, and upon the  
 “ application of the Superintendent of Survey if such  
 “ officer or person is or was serving in the Survey Depart-  
 “ ment in his district may also take proceedings to  
 “ recover any public moneys due by him in the same  
 “ manner and subject to the same rules as are laid down  
 “ in this Regulation for the recovery of the arrears of  
 “ land revenue from defaulters; and for the purpose of  
 “ recovering public papers or other property appertaining  
 “ to Government, may issue a search warrant and exercise  
 “ all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully  
 “ exercised by a Magistrate under the provisions of Chap-  
 “ ter VII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882.”

“ It shall be the duty of all persons in possession of  
 “ such public moneys, papers or other property appertaining  
 “ to Government to make over the same forthwith to the  
 “ Deputy Commissioner, and every person knowing where  
 “ any such property is concealed shall be bound to give in-  
 “ formation of the same to the Deputy Commissioner.”

7. Section 28, Land Revenue Code, lays down the  
 liability of heirs of a deceased officer including a village  
 officer as follows :—

“ The heirs of a deceased officer shall be bound to  
 “ deliver to Government all public money or papers or other  
 “ Government property which may have come into their

Liability of  
 heirs of a  
 deceased  
 village officer.

“possession or control and they may be proceeded against in the same manner as the deceased officer, if alive, could have been proceeded against: provided that when money is claimed, the heirs shall be liable only to the extent of assets inherited by them from the deceased.”

Certain acts prohibited.

8. The following prohibition in the case of a revenue officer (Section 30 (2), Land Revenue Code) is applicable to a village officer:—

“No revenue officer shall—

“(a) derive either for himself or for any other individual any profit or advantage beyond his lawful salary or emolument from any public money or property with the collection or charge of which he is entrusted or connected; or

“(b) demand or receive under the color or by the exercise of his authority as such revenue officer or by way of gratification or otherwise, or knowingly permit any other person to demand or receive on his behalf, any sum or any consideration whatever over and above what he is legally entitled to demand or receive under the provisions of this Regulation or of any other law for the time being in force.”

Subordination of village officers to the Shekdar and Amildar.

9. Section 195, Land Revenue Code, which declares by implication that the village officers are subordinate to the Shekdar and the Amildar is given below:—

“In all official acts and proceedings, a revenue officer shall, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, be subject as to the place, time and manner of performing his duties, to the direction and control of the officer to whom he is subordinate.”

Power of village officer to enter upon any land, etc.

10. Section 208, Land Revenue Code, which regulates the power of a revenue officer, including a village officer, to enter upon any land, etc., for purposes of measurement, etc., is given below:—

“It shall be lawful for any revenue officer, at any time, and from time to time, to enter, when necessary, for the purposes of measurement, fixing or inspecting boundaries, classification of soil, or assessment, or for any other purpose connected with the lawful exercise of the office under the provisions of this Regulation or of any other law for the time being in force relating to land revenue, any lands or premises, whether belonging to Government or private individuals, and whether fully assessed to the land revenue or partially or wholly exempt from the same.”

“Provided always that no building used as a human



“dwelling shall be entered, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without a notice having been served at the said building not less than seven days before such entry, and provided also that, in the cases of buildings of all descriptions, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious prejudices of the occupiers.”

11. That portion of Section 223, Land Revenue Code, which declares that revenue officers including village officers are not liable to be sued in certain cases is given below:—

Bar of certain suits against village officers.

“Revenue Officers shall not be liable to be sued for damages in any Civil Court for any act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done by them as such in pursuance of the provisions of any law for the time being in force.”

### III. MISCELLANEOUS.

#### *Rules of personal conduct, etc.*

12. No shanbhog or patel shall have any interest direct or indirect in liquor or drug shops in the villages which are within his charge (Para 6 of Rule IX of the Land Revenue Rules of 1890.)

Interest in liquor or drug shops.

13. The following para 7 of Rule XLIV of the Land Revenue Rules of 1890 is applicable to village officers:—

“Public servants when summoned as witnesses by the Civil or Criminal Courts in any matter should be considered as absent on duty and should not be put under stoppage \* \*. Precaution should of course be taken to prevent servants from causing themselves to be cited as witnesses to suit their own convenience.”

Village officers summoned as witnesses.

## CHAPTER II—Revenue Functions.

### A. LAND REVENUE.

#### I. MAINTENANCE OF THE PRESCRIBED ACCOUNTS AND REGISTERS OF STATISTICS AND SUBMISSION OF RETURNS.

1. It is the primary duty of the shanbhog or the village accountant to maintain with care and accuracy the following village accounts prescribed under Rule 5 of the Land Revenue Rules:—

- Village Account No. 1. Register of lands. Khetwar Patrak.
- Village Account No. 2. Statement of Government waste lands.
- Village Account No. 3. Statement of inspection of lands, crops and boundary marks.
- Village Account No. 3A. Register of second or final inspection of boundary marks.
- Village Account No. 3B. Register of irrigable areas under each source of irrigation. Atchkat Register.
- Village Account No. 3C. Statement of cultivation under each tank.
- Village Account No. 3D. Statement of cultivation under each channel.
- Village Account No. 3E. Statement of cultivation under each irrigation well.
- Village Account No. 4. Ledger of receipts and disbursements or Khata.
- Village Account No. 5. Rent Roll or Saguvali Patrak.
- Village Account No. 6. Statement of increase and decrease or Kammi Jasti Takhta.
- Village Account No. 7. Statement of disputed cases or Takrar Faisal Takhta.
- Village Account No. 8. Register of alienated lands.
- Village Account No. 9. General abstract of lands and revenue or Jamabandi Kammi Jasti Goshwar.
- Village Account No. 10. Day Book or Roz Khirdi.
- Village Account No. 11. Raiyats' Receipt Book or Patta.
- Village Account No. 12. Statement of population and resources or Khaneshumari.
- Village Account No. 13. Statement of mohatarfa or assessed taxes.
- Village Account No. 14. Statement of demand, collection and balance for inam villages.
- Village Account No. 15. Register of lands in inam villages.
- Village Account No. 16. Inward and Outward Register.

The forms prescribed for these accounts and the instructions for their preparation are given in Part II.

## II. REGISTERS TO BE MAINTAINED UNDER THE FAMINE CODE.

2. Under Section 9 of the Mysore Famine Code the shanbhog is required—

Duty of Shanbhog under Section 9 of the Famine Code.

(a) to maintain systematically, among other village accounts, the Pahani Takhta and Khaneshumari and keep registers of cultivation, harvests, rainfall and water supplies, noting therein the general condition and outturn of crops; and

(b) to prepare and furnish such statistics as may from time to time be called for on matters bearing upon the economic and agricultural condition of the village or villages in his charge.

3. To meet the above requirements under the Famine Code, the Village Register of Statistics and the Register of Cultivation, harvests, rainfall and water supplies, prescribed in Government Order No. R. 10838-48—Agri. 197-08-2, dated the 23rd June 1909, should be carefully prepared by the shanbhog. The forms for these registers and instructions for their preparation are given in Part II.

Village Register of Statistics, Register of Cultivation, etc.

4. Under Section 8 of the Mysore Famine Code the patel is required to submit to the Amildar from time to time through the shekdar or such other channel as the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe, such returns and reports as may be called for concerning cultivation, harvests, rainfall, water supplies and other matters bearing upon the economic and agricultural condition of his village:

Duty of patel under Section 8 of the Famine Code.

## III. REGISTER OF STATISTICS UNDER THE VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

5. Under Government Proceedings No. R. 6058-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated the 6th February 1914, laying down the outlines of the Village Improvement Scheme by formation of Village Committees, the shanbhog has to prepare a statistical statement to be submitted annually in the first week of July. The form prescribed and the instructions for its preparation are given in Part II.

## IV. FORECASTS OF CROPS.

6. The shanbhog should visit the villages of his firka as frequently as possible after the mungar rains set in and ascertain the state of rainfall and progress of cultivation

generally and more particularly of the extent, nature and progress of the cultivation of the following crops for which special forecasts have to be submitted by him to the Taluk Office, viz. :—

1. Cotton.
2. Wheat.
3. Paddy.
4. Ragi.
5. Sugar-cane.

#### V. COTTON FORECAST.

7. (1) ~~Three preliminary and one annual forecasts~~ have to be submitted for cotton every year. The first forecast should be sent so as to reach the Taluk Office before the 5th July. It should contain an estimate of the area sown with the early crop of cotton as compared with the normal estimated area at that time with remarks as to the general condition and prospects of sowings.

(2) The second forecast should contain a correct and complete estimate of the area of the early crop and the sowings up to date of the late crop, if any, together with a report on the condition and prospects of both crops. This should reach the Taluk Office before the 5th of September.

(3) In the third forecast, the area and estimated outturn of all the cotton sown up to date should be given together with a comment on the figures furnished. This third forecast should reach the Taluk Office before the 5th November.

(4) The annual forecast should be prepared with care and submitted so as to reach the Taluk Office before the 5th January. This should contain correct statistics as to the total area of the crops and the estimated outturn as compared with the actual area and crop of the previous year. The date on which the harvest began should be furnished in the final forecast together with the information as to the area and condition of the harvest up to date.

(5) A statement should be appended to the forecasts showing the figures of area and outturn according to the following description of cotton grown.

- I Dharwar (Doddahatti being classified under this.)
- II Coompta (Sannahatti being classified under this.)
- III Cambodias.
- IV Other sorts.

(6) The forms prescribed for the forecasts are given in Part II.

#### VI. WHEAT FORECAST.

8. Three forecasts for wheat should be submitted annually so as to reach the Taluk Office by the 1st December, 15th January and 1st April, respectively. The first forecast should contain a rough account of the state of the crop and if possible the area of cultivation should also be stated.

The second forecast should give as accurate an information as may be procurable regarding both the estimated area and the state of the crop.

The third forecast should be submitted in the form given in Part II according to the instructions therein given.

#### VII. FORECASTS OF PADDY, RAGI AND SUGAR-CANE.

9. Two forecasts should be submitted for paddy, ragi and sugar-cane in the form given in Part II. The first or preliminary forecast of each of the three crops should be submitted after the first pahani is made by the shanbhog so as to reach the Taluk Office not later than the 5th October. The second or final forecast should be submitted after the harvest of the crops is over so as to reach the Taluk Office not later than the 5th February in the case of paddy and ragi and not later than 1st May in the case of sugar-cane.

#### VIII. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE FORECASTS.

10. The shanbhog should note the following general instructions regarding the preparation of the forecasts of crops:—

(i) He should ascertain from the Taluk Office the standard of normal outturn of each crop fixed for the taluk and take note of it for his guidance in preparing the forecast.

(ii) In dealing with the calculation of areas the following points should be borne in mind:—

(a) The general rule should be that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown, whether the crop

\*The list is also given in Part III.

comes to maturity or not. The failure of crop should affect not its area but its outturn. An exception to this rule will, however, be made when fields owing to the failure of first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with forecast crop may be omitted.

(b) In the case of areas covered with mixed crops, for the purposes of the forecasts, it is sufficient to show the area covered by the forecast crop exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

(c) The area exhibited should embrace Government lands, lands in inam villages and minor inam lands situated in Government and Inam villages.

(iii) The yield of each crop should be shown in annas the full crop which a raiyat may ordinarily expect being taken at 16 annas. If the crop is a bumper one the yield may be entered as 17 or 18 annas, subject to a maximum of 20 annas. In calculating the average yield, care should be taken that the average is not obtained by dividing the total annas of the different rates by the number of rates. The total value of the yield in annas divided by the total number of acres represents the average and this should be adopted. For instance, if the area obtained under each rate in a village is as shown in the margin, the average yield should be taken as  $9\frac{1}{2}$  annas which is the result obtained by dividing 19,500, the total value of the yield in annas, by 2,000, the total acres of cultivation, and not annas 9 which will be the average obtained by dividing the total number of annas of the different rates, viz., 36, by the number of rates, viz., 4.

Acres	Rate of yield in annas	Value of crop in annas
300	x 3	= 900
500	x 10	= 5,000
800	x 11	= 8,800
400	x 12	= 4,800
<u>2,000</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>= 19,500</u>

(iv) The shanbhog should invariably mention in all returns of forecasts the date on which the sowing of the crop in question was begun in the year under report and whether that date was early, normal or late. Similarly in the final statement, the date on which the harvest was begun and its condition up to date should be reported.

## IX. FIRST AND SECOND INSPECTION OF LANDS AND CROPS.

11. The instructions on this subject will be found in the "Remarks" on Village Account Form No. 3 (Part II of the Village Manual).

## X. INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY MARKS.

12. Under Rule 85 of the Land Revenue Rules the shanbhog and patel are required to examine all the boundary marks in the village at the time of the field and crop inspection. The shanbhog should record in Form No. 3, Pahani Takhta, the condition in which the boundary marks of each field are found. Such boundary marks as are out of repair should be duly entered in Form No. 3A and a copy thereof should be hung in the village chavadi after due publication in the village by beat of tom tom. After the second inspection, the shanbhog and patel should submit to the Amildar, through the hobli Shekdar, the list of such of the boundary marks as remain unrepaired, for further action being taken according to law.

Steps to be taken for the repair of boundary marks in disrepair.

13. The shanbhog and patel should also submit reports about missing marks and encroachments affecting the state of the boundary marks, after entering them in Form 3 A.

Report of missing marks and encroachments.

14. The shanbhog and patel should apprise all landholders of the following provisions of the Land Revenue Code regarding the maintenance of boundary marks.

Provisions of the Land Revenue Code regarding the responsibility of landholders for maintenance of boundary marks.

“Section 131.—Every landholder is responsible for the maintenance and good repair of the boundary marks of his holding and for any charges reasonably incurred on account of the same by the revenue officers, in cases of alteration, removal or disrepair. It is the duty of the village officers and servants to prevent the destruction or unauthorised alteration of the village boundary marks.”

“Section 133.—Any person convicted after a summary enquiry before the Deputy Commissioner or before a Survey Officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Superintendent of Survey or before an Amildar or Deputy Amildar specially empowered in this behalf of wilfully erasing, removing or injuring a boundary mark or unauthorisedly erecting a boundary mark, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each boundary mark so erased, removed, injured or erected.”

Penalty default.

15. The boundary marks are either (1) stones, (2) mounds of earth or stones of the following dimensions:—

Dimensions and kinds of boundary marks.

(a) Stones of one and a half to two cubits in length, half buried in the ground and the exposed portions white-washed;

(b) Mounds of earth or stones 8 cubits long, 4 cubits broad at bottom,  $\frac{3}{4}$  cubit broad at top and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cubits high;

(c) Dressed stones 2 feet in length and 9 inches square, allowed at corners of wet and garden fields only in lieu of mounds of earth.

Test to determine whether boundary marks are in repair or disrepair.

16. When any mound is not less than 1 cubit in height, it may be considered to be in repair, but when it has sunk below this height, it is to be raised to the height of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cubits. A dressed stone, as laid down in para 15 (c) above, 2 feet in length and 9 inches square, securely fixed in its correct position at the corner of wet or garden field, will be held equivalent to the corner mounds being in repair.

Village community to repair the boundary marks of lands assigned for communal purposes.

17. The village community shall be held responsible for the due maintenance and repair of all the marks demarcating the boundaries of the free grazing lands assigned for communal purposes to their village and for any charges reasonably incurred on account of the same by the Revenue Officers, in cases of their alteration, removal or disrepair.

Responsibility of the patel for the good condition of the boundary marks in Government unoccupied lands.

18. The patel is also responsible for the good condition of the boundary marks in Government unoccupied lands. If necessary the patel may apply for funds for the repair of such boundary marks. The following scale is authorised by rules 80 and 81 of the Land Revenue Rules:—

Scale of ordinary grant for repairs.

(a) A sum not exceeding Rs. 5 for every 1,000 acres of Government unoccupied land or 5 per cent of the total amount realized and credited to Government from the grazing of such lands, whichever may be the larger amount;

Scale where the boundary marks are numerous or other causes exist.

(b) In taluks where boundary marks are very numerous or where for any reason the allowance of a larger sum than Rs. 5 for each 1,000 acres of waste land may appear necessary, a sum of Rs. 10 for every 1,000 acres of Government unoccupied land or 10 per cent of the amount realized from the grazing of such lands whichever may be the larger amount.

Date of payment thereof.

19. The amount allowed for repair of boundary marks in Government unoccupied land will be paid to the patel of the village on the 1st January of each year or on such other date as may be ordered.

Margin to be left round boundary marks.

20. The digging of earth close round an earthen mound boundary mark is prohibited. A space of two



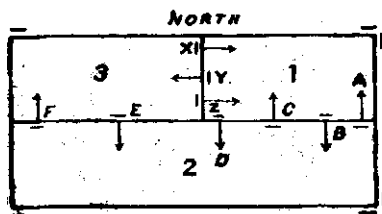
cubits in breadth all round each such mark is to be left untouched, so as to prevent injury to the mark.

21. No cultivation shall be allowed along the boundaries of survey numbers, where a strip of land is required to be left unploughed to the width of from 2 to 3 cubits in the case of dry lands and of about 1 cubit in the case of wet lands where no well defined boundaries exist.

Margin to be left unploughed along the boundaries of survey numbers.

22. The following rules are laid down for the guidance of revenue and village officers for determining the responsibility of adjoining landholders for the maintenance of boundary marks on the common boundary of the fields in their respective holding:—

- (1) Of mounds (bandhs) raised along the common boundary of two occupied survey numbers, every alternate mound counting from north to south or east to west should be repaired by the respective occupants. In other words the first and third should



be taken to the account of the previous survey number and the second and fourth to the account of the succeeding or the subsequent survey number and so on. For example, in the common boundary of numbers 1 and 3 the bandhs X and Z will go to survey number 1 and the bandh Y will go to survey No. 3. In the common boundary of Nos. 1 and 2 the bandhs A and C will go to No. 1 and the bandhs B and D will go to No. 2. In the common boundary of Nos. 2 and 3, the bandh E will go to No. 2 and the bandh F will go to No. 3. When there is a single bandh along the common boundary of two occupied survey numbers both the occupants should share equally.

(2) Stones should be placed to the account of adjoining occupied survey numbers in the same manner as explained in the above rule for mounds.

(3) When a road, nalla, river or the side of a village forms the boundary of a survey number, then the marks erected along that side shall apply to the number in question.

(4) Occupants of lands impinging on Government unoccupied, unassessed and assessed waste land are responsible for the maintenance in due repair of all the marks which divide their land from Government unoccupied waste land.

5. The village community shall be held responsible for the due maintenance and repair of all the marks demarcating the boundaries of the free grazing lands and other lands assigned for communal purposes to their village. In the case of such lands adjoining occupied survey numbers the alternate mark should be repaired by the occupants and the village community as laid down in Rules 1 and 2.

### XI. FRONTIER BOUNDARY MARKS.

23. It is the duty of the shanbhog and patel to examine during the annual Pahani inspections all the frontier boundary marks between Mysore and British territories. If the demarcation settled by the Mysore Survey Department has been interfered with in any place, the matter should be forthwith reported to the Taluk Office. The fact should also be mentioned in the Takarar list, Form No. 7, for orders of the Amildar, at the time of the Jama-bandi.

### XII. PREPARATION OF THE AHAVAL AND TAKRAR LISTS.

24. Immediately after the first inspection of crops, the shanbhog should prepare for orders of the Amildar the Ahaval and Takarar lists in the forms given in Part II.

25. In the Ahaval list all those cases should be entered, in which mohatarfa taxes have to be levied or existing mohatarfa taxes have to be remitted for valid reasons. The cases should be arranged in the list, in the order in which the houses are entered in the Khane-shumari Register.

### XIII. RULES RELATING TO MOHATARFA TAXATION.

26. The items on which mohatarfa taxes are now levied are the following:—

1. Houses.
2. Shops.
3. Carts.
4. Oil-mills.
5. Lime kilns.
6. Vacant sites and backyards attached to houses.

Contents  
of mohatarfa  
list.

Items of  
mohatarfa  
tax.

27. The mohatarfa system of taxation is intended to reach those classes who do not contribute to the Land Revenue. Landholders and the purely agricultural raiyats are therefore exempted from the levy of mohatarfa taxes. This exemption is extended to agriculturists, who, for the disposal of their agricultural produce, follow any other profession only to the extent of such disposal.

Principles of mohatarfa taxation.

*Examples.*—(a) A grower of mulberry leaves taking to sericulture for the disposal of the mulberry produce grown by him, is exempted from mohatarfa tax.

(b) An agriculturist selling in the market grain and other produce grown by him, is exempt from taxation as a trader.

A case of exemption from shop tax.

(c) Agriculturists, who occasionally hire out their cart during non-agricultural seasons, are exempt from cart tax, provided they are not stone woddars, merchants, traders, contractors, etc., who follow some other profession or occupation besides agriculture.

A case of exemption from cart tax.

(d) Tigalars growing vegetables and selling them in the market are exempt from mohatarfa house tax.

28. House tax is levied on all non-agriculturists residing in villages.

House tax

The following concessions are allowed:—

Exemptions.

(i) The mamool exemption of registered Barabaluti Hakdars may be continued to the chief member of the family doing the service and not to subordinate members thereof.

(ii) When several members of the same family occupy a house, only one house tax will be levied irrespective of their occupations. If the members live separately and have separate means of access to their respective portions, separate house tax may be levied according to the nature and extent of the portions of the house in their respective possession.

(iii) A raiyat residing in a village where he holds no lands and owning lands in a village distant not more than 5 miles from his residence is entitled to exemption from mohatarfa house tax.

(iv) Religious and charitable institutions are exempt from house tax. The manager of the institution or inferior servants or travellers, residing therein are accordingly exempt from house tax. But if a part of the premises is regularly leased out for a rent, a tax may be levied according to the value of the part so occupied.

(v) Cooly huts in coffee estates are exempt from house tax. No exemption can be claimed in respect of huts situated outside coffee estates except those of coolies, who live temporarily for less than a year in Jhodies and who are *bona fide* labourers employed in coffee estates.

(vi) Raiyats holding lands in Government villages and residing in inam villages should pay house tax to the inamdars and *vice versa* raiyats holding lands in inam villages and residing in Government villages should pay house tax to Government.

(vii) State Railway and Palace buildings are exempt from taxation.

29. The valuation of houses for purposes of mohatarfa in disputed cases must be made by the Taluk or District Officers. Form No. 12 (Khaneshumari) is intended only for statistical purposes and not to furnish information for the settlement of mohatarfa.

Shop tax.

30. Shop tax is levied on all merchants and traders residing in villages. The following points should be noted:—

(i) Tradesmen having their houses and shops separate shall be taxed for mohatarfa for both when each has a separate front door.

(ii) Arrack and toddy retail shops are liable to taxation.

(iii) Varam guttigidars, namely, those who undertake the cultivation of gardens and lands and take a share of the produce for their profit, are exempt from taxation as traders. But Kenidars or Izaradars, who buy the produce and sell it in retail for profit are liable to taxation.

(iv) (a) Itinerant traders, whether they are local tradesmen or come from outside the State, are liable to taxation at rupees two. In the case of local itinerant traders found trading in any place they should be called upon to state the place of their residence or principal place of trade and tax put on them in such places.

(b) Itinerant traders having their residence outside the State should be taxed in the place they are found trading in and the amount levied immediately. A receipt should be granted to them, which will exempt them from further taxation during the year. Even in the case of local itinerant traders if the patel is not satisfied as to the correctness of the place of residence or trade,

given out by them, the mohatarfa tax may be levied in advance and receipt granted to them.

(v) Petty itinerant sellers of vegetables, betel leaves and nuts, and other articles of small value are exempt from taxation.

(vi) Shops and oil-mills, etc., dedicated for the benefit of temples are exempt from taxation.

(vii) Brokers will be taxed in the same way as itinerant traders.

(viii) Agriculturists selling the produce of their lands are exempt from taxation. (*Vide* example (b) to para 27 *supra*).

31. The rates of mohatarfa tax, leviable on houses, shops and oil-mills, now in force are given below:—

Rates of mohatarfa.

			1st sort	2nd sort	3rd sort	4th sort
House tax	Terraced houses—per house.	In towns	Rs. 15	Rs. 12	Rs. 9	Rs. 6
		In kasbas	12	9	6	4
		In villages	9	7	5	3
	Tiled houses and mud houses—per house.	In towns	12	9	7	4
		In kasbas	9	7	6	3
		In villages	7	6	5	2
	Thatched—houses—per house.	In towns	4	3	2	1½
		In kasbas	3	2	1½	1
		In villages	3	2	1	½
Shop tax	Shops (munadi) where all sorts of articles are sold—per shop.	In towns	50	40	30	20
		In kasbas	30	25	20	10
		In villages	20	15	12	9
	Shops in which piece goods are sold—per shop.	In towns	20	15	12	8
		In kasbas	15	12	10	6
		In villages	12	8	6	4
Other shops—per shop.	In towns	15	12	9	6	
	In kasbas	12	10	7	4	
	In villages	9	6	4	2	
Oil-mill tax	Stone mills—per mill.	In towns	30	20	15	10
		In kasbas	20	15	10	7
		In villages	15	8	6	5
	Wood mills—per mill.	In towns	20	15	10	5
		In kasbas	15	8	6	4
		In villages	8	6	4	3

Cart tax.

32. A uniform rate of rupees 2 per cart drawn by pairs of bullocks and rupee one per cart drawn by a single bullock, per annum, will be levied on carts in the possession of persons other than those whose primary occupation is agriculture. The tax will be levied on all descriptions of carts used for carrying loads, no exception being made in favour of Woddar bandies or others of a similar inferior description or of carts with springs or with no springs, provided that—

(i) carts belonging to persons whose primary and sole occupation is agriculture, are exempted even though they may occasionally hire out their carts during non-agricultural seasons,

(ii) carts brought by stone Woddars, especially from beyond the frontiers and employed exclusively on public works and not in the carriage of traffic, are exempt from taxation,

(iii) carts belonging to Matts are taxed unless they are exclusively and habitually used in connection with the farming of the Matt lands.

(iv) Water carts are exempt from taxation.

Oil-mil tax.

33. Mohatarfa tax according to the prescribed scale, is levied on all oil-mills whether stone or wooden.

Exemption of sugar-cane mills.

Sugar-cane mills are exempt from taxation as they are essential for the proper utilization of one of the principal products of agriculture in the State.

Tax on lime kilns.

34. Where lime-stones are burnt, a tax varying from Rupees 2 to 10, shall be levied on each kiln according to the locality and trade, in addition to the royalty for removal of lime-stones, recoverable under Rule 18 of the Land Revenue Rules.

Mohatarfa tax in inam villages.

35. Raiyats and other residents in inam villages are placed on the same footing with regard to mohatarfa taxes as those of Government villages if such mohatarfa is by custom leviable by the inamdars from their tenants. Rates similar to those levied in Sirkar villages should be adopted. Revenue Officers however cannot summarily collect the mohatarfa revenue for the inamdar when the raiyats in the inam village refuse to pay the tax. The remedy is by a suit in a proper court.

Tax on vacant sites and backyards attached to houses.

36. The following rules are in force to regulate the levy of tax on vacant sites and backyards attached to houses in villages :—

(i) Backyards attached to houses should not be assessed if the house and the attached backyard do not

occupy more than 10 guntas in the maidan parts and 20 guntas in the malnad; should the area exceed this limit, the excess will be taxed.

(ii) Acreage assessment should be imposed upon all vacant sites and backyards in holding, in excess of the scale fixed in Rule (i).

(iii) The rate of assessment to be fixed, should not exceed the highest rate in the village of the class of land (dry, wet, garden, or coffee) to which the land to be assessed belongs.

(iv) The minimum assessment to be fixed on lands liable to be assessed as above is annas four. But in the case of building sites in holding, on which houses have not been built, the minimum rate of assessment will be annas eight.

(v) Houses built upon existing vacant sites, will become subject to the provisions of Rule (i) above.

(vi) If a person owns two or more hittal sites in the same village, their aggregate extent will be taken into consideration in levying the assessment.

37. The rules laid down above regarding the levy of mohatarfa taxes do not apply to Municipal towns and villages constituted as Unions.

38. No local cess should be levied on mohatarfa taxes.

39. The system of presenting razinamas applies also to payers of mohatarfa taxes except those who pay cart tax. The omission to present razinama from ignorance or other cause, may however be considered at the time of Jaurabandi and remission granted if the demand be found reasonable and just.

Razinama for mohatarfa taxes.

40. Patels and shanbhogs should note that mohatarfa tax on iron smelters is abolished. In lieu thereof seigniorage on charcoal removed for purposes of iron smelting according to the scale given below, is prescribed as a tentative measure.

No tax on iron smelters

*Shimoga District.*—One rupee per cart-load of charcoal and one anna per head-load of charcoal.

Rates of seigniorage on charcoal.

*Other Districts.*—Rs. 1-8-0 per cart-load of charcoal and one anna six pies per head-load of charcoal.

## XIV. LEVY OF LOCAL CESS.

Rules relating to the levy of local cess.

41. The local cess is levied on the following items:—

## I. LAND REVENUE.

*A. Land Revenue Proper.*

- (1) Raiyatwar assessment.
- (2) Recorded value of jodi and sarvamanya villages.
- (3) Gutta or annual rent from kayamgutta villages.
- (4) Recorded value of minor inams.
- (5) Sale proceeds from pasture lands (Hulbannt).
- (6) Revenue from shraya villages.

*B. Land Revenue Miscellaneous.*

- (1) Tax on limestone kilns.
- (2) Sale proceeds of amrayi produce.
- (3) Sale proceeds of kuranga stones.
- (4) Sale proceeds of fishery.
- (5) Sale proceeds of right of occupancy of Government lands.
- (6) Sale proceeds of building sites.

## II. ABKARI.

- (1) Arrack.
- (2) Toddy, both date and bagasi.
- (3) Ganja.
- (4) Duty on beer.
- (5) "Bail jejjari" for vending bagani toddy at fairs and jatras in Kadur District.
- (6) Jaggory-oven contract.

## III. FOREST.

- (1) Sale proceeds of minor forest produce, the collection of which is given out on contract, such as:—
  - (a) Lac, (b) Gallnut, (c) Marking nut, (d) Soapnut, (e) Honey, (f) Gum, (g) Honge seeds, (h) Tamarind and other amrayi, (i) Grass, (j) Date leaves, (k) Wild cardamom, pepper and saffron, (l) Jali leaves contract, (m) Kan assessment.



## IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Toll contract, (2) Sale of produce of Amrutmahal Kavals.

## V. SALT.

## XV. LEVY OF IRRIGATION CESS.

42. There are two sets of rules on the subject, one relating to taluks settled from 1875 to 1903 and another relating to all re-settled taluks from 1903.

Rules relating to the levy of irrigation cess.

*A. Rules relating to the levy in taluks settled from 1875 to 1903.*

(1) The irrigation cess having been abolished as a separate levy of one anna in the rupee on the assessment of wet lands, it will be hereafter merged in and collected with the ordinary assessment of such lands, and at the settlement of each taluk a lump sum equivalent to the amount of the cess so merged in the assessment will be set apart by the Settlement Officer out of the annual revenue of the taluk to form the "District Irrigation Fund," which will be administered by the District Committee, in the same way as the ordinary Local Fund for the repair, improvement and reconstruction of works of irrigation within the taluk.

(2) In the malnad taluk the sum set apart to form the Irrigation Fund will be limited to such portion of the actual equivalent of the original extra cess as may appear to be fairly needed for the purpose for which the maintenance of a District Irrigation Fund is proposed, and any portion of the sum so set apart that cannot be advantageously utilized for such purpose may, with the sanction of the Government, be allotted as a grant-in-aid to the ordinary Local Fund of the taluk applicable to general improvements.

(3) Whatever sum may be assigned, as above, at the settlement of a taluk as the quota of the "District Irrigation Fund," will remain as the fixed allotment for this purpose during the currency of the settlement.

(4) The irrigation cess will similarly merge in the future survey valuation of all wet lands held in inam whether in Government villages or in whole inam village and  $\frac{1}{17}$ th of such valuation will be collected similarly to a

jodi, but under the designation of "Equivalent of the irrigation cess," separately from, and in addition to, the quit-rent leviable on such lands or villages and be carried to the account of the "District Irrigation Fund." But such wet lands in whole inam villages as may derive their irrigation exclusively from a tank or other source of irrigation situated wholly within such villages shall not be liable to pay any irrigation cess or the equivalent thereof to the Government.

Provided that, for the purpose of fixing the amount of irrigation cess, the Survey Department shall ascertain and record the assessment of such wet lands in inam villages as may be irrigated by a Government irrigation work. And provided further that the survey valuation of all inam or other wet lands shall include any separate water rate which may be imposed thereupon.

### B. Rules re the levy during re-settlements.

Levy during re-settlements

On re-settlement of a taluk, the irrigation cess will be levied as a separate levy even if it had been previously merged in the wet assessment.

### C. Miscellaneous rulings.

Remission of the cess on "Kushki Bagayet" lands.

(1) The irrigation cess levied on "Kushki Bagayet" and "Dhruvapairu Bagayet" lands both assessed and inam, irrigated entirely by such private wells as are not under tanks and subsidiary to tank irrigation has been remitted in all the taluks where the cess is not merged in the land assessment but is being levied separately. The existing arrangement under which the cess has in certain cases been merged in the assessment of the lands will not be disturbed till the revision of the Survey Settlement.

A case falling under para XVII of the Survey Guarantee.

(2) Inam villages, the tanks of which are fed by jungle streams are not liable to the cess.

Levy of irrigation cess on the assessment of lands under chow-tayi tanks.

(3) Irrigation cess should be levied on the full assessment of lands under private enterprise tanks.

## XVI. SUPARI CESS.

Amount and purpose of the cess.

43 (1) The cess will be fixed at one anna on every rupee of assessment on *supari* garden lands in the State.

(2) The proceeds of the cess will be set apart to form a fund for the scientific investigation of *supari* garden

problems such as those connected with *supari* cultivation, diseases to which *supari* is liable and the like.

44. The following rules are laid down for the levy of the cess :—

Mode of levying the cess.

(a) Gardens, in which *supari* is the chief crop, shall, for the purpose of this levy, be treated as entire *supari* gardens, and the cess calculated on the whole area and assessment thereof. In the case of other gardens having *supari* intermingled with other produce, the area under *supari* will be reckoned on the basis of one acre for every 400 areca trees of not less than twelve feet in height. The assessment on such partial areas shall be calculated at the same acreage rate which the survey number bears, and the cess shall be calculated in multiples of two annas, smaller sums being left out in order to exclude small patches of *supari* gardens assessable below Rs. 2.

(b) The counting of the trees and the settlement of the cess shall be made once in ten years. The Deputy Commissioner's decision regarding the levy of the cess under the rules herein laid down shall be final, subject to alteration or addition, once in ten years, according to altered circumstances. Special cases, in which the *supari* gardens deteriorate so as to necessitate a remission of the cess under these rules, before the time for the next settlement of the cess arrives, shall, on representation to the Deputy Commissioner, be investigated personally by responsible officers and the necessary relief granted.

(c) Lands, originally classed as garden but which now do not contain *supari* trees, shall be exempted from the cess.

(d) Wet and dry lands converted into *supari* gardens since the Survey Settlement are also liable to the cess.

(e) In the case of the malnad gardens, where *supari* is the chief crop, the cess should be calculated upon the amount actually collected as land revenue exclusive of remissions, until the Revision Settlement is introduced, when the cess will be levied upon the revised assessment imposed.

45. The cess should be shown under a distinct head "Areca cess" in the place of "Sayer" in the demand, collection and balance statement under "Local cess."

Entry of the cess in the accounts.

*Rules in regard to the levy in inam villages.*

46. (1) There is no reason to exempt garden owners in inam villages from payment of the cess.

Liability of inamdars in the matter.

(2) In inam villages into which survey and settlement have been introduced, such cess will be calculated as on Government lands on the rates fixed for gardens in which *supari* is cultivated. In unsettled villages the average *supari* garden assessment prevailing in the nearest sirkar or settled inam village will be adopted as the basis of the levy.

(3) The cess will be collected from the inamdars along with the jodi, and they will be entitled to recover the same from the raiyats concerned under Section 86(b) of the Land Revenue Code.

(4) The objects of the levy of *halat* and that of levying the new *supari* cess being quite distinct, holders of inam villages are not entitled to a share in the cess.

## XVII. GRANT OF LANDS FOR CULTIVATION.

General.

47. The provisions on the subject of the grant of lands for cultivation are contained in Sections 58-62 of the Land Revenue Code, certain portions of Chapter VII of the Land Revenue Rules, and of Chapters V, VI and VII of the Revenue Manual. A few important provisions are given below:—

Written permission to be ordinarily obtained for taking up unoccupied land.

Shanbhog to prepare applications free of charge.

(1) Unoccupied land assessed or unassessed should not ordinarily be entered upon without the written permission of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

(2) It shall be the duty of every village accountant, if so desired by any occupant in his village or by any person about to become an occupant of land in his village, to prepare applications for land without fee or charge of any kind.

A village accountant who prepares such an application shall affix his signature beneath the words "written by" on the lower left hand corner of such applications.

How applications should be made and what are the duties of village officers.

(3) When unoccupied land is required, a written application should be made in person or by duly constituted agent or by post to the Amildar direct, provided that in the last-mentioned case, the applicant's full name and address are legibly written and his signature is attested to by the village shanbhog or a taluk official not inferior in rank to a Shekdar, or a Magistrate certifying to the identity of the applicant. The village officers shall not accept any engagements for lands or make any alteration in the village accounts without the written orders of the Amildar.

48. (1) The other general and special rules regulating the grant of lands for cultivation are given in Part III of the Manual.

Certain rules given in Part III of the Manual.

(2) A brief list is given below for convenience of reference:—

(a) Rules 41, 41A, 42—44, 49A, 50—52, 54 and 56 of the Land Revenue Rules.

(b) Rules in regard to the grant of gomal lands for cultivation.

(c) Rules for the temporary grant of gomal lands for gram cultivation.

(d) Rules relating to the grant of tank beds for cultivation.

(e) Rules for the creation of large landed estates.

(f) Rules for the grant of Amrut Mahal Kavals for cultivation.

(g) Rules for the grant of lands containing date trees, for cultivation.

(h) Rules for the grant, for cultivation, of lands overgrown with lantana or prickly pear.

(i) Rules for the grant of lands for rubber cultivation.

(j) Rules for the grant of lands for kumri cultivation.

(k) Rules for the grant of lands for eksal cultivation.

(l) Rules in regard to the sub-division of survey numbers required for cultivation.

(m) Rules for the grant of lands for coffee or cinchona cultivation.

(n) Rules for endowments of lands to chattrams, musafirkhanas, etc.

(o) Rules for the grant of waste and unoccupied lands for the planting of timber, fruit and fuel trees.

(p) Rules for the grant of lands for garden cultivation on favourable terms.

### XVIII. DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES.

49. The occupancy of building sites shall ordinarily be sold by auction to the highest bidder; but the Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, dispose of the occupancy of such sites on the payment of a price fixed by him or without charge as he shall deem fit.

Disposal of lands for building sites.

Special rules relating to the grant of building sites in the malnad districts.

50. Rules for the grant of building sites in the Malnad tracts of the Hassan and Kadur Districts and also of the Shimoga District as far as they are applicable to the circumstances of that district:—

(1) Ten guntas of unassessed land should be the maximum extent to be given ordinarily for the building of each house or hut.

(2) The sites thus limited in extent will bear no assessment and should be given generally free and without sale.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion apply the provisions of Rule 45, Land Revenue Rules, to such sites.

(4) When the extent exceeds 10 guntas and evidently affords scope for coffee and other garden crops being grown thereon, an assessment of one rupee per acre may be levied and also a fixed price of five rupees per acre or any fraction thereof when under 1 acre and above 10 guntas. Whenever there are more applications than one, the land should be sold by public auction. The maximum extent should in no case exceed two acres, except with the sanction of Government.

(5) The trees on such lands may be sold either by auction or for a fixed price; and if bought by any person other than the one who obtained the land, a condition should be imposed for their removal within a prescribed time.

## XIX. QUARRYING AND MINING.

Disposal of lands for quarrying and mining.

51. The right to all precious metals, precious stones, coal and other materials to be extracted by any process of mining from any lands whatsoever, with the exception of those areas over which the right to minerals has been established by inamdars under provisos (3), (5) and (6) to Section 38 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, vests absolutely in the Government and the Government have all the powers necessary for the proper enjoyment or disposal of such rights.

52. The village officers should prohibit any mining or quarrying for the removal of such precious metals, precious stones, coal and other minerals, unless supported by proper license or lease from competent authority. The patel is bound to report immediately to the Amildar,

through the Hobli Shekdar, any unlawful mining or quarrying that is attempted in the limits of his village. This prohibition does not apply to the removal by residents of villages, of earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram, limestone, etc., and granite, for their *bona fide* domestic use or agricultural purposes, from the beds of rivers, nallas, public tanks or from any unassessed land not assigned for any special purposes.

53. Brick and tile makers are also entitled under certain conditions to the above privileges for the *bona fide* purposes of their trade. The rules for the disposal of the minor mineral products are given elsewhere in this chapter.

54. With regard to holders of licenses and leases for quarrying or mining, the patel should take care to note that the following conditions are fulfilled :—

(i) That the licensee or lessee does not enter upon or commence operations in State Forests or lands under special protection except with the sanction in writing, of the District Forest Officer.

(ii) That the licensee or lessee abstains from interference with the free use of any tanks, water courses, sacred groves, burial grounds, grazing lands, and village sites for houses which exist in the area covered by the license.

(iii) That the licensee or lessee does not obstruct any road, path or by-way of any kind whatsoever in the area.

(iv) That the licensee or lessee does not do anything which may directly or indirectly injure in any way, any occupied lands or villages or houses or other private property whether in the area of the licenses or leases or adjoining thereto.

(v) That the licensee or lessee does not cut or injure any trees on unoccupied and unassessed land without the permission in writing, of the Deputy Commissioner except brush-wood or under-growth, which may be necessary to be cleared away for the due exercise of his rights under the license or lease.

(vi) That the prospecting licensee within six months after the determination of his license, or abandonment of his undertaking, whichever shall occur first, securely plugs any holes and fills up or fences any holes or excavations that

he may have made, to such extent as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

- (vii) That in the case of mining leases, the lessee keeps all pits and shafts sunk by him properly secured by timber or other durable means and maintain sufficient fences round every such pit or shaft.
- (viii) That no holder of a license to collect corundum removes any corundum from the licensed area without a written permit from the Amildar.
- (ix) That no excavation exceeding 10 feet in depth is made by the holder of a license to collect corundum without the sanction in writing, of the Deputy Commissioner.
- (x) That every holder of a license to collect corundum fills up, on the termination of the license, any holes or excavations he may have made, to such extent as the Deputy Commissioner may require.
- (xi) That no mining lessee cultivates any of the lands within the mining blocks or uses them in any way other than for the purposes of the rights and liberties granted to him under the lease.
- (xii) That all boundary marks on the mining blocks are duly maintained and kept in repair.

55. When lands containing valuable minerals or quarries of building stone materials, etc., are applied for cultivation, the village officers should bring to the notice of the Amildar the existence of such minerals or quarries. If the darkhast application is written by the shanbhog or the patel they should note the same in the application.

56. Whenever a *bona fide* application is received for the grant for cultivation, of any assessed unoccupied survey number comprised in the area covered by a prospecting license, the licensee will be given the option of keeping the land for his benefit if he pays the assessment on the land for the year for which the license is granted and if at the end of that year the licensee wishes further to retain the land he will be permitted to do so on payment of such price for the occupancy as may be demanded from him in addition to the assessment. Otherwise the land will be disposed of under the darkhast rules.



57. No inamdar is entitled to a 'Mafi' license for collecting corundum under the authority of Government Proceedings No. 2526-58 and Camp No. 2291-98, dated 22nd July 1884 and 11th January 1898, respectively, unless he has established his rights under proviso 3 to Section 38 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

58. (1) Though the Government have permitted the people to wash for gold for a long time past without let or hindrance, no Jalagar has any right over any tract of land and the Sovereign right to minerals, including alluvial gold, rests with the State. Government need not forego its right to collect minerals or to grant exclusive licenses to do so under the mining rules, merely because it has not considered it necessary to interfere with the custom of washing practised by Jalagars.

(2) Under these circumstances, Government consider that there is no need to frame any set of rules or to recognise the profession or rights of a Jalagar. The Government reserve their full rights to grant licenses under the mining rules whenever and wherever it is found that alluvial gold exists in paying quantities.

59. In every alienation of unalienated lands that may hereafter be made, a reservation shall be made in the following terms, or in terms to the same effect, *viz.*—

"This grant is made subject to the reservation of the right of the Government to all mines and mineral products, and of full liberty of access for the purpose of working and searching for the same with all reasonable conveniences."

## XX. SALT-PANS.

60. (i) The manufacture of earth-salt within five miles of the British Territories is prohibited.
- (ii) The system of farming out the manufacture of earth-salt is discontinued.
- (iii) Licenses for the manufacture shall be taken out from the Deputy Commissioners for each pan, such licenses being given only for the existing pan or pans which may be opened in substitution of others already in existence and which may fall into disrepair.
- (iv) Duty shall be levied on each pan so licensed, at rates which shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioners with reference to the produc-

Rules relating to the grant of licenses for the manufacture of earth-salt.

tiveness of the locality, but it shall not be less than 3 rupees per pan per annum in any case. The land assessment on arable lands used for the manufacture of the salt should be paid irrespective of the above duty.

- (v) The export of earth-salt beyond the limits of the Province is prohibited.
- (vi) Any person offending against the foregoing rules shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be subject to the following punishments:—

Confiscation of the salt manufactured or exported in contravention of Rules (i), (iii) and (v), with the implements, animals and vehicles, employed in the manufacture or conveyance of all the salt; and for the first offence, fine which may extend to Rs. 10, or in default of payment of fine, imprisonment (either simple or rigorous) which may extend to three days. For the second or any succeeding offence, fine which may extend to Rs. 50, or in default of payment of fine, imprisonment (either simple or rigorous) which may extend to fifteen days.

Earth-salt manufactured in houses not liable to the tax.

61. Under the existing rules (Notification of the 15th July 1881) duty is leviable upon salt-pans for the working of which licenses are granted. Earth-salt obtained by dissolving saline earth in a pot, washing the solution into another pot below and drying the sediment therein, is not taxable in Mysore and it is unnecessary to tax it.

Salt-pans in Amrut Mahal kavals.

62. The salt-pans in the Amrut Mahal kavals will be disposed of by the District Revenue authorities, and the proceeds credited under the minor head of Salt Revenue.

Importation of earth-salt into Mysore.

63. Where there is importation of earth-salt into Mysore from the Madras Presidency, the village officers should report the matter to the Amildar.

## XXI. DISPOSAL OF THE RIGHT OF GRAZING ON GOVERNMENT UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

### A. *Hulbanni*.

Sale.

64. The grazing or other produce of all unoccupied land vesting in Government, whether a survey settlement has been extended to such land or not, and whether the same is assessed or not, and of all land especially reserved for grass or for grazing (except land assigned to villages

for free pasturage), may be sold by public auction year by year, either field by field or in tracts, and at such time as the Deputy Commissioner shall determine: provided that the purchaser's rights over land shall entirely cease on the 30th June, or on such earlier date as the land may be granted for cultivation on full assessment.

65. The Government may, if they think fit, sanction the disposal of the grazing or other produce of any land, specified in the last preceding rule, otherwise than by sale in public auction. Disposal otherwise than by sale.

66. The following rules for sale of pasturage right within the limits of villages are issued. Sale of hulbanni.

I. The average hulbanni realizations of each village for the past two or three years shall be carefully calculated and the grazing of all unoccupied Government lands of the village shall be offered for the amount thus ascertained, to the inhabitants of the village for the current year.

II. If the villagers accept the grazing on these conditions, the amount to be paid by the whole village shall be apportioned by the various landholders and other residents of the village among themselves, and a list showing the amount payable by each individual according to such apportionment shall be prepared and signed by all the villagers interested. The list shall also be signed by the patel and shanbhog. It must be distinctly understood that the apportionment of the total amount payable by the village, among individual members thereof, is a matter of private agreement between themselves.

III. The Amildar shall scrutinize such lists and question the villagers as to whether they are satisfied with arrangements therein recorded. Each individual against whom an amount is entered should be thus questioned. If, upon such enquiry, the Amildar is satisfied that the arrangement is one to which all parties interested have given their assent, he shall certify this fact under his hand on the lists in question, which shall thereupon be recorded with the shanbhog. The amount specified in these lists against any individual shall thereupon be entered as the demand against him in his khate and shall be recoverable from him as a revenue demand.

IV. If the inhabitants of any village are unwilling to accept the grazing of the unoccupied Government lands of the village for the amount fixed therefor by para II, or if they cannot agree among themselves as to the apportionment of this amount, or if, at the Amildar's enquiry.

there arise disputes regarding such amount or its apportionment, then the right of grazing in the village concerned shall be sold on the spot as heretofore.

V. In villages, the grazing right of which may be given to the villagers by agreement as above, there shall be no restrictions whatever placed upon the grazing of unoccupied Government lands by the cattle of the village.

VI. Instead of disposing of the grazing of each village as above directed, the Amildar may, where found necessary, arrange the villages in convenient groups and dispose of the grazing of each such group separately. Such grouping should be made with strict regard to existing grazing arrangements, and as far as possible with the consent of the villages concerned.

Pasturage land of one village when thrown open to cattle of other villages.

67. As a general rule, the grazing of one village must be limited to the cattle of that village; when however it is abundant and can supply the demand of other villages, there is no objection to the temporary letting of the surplus grazing to the cattle outside, but this must be done under the prescribed rules and no extra collection from the outside raiyats should be permitted.

Reservation of kans from hulbanni sales.

68. Kans not in the occupation of any individual should be excluded from the regular hulbanni, where it may be necessary to exclude cattle therefrom, *i.e.*, in those cases in which the kans have to be reserved in the interests of Government.

Disposal of grass growing on tank bunds, channel bunds and tank beds.

69. Grass growing on the rear slopes of bunds of tanks and channels should be sold separately but should under no circumstances, be allowed to be grazed by cattle. It should be cut and removed. In the case of those tanks and minor river channels, the earthwork of which has been or is being done by the raiyats, the grass growing on the rear slopes of bunds may be cut and removed without charge and in tank beds may be grazed free.

### *B. Grazing in Gomal Lands.*

Regulation of use of free pasturage.

70. The right of grazing on free pasturage lands shall extend only to the cattle of the village or villages to which such lands belong or have been assigned, either by custom or by an express order of the Survey Officer or the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be regulated by rules to be from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner,

subject to such general rules, if any, as may be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner's decision as to the said right of grazing shall be final.

## XXII. DISPOSAL OF THE PRODUCE OF TREES BELONGING TO GOVERNMENT.

71. The produce of trees belonging to Government may be sold by auction annually. Sale by auction.

72. Except sandal trees and other trees specially reserved by Government under any law relating to forest for the time being in force, the right to trees standing on private holdings is conceded to the occupants. When permission to occupy land is granted in villages of which the survey settlement is completed, such permission will be deemed to include the concession of the right of Government to all trees growing on that land, which may not have been or which shall not hereafter be expressly reserved at the time of granting such permission. Rights of occupants to trees in their holdings.

73. (a) If trees other than sandal or trees specially reserved under Section 42 of the Land Revenue Code, grow upon the banks or dry bed of a stream included in an occupied survey number, they belong to the occupant. Right to trees growing on the banks, etc., of streams in occupied survey numbers.

(b) When a stream forms the boundary of an occupied survey number, the occupant should be allowed the benefit of the trees up to mid-stream subject to the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, regarding alluvion (Sections 61 and 62.)

74. If trees standing on private sites are now included in the Amarayi sales, the right of Government to such trees may be made over to the parties owning the site, for a fair valuation. In future, no reservation of trees will be made when sites in villages are sold and the value of such trees should be taken into consideration with that of the site sold. Reservation of trees in private sites.

75. Trees growing on tank bunds and tank beds belong to Government. When individual rights are put forward, the matter will be investigated by the Deputy Commissioner and decided. The right to trees on tank bunds and tank beds in inam villages belongs to the inamdars; due notice should however be given to the Amildar, whenever trees on tank bunds have to be removed. Trees on tank bunds and beds.

76. In Kolar and other districts honge trees in Government lands are leased at Rs. 1-12-0 per hundred for allotment in proportion to the wet lands held by each raiyat. Leasing of honge trees in Government lands.

### XXIII. DISPOSAL OF THE RIGHT TO MINOR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

77. Rules 18, 19 and 20 of the Land Revenue Rules which regulate the disposal are given below :—

1. (a) *Rule 18.* The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, sell by public auction or otherwise dispose of the right to remove earth, fuller's earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram, limestone or any other material which is the property of Government, for such periods in such quantities and on such terms as he thinks fit: provided that such sale or other disposal be made subject to the privileges conceded by the two next following rules.

(b) The rate charged by the Deputy Commissioner under this rule, when the right in question is not put up for sale by public auction, may be either a lump sum, or so much per cubic foot of excavation, or, in the case of a Railway Company requiring land for excavating ballast so much per mile of the railway line for which ballast is obtained, or otherwise, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

(c) The rates at present fixed by Government are given below :—

(2) *Rule 19.* Any person may, within the limits of the village in which he resides, remove earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram or other material, from the beds of rivers, tanks and nallas, or from any unassessed waste land not assigned for special purposes, for his own *bona fide* domestic or agricultural purposes, without payment of fee, so long as he does not interfere with or injure any work of irrigation or cause damage to land used or required for public purposes. Potters and brick and tile makers shall be entitled to the same privilege for the *bona fide* purposes of their trade, but the Deputy Commissioner may prohibit the removal of the materials under this rule from specified localities where excavation of the soil is likely to destroy valuable buildings, or impose such conditions as may be considered proper when an extensive trade is carried on.

(3) *Rule 20.* The Local Fund, Public Works and other Public Departments and Municipalities, or their contractors if specially authorised by them to do so, may, subject to the payment of such royalty as may be prescribed by Government, remove earth, stone, kankar, sand, muram, and other material from the beds of rivers, nallas, public tanks or from any unassessed land or unoccupied assessed land not assigned for special purposes, for Government works or works of public utility; but the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner is necessary for the removal of the materials from unoccupied assessed land and he may prohibit the removal of the materials under this rule from specified localities or impose such conditions as may be considered proper.

In the case of rough stones and boulders required for Government works, no royalty need be recovered from the public works contractors if the previous permission of the Executive Engineer has been obtained for their removal.

The Executive Engineer or other competent authority granting permission to contractors to remove materials under this rule should forthwith give intimation of the same to the Deputy Commissioner. Such authority as well as the local revenue officers should take necessary precautions to see that in the removal of the materials the contractors do not cause unsightly pits and hollows to be formed close to roads or in land fit for agricultural purposes rendering the same unfit for cultivation, or interfere with or injure any Government or private work of irrigation.

## XXIV. RELINQUISHMENT OF OCCUPANCY.

78. The ordinary law on the subject is contained in Sections 71, 74 and 76, Land Revenue Code and Rules 64 to 67 and 69 of the Land Revenue Rules. The law on the subject.

These are given below. The forms referred to in Rules 64 and 65 are given in Part II of the Manual.

(a) An occupant may, by giving written notice to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, relinquish his occupancy, either absolutely or in favour of a specified person: provided that such relinquishment apply to the entire occupancy or to whole survey numbers or recognized shares of survey numbers. Relinquishment.

An occupancy absolutely relinquished shall be at the disposal of Government, and shall be disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with such rules as may, from time to time, be framed by Government in that behalf.

An absolute relinquishment shall, unless otherwise directed by any special or general rules framed by Government be deemed to have effect from the close of the current revenue year, and notice thereof must be given before the 31st March in such year, or before such other date as may be, from time to time, prescribed in this behalf for each district by the Government. A relinquishment in favour of a specified person may be made at any time.

When there are more occupants than one, the notice of relinquishment must be given by the registered occupant; and the person, if any, in whose favour an occupancy is relinquished or if such occupancy is relinquished in favour of more persons than one, the principal of such persons, must enter into a written agreement to become the registered occupant, and his name shall thereupon be substituted in the records for that of the previous registered occupant.

(b) If any person relinquishes land the way to which lies through other land he retains, the right of way through the land so retained shall continue to the future holder of the land relinquished. Right of way to relinquished land.

(c) The registered occupant or the holder of alienated land shall continue liable for the land revenue due on the occupancy or alienated holding and for all other lawful demands of Government in respect of the same, until such time as the occupancy or alienated Liability of occupant or holder.



holding is relinquished or transferred, under any of the provisions of this Regulation, to the name of any other person; and the Deputy Commissioner shall not be bound in any case to recognize any person to whom any interest in any portion of an occupancy or alienated holding has been assigned, unless the transfer has been recorded in the revenue records in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

Form of absolute relinquishment.

(d) The written notice of absolute relinquishment of an occupancy, required by Section 71 of the Land Revenue Code to be given to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, shall be in the form given in Part II, and shall be given before the 31st March in the current revenue year. Such relinquishment shall have effect from the 1st April in such year, provided that Vaisakhi crops, if any, on lands thus relinquished may be removed by the owner before the close of such year.

In the year of Survey Settlement, however, whether original or revision, such relinquishments may be received up to the end of June of the year of such settlement.

(R. 8156-65—L. R. 349-15-7, dated 5th February 1917.)

Form of relinquishment in favor of a person.

(e) The written notice of relinquishment of an occupancy by the registered occupant in favor of one or more persons and the agreement to be entered into by such person or the principal of such persons, shall be in the form given in Part II.

Endorsement of the forms by two witnesses.

(f) Except as provided in the next following rule, every notice and every agreement given under the last two rules shall be endorsed by two respectable witnesses to the effect prescribed below each of the said forms, and the Amildar or Deputy Amildar, who receives any such notice or agreement will be held responsible for exercising due care in ascertaining the identity of the person who has signed the same, notwithstanding that such notice or agreement has been duly endorsed as hereinbefore required.

Execution of the transfer before Registration Officers.

(g) If the land has been transferred to the person in whose favour the relinquishment is made, by a registered deed of conveyance or any other kind of instrument transferring the occupancy of the land, both the notice and agreement above referred to may be executed before the Registrar or Sub-Registrar registering the document, who shall attest and then forward the same to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar in order that they may be given effect to at once so far as the particulars of the holding are found to be correct. In such a case they need not be endorsed by any other witness.

(h) It shall be the duty of every village accountant, if so desired by any occupant in his village or by any person in whose favour land is about to be relinquished by any occupant in his village, to prepare any notice or any agreement that may be necessary under Land Revenue Rule 64 or Rule 65 (sub-paras (d) and (e) above) without fee or charge of any kind.

A village accountant who prepares any such notice or agreement, shall affix his signature beneath the words "Written by" on the lower left hand corner thereof.

Duty of the shanbhog in regard to the preparation of notices and agreements.

## XXV. TRANSFER OF REGISTRY.

79. On the death of a registered occupant residing in his village or on knowing the death of a registered occupant of his village, the patel should make a report to the Taluk Office, mentioning the name of the son or the eldest son of the deceased and in the absence of a son, the nearest heir, entitled to succeed to the property of the deceased. The shanbhog should prepare the report in the form prescribed in Part II, for change of registry of deceased or absconded persons and submit the same to the Taluk Office. The patel and shanbhog should see that the registry of all deceased holders of land in the village is duly transferred in the name of the proper heir to the deceased. They should bring to the notice of the Amildar or Jamabandi Officer, any misrepresentation made by parties to keep out an absentee heir, residing abroad, entitled to succeed to the deceased in preference to those present.

Transfer of registry of a deceased person.

80. When a person has been in possession of an occupancy as reputed owner for 12 years or upwards, with or without a document and paid revenue therefor during that period; or where a person is in possession of an occupancy as owner under a deed duly executed and registered; and an application is made by such person for the registry of his name in lieu of that of the registered occupant, who has not given notice of relinquishment, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause a notice to be served on the registered occupant and also publish in the village and in such other manner as he may deem proper, and after three months from the date of service and publication of the notice, hold a summary enquiry and either order or refuse to order, the transfer of the registry applied for. The Deputy Commissioner's order shall be

Transfer of registry in favor of reputed owners or persons holding registered document.

final but shall be without prejudice to the party aggrieved, seeking such redress as may be open to him in law.

When transfer of registry made may be amended.

81. If at any time any person shall, by production of a certificate of heirship or of a decree or order of competent Court, satisfy the Deputy Commissioner that he is entitled to be the registered occupant in preference to the person whose name has been ordered to be registered as heir to a deceased occupant, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the entry in the Government records to be amended accordingly.

Transfer of registry on decree or order of competent Court.

82. If by a decree or order of competent Court, it shall be adjudged that the occupant of any land is an inferior holder under another person or that the occupancy is vested in another person or if in the execution of such a decree or order the interest of the occupant in the land have been transferred by sale or otherwise to another person, such other person shall on producing a certified copy of the decree or order or the Court's certificate of the sale or other transfer, be deemed to be the occupant and be dealt with accordingly and on written application being made to the Deputy Commissioner, for the purpose, such change shall be made in the revenue records as the circumstances may require.

Transfer of registry on Revenue sale.

83. After a sale of any duly forfeited occupancy or alienated holding for arrears has been confirmed, the Deputy Commissioner shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the land included in such occupancy or alienated holding and shall cause his name to be entered in the revenue records as occupant or holder in lieu of that of the defaulter, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased the occupancy or alienated holding to which the certificate refers.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

84. The certificate shall state the name of the purchaser and any suit brought in a Civil Court against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person, not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed.

## XXVI. JAMABANDI.

Nature and importance of the work.

85. The annual jamabandi settlement is the most important revenue work, by which the total demand for each village and the taluk is determined. The prelimi-

nary or taluk jamabandi is conducted by the Amildar in order that the shanbhog may prepare the village accounts for the year preparatory to the final settlement of the taluk by the Jamabandi Officer.

86. As the jamabandi work should on no account be delayed, the shanbhog and patel should complete the first pahani before the first week of November in every year and get ready the lists of Ahaval or Mohatarfa, Takarar and change of registry, and other papers required for disposal by the Amildar during the preliminary jamabandi to be held by him.

First Pahani to be completed before the 1st week of November.

The shanbhog should then proceed to write up the Khate and other village accounts according to the instructions for preparing them, given in Part II. The Goshwar, account No. 9, should be carefully prepared, so as to tally with the totals of the other accounts forming the basis for it.

Patels and shanbhogs should see that all cases requiring disposal during jamabandi settlement are brought up for orders.

87. The patel should announce to the villagers the dates and camps of the jamabandi as soon as he receives intimation of the same, so that persons having representations to make, may avail themselves of the opportunity.

Date of jamabandi to be announced to the villagers.

88. When attending the preliminary and Huzur jamabandi, the shanbhogs and the patels should carry with them all the registers, and accounts, maintained by them as village officers. The patel should, in addition, take with him the village map given to him. The village servants should also be present.

Shanbhogs and patels to take all accounts and registers for jamabandi

89. The parties connected with the lists placed for disposal should be prevailed upon to be present, so that the lists may be disposed of promptly. Patels and shanbhogs should endeavour their best to get disposed of all the papers connected with the year's jamabandi of their villages.

Parties connected with the lists for disposal, should be produced.

90. Pattas signed by the Jamabandi Officers will be distributed to pattadars applying in person during jamabandi. It is safe for pattadars to provide themselves with pattas and get the fluctuation from time to time duly noted in the patta and when the patta is wholly written up to receive a fresh form.

91. Every shanbhog should provide himself on payment or credit from the Taluk Office with a sufficient number of pattas for sale to pattadars at the cost price

noted on the form. It is the duty of the shanbhog to gratuitously fill up all the entries on the debit side of the form according to entries in the khate and note also the fluctuations, if any, from year to year. The unpaid cost thereof will be debited to his khate and recovered at the end of the year from his potgi, if the same is not repaid from the sale proceeds.

## XXVII. REVENUE COLLECTION.

Duty of patels and shanbhogs.

92. The work of revenue collection is one which the patel and the shanbhog should jointly perform with great devotion to duty.

Rules now in force regarding the periods and instalments for payment of Land Revenue.

93. (1) The periods of payment of land revenue for the maidan and malnad taluks are different. The khists are four in number and begin for the maidan taluks from February and for the malnad taluks from January in every year. The khist is payable in four equal instalments. The periods for payment of land revenue and the instalments in the proportions expressed in annas of each rupee of demand, are set forth in the subjoined table:—

MAIDAN TALUKS.				
January	February	March	April	May
	4 annas	4 annas	4 annas	4 annas
MALNAD TALUKS.				
4 annas	4 annas	4 annas	4 annas	4 annas

Collection when the demand is less than a rupee and of arrears, cess and mohatarfa.

(2) When the demand for the year is in any case less than one rupee, the amount due shall be collected in full at the first instalment. Arrears, if any, of previous years, and cess and mohatarfa of the current year should be collected in full in the first instalment.

List of malnad taluks for purposes of collection.

94. For purposes of instalments according to the table above prescribed, the following taluks shall be considered malnad:—

District.	Taluks.
Hassan	(1) Manjarabad.
	(2) Belur.
Kadur	(3) Mudgere.
	(4) Koppa.
	(5) Tarikere.
	(6) Chikmagalur.
Shinoga	(7) Tirthahalli.
	(8) Nagar.
	(9) Sagar.
	(10) Sorab.

95. The assessment on coffee lands may be paid on or before the 30th April of the official year for which it is due, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the title-deeds issued for such lands.

Assessment on coffee lands.

96. (a) All payments of revenue, shall, as a rule, be made to the village patel, who shall grant receipts for the same in the prescribed form, duly attested by the village shanbhog, provided, however, as follows:—

Payments should be made to patel.

(i) Any such payment may, at the option of the payer, be made into the Treasury of the taluk in which the land is situated, the remittance being accompanied by a memorandum giving full particulars of the amount due and of the properties on account of which the payment is made.

Other modes.

(ii) Such payments may also, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner of the district, where the payment is due, be made into any other Taluk Treasury in the district or into the District Treasury, the remittance being accompanied in each case by a memorandum as in proviso (i).

(b) Where any such payment is made into a District Treasury or a Taluk Treasury under proviso (i) or proviso (ii), such payment shall not affect any sale held prior to the receipt by the officers conducting the sale, of official intimation of such payment, or prior to the production before him of a voucher from the Treasury Officer concerned in evidence of the payment.

NOTE.—This rule does not affect Article 143 (18) of the Civil Account Code, which provide for the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts for land revenue and cesses.

(c) Treasury Officers receiving any such payment shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Amildar of the taluk where the payment is due; and the latter shall lose no time in causing the necessary entry to be made in the village accounts.

97. The patel shall be responsible for the safe custody of all revenue collected by him and the shanbhog shall obtain the patel's signature in his Roz Khiridi, in token of his having collected the sums therein shown.

Custody of revenue collected.

98. Shanbhogs are strictly prohibited from collecting the kandayam. It is incumbent on the shanbhog to be present with the patel when collection work proceeds and to enter all transactions in the khiridi just as they happen. The shanbhog has no justification whatever for pleading that the patel did not give him the required information.

Shanbhogs prohibited from collecting the kandayam or being in custody thereof.

The shanbhog is to obtain such information not through the patel but by being present at and personally taking part in the transaction.

System of Revenue Money Orders for payment of handayam.

99. In order to increase the facilities for the payment of land revenue, for the benefit of absentee pattadars and others interested in the land, the system of Revenue Money Orders similar to the one in force in the Madras Presidency is introduced in the State as an experimental measure. The rules relating to the use of Revenue Money Orders are given in Part III. The shanbhogs and patels should carefully study them and cause wide publicity of the same in their villages. The following instructions for the remitters' guidance should be specially noted.

(1) Revenue Money Orders must be made payable to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of the taluk in which the land is situated.

(2) Revenue Money Orders must only be used for the remittance of land revenue, cesses and of any other item which is due on account of land or is ordinarily payable with land revenue.

(3) If the remittance is on account of lands covered by different pattas in the same revenue village, the amount paid in respect of each such patta should be separately entered against the respective patta number.

(4) If full particulars are not given correctly in the order, mistakes may occur for the consequences of which the remitter alone will be responsible.

(5) No corrections will be allowed in a Revenue Money Order. If an entry has to be corrected a fresh form must be filled in.

(6) The office of issue will help the remitter in making the entries and, if necessary, will make entries for him, but no fee or other gratification is permitted to be accepted for this service.

(7) The issue of a Revenue Money Order which is ultimately delivered to the shanbhogs concerned too late for the khist day, does not exempt the remitter from the penalties prescribed by the Revenue Department.

Responsibility for payment of land revenue.

100. The registered occupant shall be primarily responsible to the Government for the land revenue of unalienated land and the superior holder shall be primarily responsible to Government for the land revenue of alienated land.

On failure of the person primarily responsible to Government for the land revenue, to pay the same according

to rules legally prescribed in that behalf, it may be recovered from the co-occupant of unalienated land or the co-sharer of alienated land or in either case from the inferior holder or person in actual occupation of the land.

When the land revenue is recovered from any such occupant, co-sharer, inferior holder, or other person, he shall be allowed credit for all payments which he may have made to the registered occupant or superior holder, or to his landlord, at or after the prescribed or usual times of such payments, and he shall be entitled to credit in account with the registered occupant or superior holder or with his landlord for the amount recovered from him.

101. The term "Khatedar" is the same as registered occupant or superior holder. The khatedar need not necessarily be the occupant of whole survey numbers. The khatedars of phut numbers or letters, are also registered occupants and superior holders entitled to pay their kandayam direct to the patel. So long as the registered occupant or superior holder is able to pay the kandayam for his holding and pays the same, it should be recovered from him. If he fails, his consent to others paying the kandayam is immaterial. As entries made in the patta of recoveries towards kandayam should tally with the entries of the Khate and khiridi, the patel or the shanbhog should make the entries of payment made by persons other than the khatedar, in the patta when presented to them. An additional column is opened in the patta form to note the name of the person making the payment.

When kandayam may be received from persons other than the khatedar.

102. The patel should warn the villagers that the amount of kandayam should not be paid to the person serving demand notice, unless he happens to be one authorized to collect the revenue. Defaulters should pay attention to the contents of the demand notice which authorize payment only to the village patel or into the Taluk or District Treasury.

Kandayam not to be paid to the person serving demand notice.

103. Receipts for payment of kandayam are usually given by a note in the patta. Separate counterfoil receipts for payment of kandayam and copies of extracts from the khiridi may also be granted.

Receipt for kandayam.

104. The 20th of each khrist month as given in the table appended to Rule 86 of the Land Revenue Rules, (para 93 *supra*) shall be the latest date on which the instalments shall be paid. The patel should set about the collection work much earlier in the month. He should regularly sit for collection work in the village chavadi

Date for the payment of khrist instalments.



during the hours of the day in which the agricultural population are likely to be in their houses. If the rules for collection are strictly adhered to, the work of the patel and shanbhog will be greatly minimised.

Remittance to the Treasury.

105. On or before the 25th of the month, the patel shall remit to the Taluk Treasury, the whole of the collections made since the last remittance. The shanbhog's khirdi should accompany every such remittance to enable the Taluk authorities to see that the remittance corresponds with the sums entered in the khirdi. Should the patel fail to make the remittance as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the shanbhog to present his khirdi to the Taluk Cutcherry, punctually on the 25th of the month and the Amildar or in his absence, the Taluk Sheristadar, shall thereupon take immediate steps to recover from the patel the amount which he has failed to remit.

Arrangement to be made with patels by the shanbhogs having more than one village in their firkas.

106. The shanbhog should be active during collection season and should on no account absent himself from his firka. When more villages than one are included in his firka, he should draw up a programme in consultation with the patels of the respective villages, and be present in the villages according to the dates fixed to conduct the collection work with the patel. A copy of the programme should be sent to the hobli shekdar for his information.

Interest when to be charged.

107. Interest shall be charged upon all arrears of revenue from the first of the year following that to which they relate, i.e., from the 1st July after the close of the revenue year, at the rate of one pie per rupee per month, portions of a month and fractions of a rupee being omitted in the calculation.

Receipts to be granted by persons who receive land revenue and penalty for breach thereof.

108. The patel should note for his guidance and for information of all "Superior holders" the provisions of Sections 56 and 57 of the Land Revenue Code, whereby failure to grant receipts for land revenue recovered is punishable.

(b) *Section 56.* Every Revenue Officer receiving payment of land revenue shall give a written receipt for the same.

And any superior holder of an alienated village or of an alienated share of a village, or a duly authorized agent of any such superior holder shall give a written receipt for every payment of rent or land revenue made to him by an inferior holder.

(a) *Section 57.* Any person convicted of a breach of

the provisions of the last preceding section, after summary enquiry before the Deputy Commissioner, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount received for which receipt was not duly granted.

### XXVIII. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

109. On failure of the payment of the full instalment on or before the 20th of the first month of khist, the privilege of payment by khist instalments lapses and the whole amount then outstanding on the khate becomes recoverable by coercive process.

The privilege of payment by instalments lapses by default in the 1st khist.

110. (1) Between the 20th and the 25th of the first month of khist, the shanbhog in consultation with the patel, should prepare demand notices in duplicate against all defaulters of total or part amount of khist, in whose case they consider that further coercive processes may be necessary to enforce payments. No omission should be made except with regard to raiyats whose default may be purely casual as could be made out from regular payments in previous years. As the shanbhog and the patel have joint responsibility in the business of collection work, they should use their discretion so as to safeguard the collection of Government revenue.

(2) The shanbhog should hand to the patel for delivery in the Taluk Office along with the remittance khirdi of the khist, the demand notices with a covering list in duplicate in the form given in Part II, signed by him. The patel should present in the Taluk Office the notices with the covering list. The notices will be duly signed by the Amildar or in his absence by the Taluk Sheristadar and returned to the patel numbered, with an order to him on the covering list to serve the duplicate notices on the parties concerned and to return the originals to the shekdar on or before the 10th of the following month. Acknowledgment of the patel for receipt of the notices for service should be obtained on the duplicate of the covering list. No patel should fail to receive back the notices for service as above stated, before leaving the Taluk Headquarters after obtaining the treasury receipt in the remittance khirdi. The mode of serving notice is given in Section 199, Land Revenue Code (para 123 *infra*).

(3) Notice need not be served nor fee levied from defaulters who pay up the full amount of khist on return of the patel to the village after remittance of the first

khist into the treasury. Notice fee need not also be recovered from persons who pay up the full amount of khist, when the notices are still in the hands of the patel. The patel should make a note of such recovery of khist amount on the demand notice. After the notices are returned to the shekdar, the patel should collect the whole amount of demand on each khate without reference to khist, unless otherwise directed by written orders to him from the shekdar or the Taluk Office.

(4) When the shanbhog hands to the patel the khirdi for remittance to the treasury of the amount of collections of the second khist, he should prepare demand notices on all defaulters at the time without exception and deliver them to the patel under covering lists. The procedure prescribed in sub-para 110 (2) above, for notices issued during the first khist should be followed. None of the concessions laid down in the preceding sub-para shall apply to these defaulters.

(5) The shanbhog should post in the village chavadi a copy of the covering list of demand notices as soon as they are delivered to the patel.

Priority of Government claim for land revenue

111. The claim of Government to any moneys recoverable under the provisions of Chapter XI of the Land Revenue Code, shall have precedence over any other debt, demand, or claim whatsoever, whether in respect of mortgage, judgment decree, execution or attachment or otherwise howsoever, against any land or the holder thereof.

Crops liable for the year's revenue.

112. In all cases the land revenue, for a revenue year, of land used for agricultural purposes, if not otherwise discharged, shall be recoverable, in preference to all other claims, from any crop planted or harvested during such year on the land subject to the same.

Nature of processes for recovery of arrears.

113. An arrear of land revenue may be recovered by the following processes, under section of the Land Revenue Code noted against each:—

(a) By serving a written notice of demand on the defaulter under Section 158.

(b) By forfeiture of the occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which the arrear is due, under Section 159.

(c) By distraint and sale of the defaulter's movable property under Section 160.

(d) By sale of defaulter's immovable property under Section 161.

(e) By arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter under Sections 163 and 164.

(f) In the case of alienated holdings consisting of entire villages or shares of villages, by attachment of the said village or shares of villages under Sections 165 to 169.

114. If any of the defaulters on whom notices as referred to in sub-paras 110 (2) and 110 (4) above, have been served, do not pay up the amount outstanding on their khate, before the 10th of the succeeding month, the shanbhog should fill up the forms of forfeiture with respect to the holdings of such defaulters and present them in the Taluk Office on or before the 25th of the month.

Preparation of forfeiture orders.

115 (1) The forfeiture orders prepared in the Taluk Office will be duly signed by the Amildar or the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Deputy Commissioner as the case may be, and caused to be published by the Shekdar according to rules. The patel and shanbhog should warn the defaulters that no entry could be made on the forfeited holding, any crop standing thereon being taken charge of by the patel and watched by the village servants, until sale of the forfeited holding in due course or release of the holding from forfeiture if the arrears are sooner paid or accounted for.

Land not to be entered upon after publication of the forfeiture order.

(2) The patel is bound to be in charge of the crops on forfeited holdings and should abide by the orders issued for the reaping of it in case of such necessity or other disposal.

Patel to take charge of crops.

116. The proclamation for sale will be prepared in the Taluk Office and forwarded to the shekdar who shall duly publish it in time and conduct the sale in accordance with the rules. The shanbhog and the patel should invariably be present during the sale and see that proper bids are secured to protect the Government revenue and the interests of the defaulter.

117. If the defaulter or any person on his behalf pays the arrears in respect of which the property is to be sold and all other charges legally due by him at any time before the property is knocked down, the sale shall be stayed.

When sale may be stayed.

118. Under Sections 160 and 161 of the Land Revenue Code, the defaulter's movable property and the right, title and interest of the defaulter in any immovable property, other than the land on which the arrear is due, may at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Division Officer, be sold for arrears of land revenue.

Other immovable property and movable property of the defaulter also liable for arrears.

Exemption of certain property from attachment.

119. All such property as is by the Civil Procedure Code, exempted from attachment or sale in execution of a decree, shall also be exempt from distraint or sale under Sections 160 and 161 of the Land Revenue Code. The Deputy Commissioner's decision as to what property is so entitled to exemption shall be final.

Distress of property should not be excessive.

120 (1) The distress levied on the defaulter's movable property shall not be disproportionate to the amount of arrears.

Custody of distrained property.

(2) The patel shall be the custodian of all distrained property, unless some other arrangement is deemed more suitable.

Scale of process fees.

121. The scale of process fees leviable for recovery of arrears of revenue, in summary and formal enquiries and other matters connected with the revenue administration, is the following:—

I. For the service of demand notice under Section 158.	4 annas if arrears are below Rs. 5 and 8 annas if above.		
II. For each summons or notice—		Rs.	a. p.
(a) to a single defendant, respondent, or witness, ...	...	0	8 0
(b) to every additional defendant, or respondent or witness residing in the same village, if the process be applied for at the same time. ...	...	0	4 0
III. For every warrant—			
(a) of arrest in the case of every person arrested, ...	...	1	0 0
(b) of attachment, ...	...	0	8 0
(c) of delivery of possession, in respect of every such warrant. ...	...	0	8 0
IV. For proclamation, injunction or order, of every process not otherwise provided for. ...	...	0	8 0

122. Any party may deposit the cost of proceeding by railway or conveyance, and in such cases the process-server shall be bound to proceed by such railway or conveyance.

Mode of serving notice.

123. Every notice under the Land Revenue Code unless it is otherwise expressly provided, shall be served either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served, or to his agent, if he have any, or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land, if any, to which such notice refers. In the latter case, the signature of two respect-

able residents of the village and the cultivator of the land, if available, should be obtained for the mode of service.

No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless such error has produced substantial injustice.

124. For processes to be issued or other action to be taken at the instance of a party, the fee prescribed should be prepaid by him in Court fee stamps. All fees compulsorily recoverable from a party *after* the issue of processes or the taking of other action shall be levied from him *in cash*. The fee payable by the class of persons dealt with in Rule 40 of the Land Revenue Rules, falls under the former category.

Recovery of process fees.

### XXIX. ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

125. The compilation of the revenue annual accounts is one of the important duties to which the shanbhog should promptly attend soon after the close of the official year. He should appear in the Taluk Office in the 1st week of July with his dafter and comply with such orders as may be issued to him by the Amildar in the matter.

### XXX. MISCELLANEOUS.

126. The provisions on the subject are given in Sections 61 and 62 of the Land Revenue Code and Land Revenue Rules 62 and 63. These are given below:—

Alluvion and diluvion.

(1) When it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the occupancy of any alluvial land which vests, under any law for the time being in force, in Government, may, with due regard to the interests of the public revenue, be disposed of in perpetuity, or otherwise as the Government may direct by rules or orders made in this behalf under Section 233, he shall offer the prior right of occupancy thereof to the occupant, if any, of the bank or shore on which such alluvial land has formed. The price of an occupancy so offered shall not exceed three times the annual assessment of the land of which the occupancy is offered.

If the said occupant shall refuse such occupancy, the Deputy Commissioner may dispose of the same under the last preceding section without any restrictions as to the price thereof.

(2) When alluvial land forms on any bank or shore, the occupant, if any, of such bank or shore shall be entitled to the temporary use and occupation thereof, unless or until the area of the same exceeds half an acre, and also exceeds one-tenth of the area of his holding. When the area of the alluvial land exceeds the said extent, it shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the provisions of the last preceding section.

The word "holding" in this section and in Section 47, (Land Revenue Code), shall be deemed to mean a survey number, or any division of land on which a distinct or aggregate assessment has been fixed.

(3) It shall be the duty of the village officers, subject to the orders of the Amildar and of the Deputy Commissioner, to ascertain from time to time and to record the changes caused by alluvion and diluvion in every holding subject to such changes.

(4) (a) The village officers shall report to the Amildar when the area of any newly formed alluvial land or island, or of any abandoned river bed, to which the provisions of Section 46 or of Section 62 apply, exceeds the limit prescribed in those sections, so that the Amildar shall deal with it under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, who will apply to the Survey Department to have the assessment fixed.

(b) Newly formed alluvial lands and islands, and abandoned river beds, to which the provisions of the said sections do not apply, may be disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner under the rules and orders applicable to unoccupied unassessed land belonging to Government.

#### *Avenue trees and topes.*

Right to roadside trees

127. Under Section 43 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, the right to roadside trees, which have been planted and reared by or under the orders of or at the expense of Government or local funds, vests in Government. In the event of such trees dying, being blown down, or being cut by order of the Deputy Commissioner, the timber becomes the property of the holder, if any, of the land on which they stood. The usufruct of the trees including the loppings shall also vest in the holder. But he should not lop the trees as that duty vests in the subordinates of the Revenue Department.

128 (1) The patel should see that lopping operations are restricted to the absolute requirements of the safety and convenience of traffic. Persons who are allowed the usufruct of the trees, are entitled to the loppings minus the cost thereof. Where no such persons exist, the loppings should be sold and the proceeds credited to Government, under the head "Land Revenue Miscellaneous." Lopping of  
avenue trees.

(2) The lopping should be attended to every year at the close of the cold season, *i.e.*, in the month of February, as it is considered to be the most convenient time for such purpose without any danger to the trees. In the following month the rising temperature brings a number of trees into active growth and it would do them irreparable damage if they are lopped at this stage.

129. The replanting of trees in place of fallen, dead or cut trees should be systematically attended to by the patel and the shanbhog. The respective villagers are bound to supply the vacancies within the limits of their villages except where the usufruct of the trees is conceded to private persons. In the latter case those who enjoy the usufruct are bound to replant vacancies in their respective limits. Such trees as grow well in the neighbourhood of the locality and as far as possible useful fruit and other trees affording good shade, should be chosen to supply the vacancies. The shanbhog should present at the taluk jamabandi a statement showing the trees fallen, dead or cut during the previous official year and the number replanted. A circular has also been issued to Village Improvement Committees on the subject.

130. Topes are either public or private. The conservancy of public topes rests with the revenue authorities. They are open to travellers and to the villagers and their cattle for shade and shelter. The patels concerned are responsible for their up-keep and they should get the necessary work done by the raiyats. Where on account of the extent or usefulness of the tope, a special watcher may be necessary to prevent damage to the trees, to conserve their produce and for planting new trees, the patel should submit a report to the Amildar. Useless topes should be recommended either to be sold in public auction or to be given on valuation to persons having any imperfect rights over them, subject to the payment of the full assessment which has been fixed or which may be fixed by the Survey Department.

131. When any loss occurs among trees belonging



to Government, whether by theft or otherwise, the patel should immediately report the fact to the Amildar through the shekdar, with full details of the circumstances. He should likewise report the existence of withered and wind-fallen Government trees within the limits of the village and arrange for their sale. Section 44, Land Revenue Code, regulates the recovery of value in certain cases.

132. The patel and the shanbhog should carefully study the provisions contained in Appendix H to the Revenue Rules of 1890 (Part III), for the grant of waste and unoccupied lands for the planting of timber, fruit and fuel trees and encourage private persons to plant trees and topes under the benefit of the said rules.

133. When inams are granted for the up-keep of avenue trees and topes, the conditions of the grant should be strictly enforced. Such inams are liable to be resumed and fully assessed on failure of the purpose for which they are granted.

Government  
loans.

134. Loans of money are granted to holders of lands, for the following objects, subject to the limits specified hereunder:—

Objects for which loans may be granted	Amount which may be granted	
	Maximum	Minimum
	Rs.	Rd.
(a) Under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation IV of 1900. For the construction or repair of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste or any other work by which the letting value of land for purposes of agriculture will be permanently increased and such as are mentioned as "improvement" in clause (a) of sub-section 4 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or as the Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette declare to be improvements for the purposes of the aforesaid Regulation.	No limit	50
(b) Under Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code—		
(i) For the purchase of—		
*(a) seed grain (including seed sugar-cane, seed plantains, etc.);	900	No minimum.
(b) ploughing cattle (including cattle used for raising water and carting manure);		
(c) horse and pony, stallions and breeding bulls;		
(d) fodder for cattle;		
(e) manure.		

\*NOTE.—In special cases for cultivation of sugar-cane on an extensive scale, loans may be granted up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of seed sugar-cane.

Objects for which loans may be granted	Amount which may be granted	
	Maximum	Minimum
(ii) For other agricultural objects, such as—		
(a) the building of houses (including sheds) by cultivators in tracts newly made available for occupation;		
(b) the rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire or flood;		
(c) agricultural implements (including carts).	1,000	No minimum.
(d) erection of indigo vats and such like appliances for dealing with raw agricultural produce;		
(e) erection of double whots or other contrivances, for raising water;		
(iii) (a) for the erection of sugar-cane mills; or		
(b) for the purchase of other agricultural machinery not specified above;	5,000	Do
(iv) For the relief of distress when the existence of such distress has been recognized by Government, to enable holders of land and their dependents to subsist until the ripening of the next harvest	900	Do

NOTE.—These rules shall not apply to loans for the purchase of boilers, oil and gas engines or other power plant.

135. An application for a loan may be made in writing or orally, to any Revenue Officer of a grade not lower in rank to that of Shekdar having jurisdiction. Printed applications in the form given in Part II may be had in the Taluk Offices and with shekdars and shanbhogs. Applications may be presented in person, or sent by post or through the village patel or shanbhog. When an oral application is made, the officer to whom it is preferred shall cause it to be recorded in the prescribed form and signed by the applicant. It is the duty of the shanbhog, if so desired by any applicant, to prepare such applications without fee or charge of any kind.

136. The rate of interest charged shall be five per cent per annum, except on loans granted for the relief of distress. In the latter case, interest shall be charged at three per cent, which may be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion in case of borrowers who are known to be poor. Interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan. If the loan is disbursed in instalments, interest on each instalment shall run from the disbursement of such instalment.

137. (1) Loans shall be repayable by fixed annual payments discharging both principal and interest calculated according to the table given in Part II. The maximum

limit of time for repayment of the various kinds of loans is given below:—

- (a) In the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation,
- |  |     |           |
|--|-----|-----------|
| (i) for the construction or repair of wells ;              | ... | 30 years. |
| (ii) for other purposes,                                   |     |           |
| if the loan does not exceed Rs. 500,                       | ... | 10 "      |
| if the loan exceeds Rs. 500, but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 | ... | 15 "      |
| if the loan exceeds Rs. 1,000 ;                            | ... | 20 "      |
- (b) For loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code,
- |   |     |          |
|---|-----|----------|
| (i) for the purchase of seed ordinarily,  | ... | 1 year.  |
| (ii) for the purchase of the sugar-cane and other seeds which cannot yield a return in one year | ... | 2 years. |
| (iii) for the relief of distress,   | ... | 3 "      |
| (iv) for the purchase of agricultural implements or machinery,                                  | ... | 10 "     |
| (v) for any other purpose,  | ... | 10 "     |
- (c) For special loans granted for the cultivation of sugar-cane on an extensive scale...
- |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| ... | ... | 4 " |
|-----|-----|-----|

The time for repayment specified above shall count from the date of the payment of the loan, or where the loan is paid by instalments, from the date of payment of the last instalment and shall be liable to revision under Rules XIII and XXXII of the Loan Rules.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be taken to preclude a borrower from discharging the loan at an earlier period or from paying a larger amount than the annual instalment. The excess so paid shall be credited in reduction of principal, and the number of future payments shall, if necessary, be decreased, but no reduction in the amount of the instalments fixed shall on this account be allowed.

(2) In the case of persons, who offer to discharge the loans once for all in one lump sum, the then value of the annuities due at the rate of interest charged on the loan will be recovered.

138. The special rules for granting loans for the construction and improvement of saguvali kattes are given in Part III.

139. The following is a summary of rules relating to the grant of loans for agricultural and industrial purposes:—

(1) Application for a loan under these rules should be made to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Form No. 1, printed copies of which will be available free of cost in all Taluk Offices.

(2) Loans of money may be granted under these rules for any or all the purposes specified below :—

- (i) Purchase and erection of machinery for agricultural or industrial undertakings, ordinarily up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 in each case;
- (ii) The construction of wells and tanks, of mills, ware-houses and other structures necessary for agricultural or industrial operations;
- (iii) The provision of raw material, working capital or appliances other than those specified above, required for the carrying on of industrial operations ordinarily up to a limit of Rs. 5,000 in each case.

(3) All loans granted under these rules and all other sums falling due to Government in connection therewith shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

(4) The applicant will show in the column of remarks in Form No. 1—

- (i) whether the applicant proposes to supplement the loan by any private capital and, if so, to what extent;
- (ii) the estimated total cost of the proposed work and the probable period that will be occupied in its construction.

(5) The rate of interest charged on the loan shall be 6½ per cent per annum.

(6) Loans shall be repayable by fixed annual payments, discharging both principal and interest.

(7) The time allowed for repayment shall be fixed by the Director of Industries and Commerce, subject to the limitation of a period of five years in the case of loans for industrial purposes and seven years in the case of loans for agricultural purposes.

(8) If the grantee of a loan misapplies the whole or any portion of the loan or otherwise fails in any of the conditions of the grant, the whole unpaid balance of the loan with interest and costs will be liable to summary recovery as an arrear of land revenue.

(9) Loans for the purchase of machinery will be sanctioned only on the condition that the machinery is approved by the Director of Industries and Commerce or other competent professional adviser as suitable for the purpose to which they are to be applied.

(10) If requested, the Department of Industries and Commerce will undertake to erect the work for which the loan is obtained at the cost of the borrower and hand it over to him in good working order and with proper accounts of the expenses incurred on his behalf.

(11) The machinery purchased and the buildings, etc., erected with the loan referred to above shall be maintained in a suitable condition and working order and repairs and renewals as directed by the Director from time to time shall be carried out without undue delay.

140. The patels and shanbhogs should explain the provisions relating to the grant of Government loans to the raiyats in view to their availing themselves of the help offered by Government.

Survey and re-survey operations.

141. It is the duty of the village officers to render all the assistance that may be required of them by officers of the Survey Department, for the unobstructed progress in their villages of survey or re-survey operations. They should be present in their villages during all stages of the operations conducted by measurers and classers, and also at the test taken by superior officers. All requisitions for village accounts, for information not found in the village accounts, and for attendance of raiyats for the due prosecution of field operations should be most promptly complied with.

Functions under the Famine Code.

142. The duties of village officers under the Famine Code are laid down in Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Code and these are given below. The provisions of Sections 8 and 9 have been embodied in the respective portions of the Village Manual.

Duties of patel.

(1) (*Section 8.*) The patel is required—

- (a) to maintain registers of births and deaths and submit a monthly abstract of the same to the Amildar;
- (b) to maintain a register showing the mortality of cattle, and submit a monthly abstract of the same to the Amildar;
- (c) to report promptly to the Amildar the occurrence of any epidemic disease, and submit daily returns of attacks and deaths as long as the outbreak continues; and
- (d) to submit to the Amildar, from time to time, through the shekdar or such other channel as the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe, such returns and reports as may be called for concerning cultivation, harvests, rainfall, water-supplies and other matters bearing upon the economic and agricultural condition of his village.

Duties of the shanbhog.

(2) (*Section 9.*) The shanbhog is required—

- (a) to maintain systematically, among other village accounts, the Pahani Takhta and the Khaneshumari, and keep Registers of cultivation, harvests, rainfall and water-supplies noting therein the general condition and outturn of crops; and
- (b) to prepare such statistics as may from time to time be called for on matters bearing upon the economic and agricultural condition of the village or villages in his charge.

(3) (*Section 10.*) Village officers, besides making the prescribed inspection of lands and crops and complying with the provisions of the foregoing Sections 8 and 9, are required to report at once to the Amildar, through the shekdar or such other channel as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, the existence or prospect of any distress, or failure of crops, fodder or water-supply, any unusual wandering of people, as well as unusual movements of flocks and herds in search of pasturage, specially noticing therein the condition of the grain stocks and of the grain trade and other important facts bearing on the condition of the people, the cattle and the crops.

Special reports by village officers.

143. (1) Applications for license to cut and remove date leaves for fodder for cattle, in Government unoccupied lands, shall be made to the Amildar, specifying the name of the village, the survey numbers in which the leaves are intended to be cut, and the number of trees in each survey number from which the leaves have to be cut.

Rules relating to the grant of licenses for cutting date leaves for fodder in Government unoccupied lands.

(2) Unhealthy trees, or trees tapped last year, or those which are being tapped, or are intended to be tapped during the current year, should not be selected.

(3) On receipt of the applications, the Amildar shall forthwith ascertain through the local Excise Officer that the trees shown in them are not of any of the descriptions referred to in sub-para 2 above, prepare the requisite license for the number of trees determined by him and forward it to the local Excise Officers for delivery to the applicant.

(4) The Excise Officer shall register the license in a book kept by him, and without loss of time proceed to the village, deliver the license to the applicant and take his signature in the village patel's presence in proof of the applicant having received the license. He should then point out to the applicant and also to the patel the trees from which the leaves are to be cut and obtain the patel's signature in his register in proof of the patel's cognizance.

(5) The license should contain the following principal conditions:—

- (a) No date leaves shall be cut from unhealthy trees, or from trees tapped in the past year.
- (b) No leaves shall be cut from trees which are being tapped, or are intended to be tapped during the current year.
- (c) The first twelve leaves commencing from the shoot shall not be cut.

(d) No leaves shall be cut except from trees in the survey numbers included in this license.

(e) Any person cutting leaves carelessly or in contravention of the above conditions, shall be liable to be prosecuted for mischief under Section 426 of the Indian Penal Code.

(6) The patel of the village and his subordinates should take care that the above conditions are not infringed by the licensee; and any infringement thereof should be forthwith reported by the patel to the Amildar.

(7) The Excise patrol parties should, from time to time, inspect the groves and every one of the licensed trees, and see that these rules are strictly acted up to, and that no other trees except the licensed trees are touched.

(8) ~~The Excise Supervisor of the Range concerned~~ should frequently supervise the groves and inspect each tree so cut for leaves, and see that the Excise Officers are doing their duty properly and no irregularities are committed.

(9) All the licenses granted under these rules should be withdrawn immediately after good showers of rain. The date of the withdrawal of the license should be notified by the Amildar to the local Excise Officer for noting same in his register and for necessary action.

The patel will be liable for punishment by the Deputy Commissioner if he fails to be vigilant in the prevention of injury to the trees.

144. These are referred to in the section on "Forests" and given in Part III of the Manual.

## B. EXCISE.

145. The Deputy Commissioner may authorize the patel of any village or a patel for a group of villages to receive the tree-tax relating to the application for tapping Bagani toddy trees in the village or the group of villages specified. In such cases the following procedure will be observed in the Bagani areas of the mainad district.

(a) (i) The patel will be supplied with books containing quadruplicate copies of the "D" challans. On receiving the proper amount of tax from an applicant, he should enter the details in all the foils alike, deliver the original and the duplicate to the applicant, forward the triplicate along with the money to the Taluk Treasury and keep the counterfoil with him.

Rules relating to the cutting of date leaves in District Forests.

Collection of tree-tax by the patel in Bagani areas.

- (ii) The patel when taking delivery of the "Challan books," should see that the counterfoils are serially numbered and that the four foils of a "challan" bear the same number. Each book should also bear the certificate under the signature of the District Excise Officer as to the number of challans contained in the book as follows:—

"Certified that this book contains "D" challans from number.....to.....and is issued to..... ..patel of.....village..... ..taluk."

When more than one book is supplied to a patel during the course of the year, the serial number of the foils will be continued from one book to another. Each patel will also have a letter allotted to his challan books which will be prefixed to the serial numbers on each foil.

- (iii) The patel should remit to the Taluk Treasury before the close of every month all sums received by him on account of the Excise Department. The counterfoils should be retained by the patel until the end of the official year and should then be returned to the Taluk Office.

(b) The patel will be supplied with Excise Khirdi Registers. He should enter therein all moneys received by him and the treasury certificate for payment made by the patel into the treasury shall be obtained in this register alone.

(c) The khirdi as well as the counterfoils of the "D" challans shall be open to inspection by officers of the Excise Department, not inferior in rank to an Assistant Inspector.

(d) The patel should make himself conversant with the rates of tree-tax in force from time to time. The tree-rent should be collected in full on all Government trees applied for by the licensees and all applications for trees, made on or after the first April of every year, should be accompanied by the full amount of the tree-tax.

146. (a) The patel of the village and his subordinates should take care that the conditions under which licenses are granted for cutting and removing date leaves for fodder are not infringed by the licensee and that any infringement thereof is reported forthwith by the former to the Amildar. This has also been referred to in Section XXX "Miscellaneous."

Watching the working of licenses for cutting and removing date leaves for fodder.



The patel will be liable to punishment by the Deputy Commissioner, if he fails to exercise vigilance in the prevention of injury to toddy yielding trees.

Help to be given to Excise officers about T. T. 4 applications.

(b) The patel and the shanbhog will, when required by departmental officers, afford necessary help in the matter of certificates required for T. T. 4 applications for tapping toddy-yielding trees, particularly those situate in occupied lands.

Interest in liquor and drug shops.

(c) Village officers will not be allowed to bid for or to have any pecuniary interest in shops for the sale of intoxicants within the limits of their villages.

### C. FOREST.

Village forests.

147. (a) ~~The rules regarding the constitution of~~ village forests and their management are given in Part III. Where village forests are constituted, the patel and the shanbhog are nominated as permanent members in the panchayet. They should secure the co-operation of the raiyats in the protection and improvement of the village forest and for the economical and well regulated use of the forest reserves.

Rules relating to the improvement of the growth of grass in gomal lands.

(b) I. To conserve and improve the gomal in Government villages and to regulate the grazing thereon, a Panchayet may be constituted of influential and intelligent men of the village or villages to which the right of grazing extends.

II. In villages which have only a small extent of grazing lands (*i.e.*, not more than 50 acres per hundred head of cattle) the Panchayet shall, if they consider improvement to be possible, have power,

(i) to prohibit during a particular season of the year (such as the non-cultivation season) the trespassing of any cattle on the pasture lands;

(ii) to permit the villagers every year to plough up and weed selected portions and sow grass seeds;

(iii) to permit the raiyats who plough and grow grass with the aforesaid permission to cut or scrape, before cattle are allowed to graze, some plots of grass from the conserved portion, the plots obtained by the raiyats varying in proportion to the labour contributed or size of their holdings, or both;

(iv) to permit the villagers individually or collectively to plant trees useful for fodder and leaf manure in some selected portions of the gomal lands, the portion

assigned to individuals for improvement being determined with reference to the extent of their holdings in the village; and

(v) generally to adopt all measures for the improvement of the gomal which are consistent with the rights of Government and of individuals.

III. In villages where the extent of gomal lands is more than the actual requirements, the Panchayet shall have power—

(1) to restrict the grazing to so much area of the lands as is actually required for grazing;

(2) to conserve the remaining portion of the gomal for a period of not less than five years without any grazing;

(3) to exercise, with reference to the conserved area, the powers mentioned in clauses (ii) and (iv) of Rule II;

(4) to exercise with reference to the conserved area also the power mentioned in clause (iii) of Rule II with the exception that the surplus grass shall be sold after the raiyats take their share;

(5) to form a fund called "The Village Grazing Fund" out of the proceeds of the surplus grass mentioned in clause (4), to keep the fund in Government Savings Bank and administer it; and

(6) to meet out of the fund the incidental charges for fencing, watching the areas reserved, supplying seeds for fodder, grass, etc.

IV. The Panchayet shall have power to determine the individual obligations of the raiyats with reference to the matters now provided for, in general meeting of the villagers.

V. Any raiyat failing to abide by the decision of the Panchayet after acquiescing in such decision, shall forfeit his interest in the reserved lands and shall be liable to have the cost of his share of work collected from him at such daily rates as the Panchayet may fix.

VI. The Panchayet's decision shall be appealable to the Amildar whose decision shall be final.

VII. The lands on which trees have been planted or grass grown as above will generally not be given out for cultivation or any other purpose without the consent of the Panchayet. But if the Government or the Revenue Commissioner for any good reason, order any portion of it to be appropriated for cultivation or any other purpose, the Panchayet will generally be given the first refusal to take it up without any upset price. In cases where the

Panchayets are not consulted, they shall be granted a reasonable compensation for the value of the trees planted by them and the improvement of the lands, which the Panchayets may apportion among the raiyats or utilize in the improvement of other portions of the gomal.

VIII. The Panchayets will meet as often as possible and concert measures for the improvement of their grazing lands, a record of which will be maintained by the village officials, who will also render all necessary help to the Panchayets in furtherance of their object.

### *Conservancy of sandalwood.*

Sandalwood the exclusive property of Government.

148. All sandal trees in Mysore 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.

Responsibility of occupants and holders.

149. (1) Every occupant or holder of land shall be responsible for the due preservation of all 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.

(2) Any occupant or holder who fails to report any such case of injury as aforesaid, or to prove to the satisfaction of a Revenue Officer not lower in rank than an Amildar or Deputy Amildar, 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, be liable to pay to Government such compensation on account of such injury as to such Revenue Officer may seem reasonable.

Penalty for offences in regard to sandalwood.

150. 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 under any other section of the Forest Regulation shall be doubled.

Regulation of the manufacture of sandalwood oil.

151. 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.

Grant of bonus to holders of lands containing sandal trees.

152. (i) The girth of a sandal tree is to be taken as the basis for the computation of the bonus.

(ii) Amounts calculated according to the rates fixed in the following scale are to be paid to occupants from whose lands sandal trees are removed. This scale is only for mature trees:—

Class	Girth of tree at 4 feet above ground level		Bonus payable	
			First ten years	Afterwards
	Inches		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ...	Below	12	0 8 0	0 8 0
II ...	12	to 21	1 8 0	1 8 0
III ...	21	to 30	3 8 0	4 8 0
IV ...	30	to 36	4 0 0	7 8 0
V ...	Above	36	5 0 0	10 0 0

Note—A mature tree is one which is showing signs of decay. This is indicated by the following external symptoms:—

- (a) dead main branches and leading shoot,
- (b) decay of bark, and
- (c) pale color and diminutive size of the leaves.

A further and infallible test is that the heartwood must not be at a lower depth than one inch from the surface.

(iii) If a tree dies before attaining maturity, and the District Forest Officer is satisfied that the premature death of the tree was due solely to natural causes, such as lightning or spike disease, over which the occupant had no control, or which he could not have prevented, payment will be made at the same rates as those prescribed above for mature trees, but the girth of the dead tree will be measured with the white wood removed. On trees which have been destroyed by fire, no bonus will be paid.

(iv) When it is proved that the removal of a tree is necessary for the legitimate enjoyment of any land, it shall be competent to the District Forest Officer to permit the removal of such tree on payment by the occupant of compensation fixed according to the following scale:—

Class	Girth at 4 feet above ground level	Amount of compensation payable to Government by the occupant	Class	Girth at 4 feet above ground level	Amount of compensation payable to Government by the occupant
	Inches	Rs. a. p.		Inches	Rs. a. p.
I ...	Below 12	1 0 0	III ...	24 to 30	4 0 0
II ...	12 to 24	2 0 0	IV ...	Above 30	6 0 0

(v) The claim for compensation may, however, be waived in cases of hardship at the discretion of the District Forest Officer, when the amount to be remitted is

not more than Rs. 10 in regard to the same survey number. When the amount exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 50, the Conservator of Forests may similarly waive the claim for compensation at his discretion. When the amount proposed to be remitted exceeds Rs. 50, the case shall be reported for the orders of Government.

(vi) No compensation will be levied on mature trees or on trees not exceeding 4" in girth. Bonuses will be paid on mature trees removed by desire of the occupant at the rates mentioned.

(vii) It should be noted that the rules in this paragraph apply only to the removal, within a reasonable limit, of trees interfering with the legitimate use of any land, and not where the removal of trees on a large scale is asked for.

Removal of  
sandal trees.

153. No land owner has the right to insist that a sandal tree standing on his land be removed on any other ground but that of obstruction to cultivation, or object to the removal of any tree by the Forest Department in the course of its ordinary operations. The selection of the trees to be removed lies at the discretion of the officers of the Forest Department and those acting under their orders.

Forest fires.

154. It is the duty of the patel, the shanbhog and the village servants to warn people against incendiarism in Government Forests. Kindling of fire in or in the neighbourhood of forests is strictly prohibited. The practice of setting fire to dry grass plots on the pretext of promoting early and better growth of grass, is irregular. The patel and village servants should prevent such acts.

155. All State Forests and Plantations are in the immediate control of the Forest Department. Those who are not authorized to enter them will be liable to be treated as trespassers and dealt with under the Forest Regulation and Rules framed thereunder.

156. The villagers in the neighbourhood of forests are bound to render aid in extinguishing any fire occurring in a State or District Forest or plantation. The patels of such villages should promptly execute the instructions issued by Forest Officers and render the required help for extinguishing the fire in or preventing the spread of fire to the State Forest and Plantations. They should likewise protect the District and Village Forests against damage by fire. Exemplary service done in this respect will be duly recognized and rewarded by Government.

157. (1) In the case of those raiyats whose houses have been destroyed by fire, free grant of timber not exceeding in value the annual kandayam paid by each raiyat will be made to the raiyat for rebuilding the house.

Grant of relief to sufferers by accidental fires.

(2) The patel and shanbog should make the necessary application to the Amildar in the form given in Part II. The Amildar will take the necessary action.

158 (a) (1) All inamdars who, by the terms of their sannads, or by judicial decision, are entitled to the timber and sandalwood in their inam villages, may fell and sell without previous reference any such timber, excepting sandalwood.

Forest rights of inamdars.

(2) The Conservator of Forests may cause any sandalwood growing in such inam lands to be cut and sold on behalf of the inamdars under such rules as may, from time to time, be made by the Government.

(b) Inamdars who are not entitled by sannads or by judicial decision to the timber and sandalwood growing on their inam lands may cut and sell all wood, with the exception of teak and sandal, growing on such lands.

(c) No trees, wood or timber or other forest produce shall be removed from inam lands without a pass, to be obtained under such rules as the Government may, from time to time, make, provided that no payment shall be made for such passes.

159. The rules are given in Part III of the Manual. Para 9 of the Rules specifies the privileges of the raiyats.

General rules for the management of District Forests in the State.

160. These rules are given in Part III of the Manual.

Rules relating to the malnad raiyats' special privileges.

## CHAPTER III—Functions of the Village Police.

### I. PATEL, THE HEAD OR THE VILLAGE POLICE.

1. (a) *Definition.*—The word “village” in these rules includes all the lands whether inhabited or not, which are included within the circuit of each village boundary and not merely the inhabited village site.

Police patel.

(b) The Village Police in each village shall be under the charge of the Police Patel.

Village watchmen.

2. The police patel shall have authority to require all village watchmen or other village servants liable to be called on for the performance of police duties to aid him in performing the duties entrusted to him; but he is prohibited from employing such village watchmen or servants on his own private affairs.

Patel to have charge of village chavadi, etc.

3. The police patel shall have charge of the village choultry, village gates, boundary hedges and walls and shall be responsible for reporting the need of repairs and seeing to their execution.

Duties of village watchmen.

4. The police patel shall dispose of the village establishment so as to afford the utmost possible security against robbery, breach of the peace, and acts injurious to the public and to the village community.

Punishment of patel and village watchman for neglect of duty, etc.

5. Any police patel or village watchman, liable to be called on for the performance of police duties, who shall be careless or negligent in the discharge thereof, shall be liable to be fined under the order of any full power Magistrate to any amount not exceeding his estimated average official emoluments for three months. If he shall be guilty of any violation of duty or breach of the requirements of these rules, or of other misconduct or offence requiring a heavier punishment, he may be dismissed under the orders of the District Magistrate, or he may be proceeded against and punished as a public servant under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code; and in case of conviction he will be liable also to dismissal; provided that in any case of dismissal under this rule, the patel may appeal to the Government and that no order of dismissal shall be final without the sanction of the Government.

## II. RELATIONS WITH THE REGULAR POLICE.

6. The police patel shall, subject to the orders of the District Magistrate, act under the orders of the Police Officer in charge of the Police Station or thanah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, whom he shall furnish with any reports or information called for, and keep constantly informed as to the state of crime and all matters connected with the Village Police and the health and general condition of the community in the village. He shall also afford all Police Officers every assistance in his power when called upon by them for assistance in the performance of their duty. He shall further promptly obey and execute all orders and warrants issued to him by any Magistrate or Police Officer, shall collect and communicate to the Officers of Police, intelligence affecting the public peace, shall prevent within the limits of his village the commission of offences and public nuisances and shall detect and bring offenders therein to justice.

Patel to cooperate with the Regular Police.

## III. PREVENTION OF CRIME.

7. (1) The police patels and village watchmen shall have authority to require the inhabitants of their villages to use every effort to guard against attack by robbers and to oppose and seize persons committing non-bailable offences or to pursue them if they have fled; and it is incumbent on the inhabitants of the villages through which or near to which the pursuit lies to afford on the requisition of the patel or village watchmen every practicable assistance towards the apprehension of the offenders and for the recovery of any property stolen by them continuing the pursuit from village to village. Any inhabitant of a village who, on receiving such requisition, refuses or neglects to give such assistance shall be liable (Section 187, Penal Code) to simple imprisonment for six months, or fine of Rs. 500 or both.

Duties of inhabitants and the village police in case of attack by robbers.

(2) Should robbers attack any person or property, it is the duty of the patel and watchmen to induce the villagers by personal effort and example to unite and by force resist the party instead of running away or yielding to them. The villagers should be made to understand that nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence and that it is open to them



to use all possible means of resistance and to employ fire-arms or any other weapon of self-defence but that their first endeavour should be to secure the persons of the offenders.

Enforcement  
of night watch  
in villages.

8. (a) It shall be the duty of the police patel in each village, and he is hereby authorized to require a definite number of inhabitants in each village, being not more than three when the number of male adults does not exceed one hundred and fifty, and not more than two per cent of the male adult population in other villages, to keep watch by night in the village choultry and to patrol the village, ready to act immediately on any alarm of robbers and to use their lawful rights of self-defence. It shall also be the duty of the patel to require the inhabitants of the village to maintain in good order the fence round the village site and the village gates.

(b) Any male adult inhabitant of the village who shall refuse on the requisition of the patel to take his turn of watching in the choultry, or to help in repairing the village fence or village gate shall be liable on conviction before a magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 in the case of first conviction, and not exceeding Rs. 50 on a second or subsequent conviction.

(c) The word "choultry" in this rule means the village chavadi, and includes any other building such as a temple, school-house or the pial of a house hitherto used for night watch and also any such building or place as the Amildar of the taluk may, by beat of drum in the village, notify to be the village choultry for the purpose of this rule.

Preparation of  
night watch  
registers, etc.

9. For the effective and regular performance of the night watch, the patel with the help of the shanbhog shall prepare early in June every year, a list of the adult male members of the village capable to serve for the night watch and fix the turn for each member thereof during the next official year. The list so prepared should be forwarded to the Station House Officer, within whose jurisdiction the village is situated, for signature and return before the end of the month. A copy of the list shall be hung up in a prominent place in the village chavadi for information of the villagers. The patel shall also cause the members of the day's night watch to be apprised of their turn by the village watchman, in accordance with the *mamool* obtaining in each village. In preparing the list the patel should take care to draw members for each day from different parts of the village and avoid grouping of

members of contiguous houses for the same night. The form of the register with necessary instructions is given in Part II.

10. It is also the duty of the patel to apportion to the head of each household in the village, the particular portion and length of the village fence or gate which he should restore or repair. The patel should take care to make a fair distribution commensurate with the communal obligation that may be imposed on each member.

Distribution among the villagers of the repair of the village fence and gates.

11. He should report by word of mouth or through talvars or other village servants, to the Police Officer within whose jurisdiction the village is situated, the arrival in and departure from the village of suspicious-looking strangers. He should carefully watch their movements and of those who associate with them.

Reporting the movements of suspicious-looking strangers.

12. Under Section 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is the duty of the patel to forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station any information which he may obtain respecting,

Provisions of Section 45, Criminal Procedure Code in regard to prevention of offences.

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in the village of which he is the patel ;

(b) the resort to any place within or passage through the village, of any person whom he knows or reasonably suspects to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender ;

(c) the commission or intention to commit in or near the village, any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely :—

143—Being member of an unlawful assembly ;

144—Joining an unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon ;

145—Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly knowing that it has been commanded to disperse ;

147—Rioting ;

148—Rioting armed with deadly weapon ;

(d) the occurrence in or near the village, of any sudden or unnatural death or death under suspicious circumstances ;

(e) the commission of, or intention to commit at any place out of Mysore near the village, any act which if committed in Mysore, would be an offence punishable

under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely:—

- 302—Murder ;
- 304—Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ;
- 382—Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt, or restraint in order to the committing of the theft ;
- 392—Robbery ;
- 393—Attempt to commit robbery ;
- 394—Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery ;
- 395—Dacoity ;
- 396—Dacoity with murder ;
- 397—Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ;
- 398—Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon ;
- 399—Making preparation to commit dacoity ;
- 402—Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity ;
- 435—Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to the amount of rupees one hundred or in the case of agricultural produce, rupees ten ;
- 436—Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc. ;
- 449—House-trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with death ;
- 450—House-trespass in order to commit an offence punishable with transportation for life ;
- 457—Lurking house-trespass by night in order to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment ;
- 458—Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint ;
- 459—Grievous hurt caused whilst committing house-trespass or house-breaking ;
- 460—Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night.

and (f) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate by general or special order, made with the previous sanction of Government, has directed him to communicate information.

NOTE.—The expression “proclaimed offender” includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court in British India or by any Court or authority established or continued, by the Governor-General in any part of India in respect of any act which if committed in Mysore would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code as defined above:—

Namely, Sections 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457—459 and 460.

13. The Patel should make the following provisions of Sections 42, 43, 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code, known in his village :—

Patel to bring certain sections of the Criminal Procedure Code to the notice of the people.

Section 42.—Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police Officer reasonably demanding his aid,

(a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police Officer is authorised to arrest ;

(b) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace or in the prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property.

Section 43.—When a warrant is directed to a person other than a Police Officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant; if the person to whom the warrant is directed be near at hand and acting in the execution of the warrant.

Section 44.—Every person aware of the commission or of the intention of any other person to commit, any offence referred to in para 12 clauses c & e *supra* and the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, of which he is aware, should forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer of such commission or intention :—

Section 121.—Waging or attempting to wage war or abetting the waging of war against the King, etc ;

Section 121 A.—Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State ;

Section 122.—Collecting arms, etc., with the intention of waging war against the King, etc ;

Section 123.—Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war ;

Section 124.—Assaulting Governor-General, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power ;

Section 124 A.—Sedition ;

Section 125.—Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the King or abetting the waging of such war ;

Section 126.—Committing depredation on the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the King;

Section 130.—Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring prisoner of State or war and offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.

Section 303.—Murder by a prisoner under sentence of transportation for life.

Section 456.—Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.

“Offence” includes any act committed at any place out of Mysore, which would constitute an offence if committed in Mysore.

Section 45.—Every village accountant, village watchman, village police officer, owner or occupier of land and the agent of any such owner or occupier of land and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of Government or the District Court, shall forthwith report to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station the matters referred to in paragraph 12 *supra*.

Effect of omission to report.

14. Omission on the part of the patels or others to furnish information which they are legally bound to furnish under Sections 44 and 45 of the Criminal Procedure Code and intentional omission to give assistance as required in Sections 42 and 43 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is punishable under Sections 187, 176 and 202 of the Indian Penal Code, as the case may be. Village Officers are, in addition, liable to be removed from their office.

#### IV. REPORT OF CRIME.

Report by patel to Police Station, of certain offences.

15. (a) The police patel shall convey to the Police Officer in charge of the thannah within whose local jurisdiction his village is situated, immediate intelligence of all information which he may receive respecting the commission, within the limits of his village, of murders, dacoities, robberies, thefts, mischief by fire, and other non-bailable offences, and shall himself proceed to investigate the matter, obtaining all procurable evidence relating to it, pending the arrival of such Police Officer.

(b) It is also the duty of the patel to report to the nearest police station the commission within the limits of the village of all cognizable offences.

Report by patel, of the occurrence of unnatural deaths, etc.

16. The police patel shall also be responsible for conveying immediate intelligence to the thannah of the occurrence of all unnatural and suspicious deaths, of the presence of any robbers or dacoits, or of any habitual receivers of, or dealers in stolen property, who may have resorted to, or have concealed themselves in, their respective

villages or in the adjacent country, and also of any vagrants or other persons who may be lurking about the country without any ostensible means of subsistence, and who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

17. The police patel shall send all such reports to the police officers in charge of thannahs by the village watchmen. All such information and reports shall be communicated verbally to the officers of the Regular Police.

How reports are to be sent.

18. In the matter of inquests to be held in the case of unnatural and suspicious deaths when any delay occurs in the arrival of a Police Officer, the police patel will be guided by the existing rules on the subject, as specified in Section 174, Regulation No. II of 1904.

Provision, as regards inquests.

19. Patels are required to prepare First Information Reports in triplicate in the form given in Part II of this Manual, and submit copies of the same simultaneously to the Police and the Magistrate.

Patels to submit First Information Reports in triplicate.

## V. DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME

20. The Patel shall apprehend any person within the limits of his village who he may have reason to believe, has committed an offence for which a Police Officer may arrest without a warrant, and (provided an officer of the Regular Police has not arrived to hold the investigation) shall forward such person, together with all articles likely to be useful as evidence, to the Police Officer in charge of the Police Station within the limits of which his village is situated. Every person so apprehended shall be forwarded within 24 hours to the District Police Station within the limits of which the village is situated.

Arrest by patel, of person committing cognisable offence.

21. The police patel in making any enquiry coming within the scope of his duty, not being a case in which it is competent for him to inflict punishment, shall have authority to call and examine witnesses, and record their depositions on solemn affirmation, and to search for concealed articles, taking care that no search be made in a dwelling house between sun-set and sun-rise without urgent occasion, and that every such search is always conducted in the presence of two or more respectable persons.

Powers of patel in search and enquiry.

22. The police patel shall also have authority in carrying out any search or any pursuit of supposed criminals, to enter and act within the limits of other villages,

Powers of patel in other villages when going in pursuit.

being bound, however, to give immediate information to the police patel thereof, who shall afford him all the assistance in his power and be immediately responsible for continuing the search or pursuit.

Duties of  
village  
watchmen.

23. (a) Village watchmen shall apprehend all persons whom they may discover committing any offence, for which a Police Officer may arrest without a warrant and shall carry them before the patel of their village. They shall likewise apprehend and carry before such patel all persons charged with having committed such offences, and shall require the complainant to accompany them.

(b) Magistrates shall cause to be published to the patels and the village watchmen a list of all offences for which they are authorised to arrest without a warrant.

Other duties  
of village  
watchmen.

24. Village watchmen shall obey all orders which they may receive from the police patels, and shall be held strictly responsible for bringing to their immediate notice all matters which under these rules the police patels are required to report to the Police Officer in charge of the thannah.

## VI. POWERS OF THE PATEL IN THE TRIAL OF PETTY CASES.

Power of the  
patel to try  
petty cases.

25. The police patel shall have authority to try and, on conviction, to punish with confinement in the village chowdy for a period not exceeding 24 hours, any person charged with committing within the limits of the village petty assault or abuse, provided the charge be laid within 8 days of the offence having been committed.

Power of Dis-  
trict Magis-  
trate to em-  
power police  
patel to try  
certain offen-  
ces.

26. It shall be lawful for the Government, by an order in writing, to authorize the Magistrate of a District to issue a commission to any person exercising the office of a police patel empowering such police patel to try any person charged with any of the following offences committed within the limits of the village in which he is police patel, that is to say, mischief or petty thefts not committed by persons of notoriously bad character, when the estimated value of the property stolen, or of damages sustained, does not exceed two rupees; resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order issued by such police patel personally.

And it shall be lawful for a police patel so empowered to sentence any person convicted before him of any of the above acts, to punishment by fine not exceeding

rupees five, or confinement in the village chowdy for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours; the confinement in cases of resistance or refusal to obey a lawful order to be awardable only on a failure to pay a fine.

27. The police patel when and as long as he shall be empowered as above, shall also have authority to punish by a fine not exceeding one rupee, or, in default of payment, by confinement in the village chowdy for a period not exceeding twelve hours, any person committing any of the nuisances or disorderly acts below described, and to forbid the continuance or repetition of such nuisances or acts, that is to say,

Further powers of police patel so empowered.

(1) any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, or ill-uses or tortures any animal;

(2) any person who bathes or washes in or otherwise defiles, or causes to be defiled, any public well, tank or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart;

(3) any person who deposits in forbidden places any dirt, filth or rubbish;

(4) any person who on any public street, passage or thoroughfare, commits nuisance by easing himself, or who is, from intoxication, riotous, disorderly or incapable of taking care of himself;

(5) any person who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows to accumulate any offensive matter in cess-pools, dung heaps or the like, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passengers, or who, without sufficient cause, wilfully allows any offensive matter to issue on to any public thoroughfare from any house, factory, stable, privy or the like, or who deposits the bodies of dead animals or refuse or filth of any description, either in channels which in the rainy season feed any tank or reservoir set apart for drinking, or in other places where to deposit such is offensive to the community.

28. The proceedings under the above three paras shall be oral, and held in presence of the parties, and it shall be optional with the complainant to withdraw his complaint at any time before conviction is recorded. The police patel shall record the names of the parties, the finding, sentence or order, or the withdrawal of the charge, with the date of proceedings, and shall forward the same to the Magistrate to whom he is immediately subordinate in such form and through such channel and at such times as the Magistrate of the District shall prescribe.

Procedure in the trial of such cases.



Power of District Magistrate to cancel commission.

29. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of a District, with the sanction of the Government by an order in writing to cancel, either in whole or in part, any commission issued under para 26.

#### VII. ACTION IN CASES OF URGENT NUISANCES OR APPREHENDED DANGER.

Abatement of nuisances under Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

30. The patel should submit a report with full details to the Amildar and Police Officer within whose jurisdiction the village is situated, when he considers,

(i) that any building in the village is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by and that in consequence, its removal, repair or support is necessary;

(ii) that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any way or public place should be fenced in such a manner as to prevent danger to the public;

(iii) that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any public place or from the proximity of any tank, well, river, water-course, or way used by the public;

(iv) that any trade or occupation or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, should be suppressed, prohibited or removed by reason of its being injurious to the health or physical comforts of the community;

(v) that the construction of any building or the disposal of any substance as likely to occasion danger, conflagration or explosion should be stopped or prevented.

Enforcement of the Village Sanitation Rules.

31. The patel should warn the villagers against committing nuisances and acts prohibited by the Village Sanitation Rules referred to in Chapter V of the Manual. In villages wherein the Village Sanitation Rules are in force, he is competent to prosecute delinquents as laid down in the said rules.

#### VIII. CARE AND CUSTODY OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

32. The police patel shall take charge of all unclaimed property found within his village or made over to him, and shall forthwith transmit it to the Police Station within the limits of which his village is situated, unless the property be of a description coming within the provisions of Act No. I of 1871 (an Act relating to trespass by cattle)

in which case the police patel shall be guided by that enactment.

#### IX. SUDDEN AND UNNATURAL DEATHS.

33. The patel should be present at the inquest held by the Police regarding suspicious deaths in the village and afford every help to determine the cause of death. The Shanbhog also should be present whenever practicable and assist the Police in the writing work and communicate to them any information which he may be able to gather regarding the cause of death.

Patel to be present during Police inquest and render necessary help. Shanbhog also to assist.

34. When bodies have to be sent to hospital for *post-mortem* examination, it is the duty of the patel to provide the means for conveyance of such corpses. The patel should also arrange for the burial of unclaimed bodies. Any expenses incurred in these cases may be recovered by the submission of a bill to the Police.

Arrangements to be made for conveyance of corpses to hospital and burial of unclaimed bodies.

#### X. REPORT OF ACCIDENTS.

35. The patel should report to the police, cases of accidents in the village likely to endanger human life such as snake-bite, mauling by wild beasts, injuries caused by the mischief of other animals or by persons or by explosion, fire-arms, weapons, accidental burning, fall, etc.

#### XI. PAUPER INVALIDS, DESTITUTE CHILDREN AND LUNATICS.

36. It is the duty of the patel to afford relief to pauper travellers found in a helpless condition and in danger of starvation, and to take care of orphan children found destitute and without any one to take care of them. He should send them to the Police Officer having jurisdiction with a report setting forth the circumstances after satisfying himself by enquiry that there are no relations or friends to take care of them.

Relief to be given to pauper travellers.

37. If the person is not in a fit state of health to walk, a vehicle may be engaged. If there is necessity for urgent medical treatment, the patient should be sent to the nearest Medical Officer or Dispensary, with a report. A simultaneous report to the Police Officer having jurisdiction, should also be forwarded.

Vehicles to be provided when they are not fit to walk.

38. In case a person dies a natural death in a village and the body is uncared for, the patel should arrange for its burial.

Interment of paupers.

Recovery of cost incurred for the above purposes.

Lunatics.

39. The cost incurred by the patel for the above purposes, may be recovered by submission of a bill to the local Magistrate through the police.

40. When lunatics wander about the country unable to take care of themselves and uncared for by their relations or friends or when they are dangerous either to themselves or to the public, it is the duty of the village officers, to send an immediate report to the nearest police. Such lunatics should be secured carefully until they are taken charge of by the police.

## XII. INCENDIARISM AND ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

Precautions to be adopted.

41. It is the duty of the patel with his village servants, to guard against loss of life and property in the village by fire, incendiary or accidental. The patel should be specially careful during the harvest and the summer season, when mischief by fire and accidental fires, generally prevail. The patel should induce all house owners to keep ready two pots full of water, and baskets of sand in front of their houses during the summer season, so as to be available for use when a fire breaks out.

Extinguishment of fire.

42. On the occurrence of a fire in the village, the patel and the village servants should promptly collect all the villagers and adopt every means to extinguish it and to prevent its spreading.

Reward for meritorious service in this respect.

43 Meritorious service done in this respect is recognized and rewarded by the Government.

Report of such occurrences with necessary particulars.

44. The patel should immediately forward a report of the occurrence to the Police Officer having jurisdiction and send a duplicate thereof to the Amildar of the Taluk, with the following particulars as far as they may be ascertainable:—

(i) When and how the outbreak was noticed and by whom;

(ii) The number and description of houses burnt down or damaged by fire;

(iii) Approximate value of the property burnt down, grain and live-stock, if any, destroyed or killed respectively;

(iv) Loss, if any, of human life and under what circumstances.

Relief granted by Government to suffer.

45 The patel should see that villagers have the earliest benefit of the rules promulgated by Government for

affording relief to raiyats whose houses have been burnt down, by the free grant of building materials of the seigniorage value of not more than the kandayam paid by each sufferer. Takavi loans may also be had in addition, to enable the re-building of the houses early.

### XIII. INFANT MARRIAGE PREVENTION REGULATION.

46. Regulation X of 1894 has been passed to prevent the marriages of infant girls in the Territories of Mysore. Object.

47. "Infant girl" means a girl, who has not completed eight years of age. Definition of "infant girl."

48. The patel should warn persons who intend to marry or to bring about a marriage of such girls, of the following provisions of the said Regulation:— Provisions of the Regulation, of which persons should be warned.

(i) Under Section 3 of the Regulation, any person who causes the marriage of a girl, who has not completed 8 years of age or who knowingly aids or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, such a marriage and any man who having completed 18 years of age marries such a girl, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both. Punishment for causing or abetting infant marriage.

(ii) Under Section 4 of the Regulation, any man who having completed 50 years of age, marries a girl who has not completed fourteen years of age shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both. Punishment of a man above 50 years, marrying a girl under fourteen years.

(iii) Under Section 5 of the Regulation any person who causes the marriage of a girl who has not completed fourteen years of age with a man who has completed 50 years of age, and any person who knowingly aids or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, such a marriage shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both. Punishment for abetment of the above offence.

49. When such marriages take place, it is the duty of the patel and in his absence, of the other village officers to forthwith report the matter to the Police Officer within whose jurisdiction the village is situated. The patel and the shanbhog should also furnish all necessary information to the Police Officer conducting the investigation in the case, and co-operate with the Police in bringing the offenders to justice. Duty of the patel and village officers to report such marriages taking place within the limits of their villages and help in the investigation of the case.

## XIV. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Use of prescribed weights and measures, where procurable.

50. Patels and shanbhogs should warn all shopkeepers, tradesmen and others in their villages that weights and measures prescribed by Government should be used. New weights and measures are procurable for sale in the Bangalore Central Jail at the following rates:—

1 set of iron measures (containing 1 seer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer,  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer,  $\frac{1}{8}$  seer and  $\frac{1}{16}$  seer) Re. 1-7-0 per set.

1 set of iron weights (containing 1 seer,  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer,  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  seer) Re. 1-1-0 per set.

1 set of brass weights (containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  seer,  $\frac{1}{4}$  seer,  $\frac{1}{8}$  seer and  $\frac{1}{16}$  seer) Re. 1-12-0 per set.

Verification and stamping of weights and measures without cost by the Superintendent, Central Jail. Application thereto to be stamped with one anna court fee stamp. Material for making weights and measures.

51. The Superintendent of the Central Jail will cause to be verified and stamped any weights and measures presented in his office with application and also cause any slight adjustments that may be necessary to make them accurate. The application should be stamped with one anna court fee stamp. No extra cost will be charged for any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures accurate. Weights and measures should be of metal except that measures below a seer in capacity may be made either of metal or of wood or of bamboo.

Search of false weights and measures under Section 153, Criminal Procedure Code.

52. Under Section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, Amildars, Deputy Amildars, Excise Officers, Superintendents of Police, Vice-Presidents of Municipalities, Police Inspectors, and Police Station-house Officers are empowered to act as Inspectors of Weights and Measures within their ordinary jurisdiction and they may without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights and measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein, whenever they have reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false, and seize them if found to be false. The patel should make this provision of the law known to all the villagers and apprise them that the following offences relating to weights and measures are punishable with imprisonment of one year or with fine or with both, under the Indian Penal Code:—

Section 264—Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.

Section 265.—The fraudulent use of false weight or measure.

Section 266.—Being in possession of false weights and measures for fraudulent use.

Section 267.—Making or selling false weights or measures.

## XV. ARMS REGULATION.

53. The patel should warn the villagers (other than those specially exempted) of their liability to prosecution if they fail to take out licenses for arms possessed, manufactured or sold by them.

Licenses to be taken for possession, manufacture or sale of arms.

The following weapons are exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation:—

Exemption of certain weapons.

### *Spears.*

54. Licenses can be obtained from the District Magistrate on payment of the prescribed fee by means of application addressed to him. The application may also be forwarded to the Taluk Magistrate who will after such inquiry as may be necessary, submit it to the District Magistrate with his opinion.

Application for licenses to be made to the District Magistrate

55. Free licenses for a term of five years will be granted to applicants to possess arms and ammunition required for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle and crops.

Free licenses when granted.

56. Licenses for shooting game will be subject to the provisions contained in the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, V of 1901, and the Rules framed thereunder.

Licenses for shooting game

57. Persons who are exempted under Section 22 of the Arms Regulation or Rule I framed thereunder, are entitled on application to the District Magistrate to be furnished with a certificate of such exemption. Among others the following are also exempted:—

Persons exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation.

(i) Members of the Representative Assembly and of District Boards so long as they continue to be such;

(ii) All village patels.

58. Patel should know and also explain to the villagers that every person aware of the commission of any offence punishable under the Arms Regulation, is bound to give information regarding such offence to the Police Officer or Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the village is situated.

Public bound to give information of any offence under the Arms Regulation, known to them.

Details to be mentioned in the applications for licenses or for their renewal.

59. The patel should inform intending applicants of his village for licenses to possess arms and those who wish to have their licenses renewed—

(i) That they should specify in their application, the maximum quantity of ammunition, if any, they may require for their use during the period covered by the licenses ;

(ii) That the names of retainers, if any, with their father's name and address, should be mentioned.

NOTE.—The provision for including retainers is intended to meet the case only of persons whose standing or circumstances are such as to make it reasonable for them to employ retainers; or servants, who would be required in the ordinary course of their duties to carry weapons.

Grant of license for a period of three years.

(iii) That ~~the District Magistrate may grant on payment~~ of the requisite fee in a lump sum, license for a period of not more than three years at a time, to persons of known good conduct and respectability.

Renewal of licenses—

60. The patel should make it known to the license-holders in his village—

By Amildar Magistrates.

(i) That ~~the Amildar Magistrate~~ of the Taluk is empowered to renew licenses from year to year for a period of five years ;

By District Magistrates .

(ii) That ~~the District Magistrate~~ may renew licenses for a period of not more than three years at a time, on payment of the requisite fee in a lump sum, in the case of license-holders of known good conduct and respectability ;

Modification of licenses on change of retainers.

(iii) That on the death of any retainer or cessation of his service under the license-holder the names of his successor, if any, should be caused to be entered in the license, by competent authority.

Concession of a reduced fee of Rs. 2 in the case of raiyats in the malwad districts and certain taluks for *bona fide* protection of crops.

61. The patels of villages in the Shimoga and Katur Districts and of Hassan (including Alur Sub-Taluk), Manjarabad and Belur Taluks of the Hassan District, and of Heggaddevankote, Hunsur, Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet Taluks of the Mysore District, should make it known to their villagers, that for the *bona fide* protection of their crops, they are entitled to special game licenses on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 only, to operate over such portion of the District and State Forests and lands specially protected under Section 35 of the Forest Regulation as lies within the limits of the hobli in which the licensee resides. The operation of the license may also be extended without the payment of any additional fee, to any specified portion of the adjoining District, State Forest and any

lands specially protected, on countersignature by the District Magistrate of such district. The District Magistrate may at any time withdraw or cancel the license for sufficient cause.

#### XVI.—FAIRS, FESTIVALS AND PROCESSIONS.

62. It is the duty of the patel to arrange for the protection of the roads within the boundaries of his village during occasions of fairs or large gatherings. When fairs, festivals or processions take place in his village, he should see that no breach of the public peace takes place. When he apprehends such danger, he should forthwith communicate with the Police Officer having jurisdiction. The patel should on no account identify himself with factions in the village. When it is customary to take out licenses the patel should enforce the taking out of licenses from competent authority.

He should carry out the instructions of the Police in all matters concerning the conduct of fairs and processions in the village.

#### XVII.—SCHEDULE OF OFFENCES.

63. Schedule of offences under the Indian Penal Code referred to in this chapter, is given in Part III.

#### XVIII.—DUTIES OF VILLAGE OFFICERS UNDER CERTAIN SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.

##### *Treasure Trove Regulation.*

64. Whenever it comes to the notice of village officers that any treasure exceeding in amount or value Rs. 10, has been found, they should immediately report the fact to the Amikdar with the following particulars, viz:—

- (1) the name of the finder,
- (2) the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure as far as ascertainable,
- (3) the place in which it was found,
- (4) the date of finding.

Patel to report the finding of treasure.

##### *Cattle Trespass Act.*

65. The patels are usually the *ex-officio* keepers of village pounds.

Patels usually *ex-officio* keepers of village pounds



Seizure, etc.,  
of cattle  
damaging  
land, etc.

66. The cultivator or occupier of any land or any person who has advanced cash for the cultivation of the crop or produce on any land, or the vendee or mortgagee of such crop or produce, or any part thereof, may seize or cause to be seized any cattle trespassing on such land and doing damage thereto or to any crop or produce thereon, and send them or cause them to be sent within 24 hours to the pound established for the village in which the land is situate.

Village  
Police to aid  
seizures.

67. All Village Police Officers shall, when required, aid in preventing, (a) resistance to such seizures and (b) rescues from persons making such seizures.

Seizure, etc.,  
of cattle dam-  
aging public  
roads, etc.

68. Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure-grounds, plantations, canals, drainage works, embankments and the like, and Officers of Police may seize or cause to be seized any cattle doing damage to such roads, etc., or the sides or slopes of such roads, etc., or found straying thereon, and shall send them or cause them to be sent within 24 hours to the nearest pound.

NOTE.—“Officers of Police” includes also village watchman and “cattle” includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

#### *Excise Regulation.*

Illegal im-  
port, etc.,  
of liquor, etc.,  
prohibited.

69. The following acts are prohibited under the Regulation, viz:—

- (a) Illegal import, export, transport or possession of liquor or any intoxicating drug;
- (b) Illegal manufacture of liquor or any intoxicating drug;
- (c) Illegal cultivation of the hemp plant;
- (d) Illegal tapping of any toddy producing tree;
- (e) Illegal drawing of toddy from any tree;
- (f) Illegal construction or working of any distillery or brewery;
- (g) Illegal user, keeping or being in possession of any materials, still, utensil, implement or apparatus whatsoever for the purpose of manufacturing liquor other than toddy or any intoxicating drug, or
- (h) Illegal sale of liquor or any intoxicating drug.

Information  
to be given by  
officers re-  
garding  
breaches of  
the provisions  
of the Excise  
Regulation.

70. Every officer employed by Government other than an Excise Officer, shall be bound to give immediate information to an Excise Officer, of all breaches of any of the provisions of this Regulation which may come to his

knowledge and all such officers shall be bound to take all reasonable measures in their power, to prevent the commission of any such breaches which they may know or have reason to believe, are about or likely to be committed.

71. The heads of villages should remember that all inamdars, kayanguttadars, proprietors, tenants, under-tenants and cultivators who own or hold land on which there shall be any manufacture of liquor or intoxicating drug not licensed under the Regulation, shall in the absence of reasonable excuse, be bound to give notice of the same to a Magistrate or to an Officer of the Excise, Police, Forest, Land Revenue, or Octroi Department, immediately the same shall have come to their knowledge.

Inamdars to give notice to Excise Officer, etc., regarding unlicensed manufacture of liquor.

### *Ganja Rules.*

72. The village officials shall be primarily responsible that no clandestine cultivation of ganja is carried on in their respective villages. When such cultivation is discovered they shall give immediate information thereof to the Excise Officers for necessary action.

Responsibility of village officials.

73. Landholders and owners of backyards shall prevent the spontaneous growth of ganja hemp in their lands. If after the due publication of this rule ganja hemp be found in such lands, the owners or occupants thereof shall be liable to be prosecuted as if they deliberately raised the plants.

Liability of landholders regarding ganja hemp growing on their lands.

74. The village officials shall destroy the ganja hemp plants of spontaneous growth in Government unoccupied lands.

Destruction of ganja hemp plant on Government unoccupied lands.

### *Opium Act and Rules thereunder.*

75. Village officers are also expected to prevent the commission of offences under this Act and to give information of all such offences to the Police or Excise Officers. It is illegal,

Prevention and report of offences under the opium act.

(1) to cultivate the poppy, or

(2) to manufacture, import, export, transport, possess or sell opium or intoxicating drugs prepared from opium, without a license or pass.

76. Any opium or other articles such as vessels, packages or coverings in which opium is found in any open place or in transit without a permit therefor, are liable to be seized by a Police Officer.

Seizure of opium not covered by permit.

Arrest of persons carrying opium exceeding one tola, without a permit.

77. Any person carrying in any open place opium in excess of a tola without a permit is liable to be arrested by a Police Officer.

*Game and Fish Preservation Regulation and the Rules thereunder.*

Arrest of persons committing certain offences under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation and Rules.

78. The Rules made under the Regulation authorise the patel or shanbhog to arrest without warrant, any person who commits any of the following offences in his presence when such person refuses on demand to give his name and address or gives a name and address which, there is reason to believe is false:—

1. Any person who kills brahmin kites, monkeys, parrots and birds of song;
2. Any person who takes out or destroys the eggs of game birds;
3. Any person who kills hares or any description of feathered game other than migratory birds (*i. e.* other than duck and teal) between 1st of March and 1st of September in any year;
4. Any person who kills duck or teal between 1st of May and 1st October in any year;
5. Any person who kills the females, whether mature or otherwise or the immature males of bison, sambar, antelope, ibex or any variety of deer at any time of the year, or any mature male sambar or spotted deer, if it is hornless or its horns are in velvet,
6. Any person who kills any other game between the 15th of June and the 15th of October in any year;
7. Any person who poisons water, places or throws dynamite or any deleterious substance in water, sets fixed engines, or uses nets having a mesh below 2 inches in the case of perennial streams and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in other cases.

NOTE 1.—The act specified in sub-para 1 is not an offence in the case of any owner or occupier of land who commits such act only to the extent of protecting his crop from damage. Section 12 of the Regulation further specifies the wider exception to the general provisos of the Regulation and the Rules thereunder.

NOTE 2.—“Game” means antelope, ibex, jungle-sheep, sambar and all other descriptions of deer, bison, hares, jungle-fowl, spur-fowl, pea-fowl, partridge, grouse, quail, wood-cock, bustard, florican, duck and teal.

### *Railway Regulation.*

79. It is the duty of the heads of villages near or through which a railway line passes, to warn all villagers against (a) meddling with the railway line or level crossing gates, (b) damaging or interfering with signals, wires or wire-posts and the like, or (c) placing stones or other obstructions on the rails or (d) throwing stones at passing trains.

Duties of heads of villages under the Railway Regulation.

NOTE.—The heads of villages are also to warn all in their villages against pelting at motor vehicles running on the high roads which pass near or through such villages.

### *Forest Regulation.*

80. It is the duty of every village officer to furnish without delay to the nearest Forest Officer or Police Officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near any forest, or the commission of, or the intention to commit any forest offence, and to assist any Forest or Police Officer demanding his aid—

Duties of village officers under certain sections of the Forest Regulation.

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest, from spreading into the forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest offence; and

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

81. The following acts are prohibited:—

(1) Setting fire to a State Forest;

(2) Felling or cutting any tree or injuring the same by fire, or removing any forest produce;

(3) Burning lime or charcoal in a State Forest.

NOTE.—All tools, boats, carts and cattle used for the commission of any forest offence are liable to be seized.

### *Police Regulation.*

82. (a) Cruelty to animals is punishable under Section 57, Police Regulation.

(b) Persons keeping a common gaming house and persons found gaming at a common gaming house are punishable under Section 63 of the Regulation.

(c) Persons setting any birds or animals to fight in any public street, place or thoroughfare are punishable under Section 68 of the Regulation.

## XIX. RULE OF THE ROAD.

83. The provision contained in Section 56, clause (b) of the Police Regulation, *viz.*, that no person should, without reasonable cause, drive, drag or push any vehicle otherwise than on the near or left side of the road or pass any vehicle except on the right side of it, is extended to traffic on all public thoroughfares in the State. The patels should publish this rule of the road by beat of tom-tom in the village and post a copy thereof in the village chavadi. He should also warn all drivers of vehicles in the village individually to invariably drive on the side of the road to their left. In addition to the above, he should instruct the village servants and the villagers to see that the rule is observed on roads so that it may soon become a recognized habit with **all drivers of vehicles on public roads.**

## XX. EXPLOSIVES REGULATION AND RULES THEREUNDER.

Explosives in ordinary use in rural areas.

84. Explosives which are ordinarily in use in rural areas are:—(a) fireworks, (b) gunpowder, (c) dynamite and gelignite, (d) detonators and fuse, (e) percussion caps.

These fall respectively under classes 7, 1, 3 and 6 specified in Rule 1 of the Explosive Rules.

Notice of accidents.

85. Whenever there occurs in or about or in connection with any place in which an explosive is manufactured possessed or used, or any carriage either conveying an explosive or on or from which an explosive is being loaded or unloaded, any accident by explosion or by fire attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property or of a description usually attended with such loss or injury, the occupier of the place or the person in charge of the carriage, as the case may be, shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station.

Power to arrest without warrant persons committing dangerous offences.

86. Whoever is found committing any act for which he is punishable under this Regulation or the rules under this Regulation and which tends to cause explosion or fire in or about any place where an explosive is manufactured or stored or any railway or any carriage, may be apprehended without a warrant by a Police Officer or by the occupier of, or other person authorized by the occupier of that place or by an agent, or servant of or other person authorized by the railway administration, and be removed from the place where he is arrested and conveyed as soon as conveniently may be before a Magistrate.

87. Explosives are not to be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive.

Manufacture of explosives. (Rule 3 of Explosive Rules)

Nothing in this rule shall apply (a) to the making of a small quantity of explosives for the purpose of chemical experiments and not for practical use or for sale; or (b) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

88. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of Rule 3, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

Penalty for unlicensed manufacture of explosives.

89. The general rule is that the explosives are not to be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive.

Possession of explosives (Rule 5 of Explosive Rules)

90. The following provisos form exceptions to the above rule:—

Exemption granted in respect of possession.

(a) A person may possess for his private use and not for sale:—

(1) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs. or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder, 15 lbs. of any other explosive (the possession of which has not been prohibited by Government either absolutely or subject to conditions) or in lieu, any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive;

(2) 150 lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class. In the case of any explosive (say dynamite and such like) other than gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the person so possessing the same must, within twelve months, previously have obtained a certificate from a Superintendent of Police that he is a fit person to keep such explosives. A fee of four annas shall be paid for such certificate;

(b) a person may possess fireworks:—

(1) not exceeding 50 lbs. in quantity within Municipal areas and not exceeding 200 lbs. in quantity outside such areas if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if not kept for a period exceeding 14 days, provided that such fireworks are kept in a substantial receptacle exclusively appropriated for keeping explosives

and closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto;

(2) within the Municipal areas, exceeding 50 lbs. and not exceeding 200 lbs., if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days; such possession is permitted subjected to the proviso set forth in clause (b) (1) and to the further condition that it is covered by a permit to be issued free of cost by a Magistrate of the 1st class or a Police Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Superintendent of Police;

(c) a carrier or other person may possess explosives for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with these rules.

91. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of Rule 5, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

92. The general rule is that an explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under the Explosives Rules.

(a) A person may sell without a license any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses, to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

(b) Any person may deliver without a license, explosives to those who contract to do work for him for use in such works, although in paying for such work he may make a charge for the explosive so used, provided that such explosive is used and stored under his own supervision.

93. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 7, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

94. The general rule is that no explosive need be transported under license except where such license is required under the Mysore Arms Regulation, 1890, and the rules made thereunder.

95. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

96. If a person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell an explosive die or become bankrupt, or become mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the Rules

Penalty for illegal possession of explosives.

Sale of explosives. (Rule 7 of Explosive Rules)

Exceptions to the above rule.

Penalty for unauthorized sale of explosives.

Transport.

Forfeiture of license.

Procedure in cases of death or disability of the licensee.

made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. The fee to be paid for such a license is one rupee.

97. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall, on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the District Magistrate of the quantity of such explosive then in his possession and shall comply with any directions which the District Magistrate may see fit to give in regard to possession or transport of the same.

Procedure on  
expiry of  
license.

98. Whosoever possesses or transports an explosive in contravention of any direction given by a District Magistrate, shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for  
unauthorized  
possession.

99. All licenses, except licenses to manufacture an explosive under Rule 13 of Explosive Rules shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted.

Date of expiry  
of license.

100. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be obtained on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Procedure on  
loss of license.

101. Any person holding a license or acting under a license, granted in accordance with the Mysore Explosives Rules, shall be bound to produce the same or an authenticated copy when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police Officer in charge of the Police Station or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any person authorized by the Government of Mysore to inspect explosives.

Obligations of  
the licensee.

102. The officers hereinunder mentioned are authorized within the areas respectively specified below—

Officers em-  
powered to  
conduct in-  
spection.

(a) to enter, inspect and examine any house, erection or other place or any cart, truck, boat or other vehicle in which explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold or transported or in which they have reason to believe that explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold or transported;

(b) to search for explosive therein;

(c) to take samples of any explosive found therein on payment of the value thereof;

(d) at their discretion to seize, detain or remove and, if necessary; for the public safety, destroy an explosive found therein in respect of which there is reason to believe



that the provisions of the Explosives Regulation and Rules thereunder have been contravened,—provided that (1) whenever any such officer detains or removes any such explosive he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate; (2) he shall not destroy any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

The Inspector of Explosives may, however, destroy any such explosive without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, if the matter appears to be urgent and fraught with public danger; in such cases he shall, if required, take a sample of the explosive giving a portion thereof to the owner or person having explosive under his control and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

#### AREA.

#### OFFICERS.

In all parts of Mysore .....

The Inspector of Explosives or any person specially deputed in this behalf by the Government of Mysore.

In places where explosives are used for mining purposes .....

The Chief Inspector of Mines, the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Mines.

Within their respective districts .....

All District Magistrates and any subordinate Magistrate or Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed in this behalf by the District Magistrate.

## CHAPTER IV—Civil Powers.

### I. VILLAGE COURTS AND THEIR OBJECTS.

1. Regulation VII of 1913, a Regulation for the establishment of Village Courts in Mysore, is passed with a view to save the parties in suits of small value from the hardships and expenses involved by the institution of suits in the ordinary Civil Courts. By the due exercise of the powers vested in them for the trial of civil suits, Village Munsiffs may therefore be of great service to the villagers in saving them the inconvenience and expense of filing suits in Civil Courts. They should make themselves thoroughly conversant with the provisions of the above Regulation and try the suits that may be filed before them, in such a manner as to induce parties to resort freely to their Courts.

### II. DEFINITION OF THE TERMS "VILLAGE," ETC.

2. For purposes of the said Regulation—

(1) "Village" means a local area recognized by Government from time to time as a village for purposes of collecting the land revenue and includes any area for which a Village Court may be established under this Regulation;

(2) "District Judge" means the District Judge of the District in which the Village Court is situate;

(3) "Munsiff" means the Judge of the lowest grade appointed under the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1883, to exercise the jurisdiction of a Civil Court over the locality in which the Village Court is situate;

(4) "Deputy Commissioner" shall mean the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Village Court is situate.

### III. ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE COURTS.

3. Government may from time to time, by Notification published in the official Gazette—

(1) establish a Village Court for any village or specified area;

Area of jurisdiction of Village Court.

(2) group two or more villages and establish a Village Court for them;

(3) constitute divisions in any village and establish a separate Village Court for each of such divisions.

Proceedings of Village Courts to be held before a Village Munsiff or a Bench of Judges.

4. A Village Court established under the Regulation, shall be held before a Village Munsiff appointed or a Bench of more than one Judge constituted as hereinafter provided.

Appointment.

5. The appointment of Village Munsiff shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Village Court is situated. No one shall be appointed a Village Munsiff—

(1) who is not residing within the village or group of villages for which the Village Court is constituted;

(2) who is not literate, *i.e.*, capable of reading and writing the Kannada language;

(3) who has not acquainted himself adequately with the contents of the Village Courts Regulations and the rules and orders issued thereunder;

(4) who has been convicted of any offence which in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner disqualifies him for the post; or

(5) who is for any other reason to be recorded, unfit to be entrusted with the duties.

Period of office.

The appointment may be made tentatively or for a fixed number of years.

Preference to be given to patels and shanbhogs qualified for the post.

The patel if qualified under the first rule, shall be preferably appointed. In default of the patel, the shanbhog shall be appointed. If neither of them is fit, the Deputy Commissioner may appoint any other person whom he considers suitable.

Where the area of jurisdiction is part of a village, the patel or Shanbhog of the village shall, if otherwise qualified, be placed in charge of one of the Courts established in the village. Where a number of villages are grouped together the patel and shanbhog of each of the villages so grouped shall have a preferential claim to the appointment according to the size (as judged by population) of the village of which he is patel or shanbhog.

Powers of revision by Government.

All orders appointing Village Munsiffs under these rules shall be subject to revision by Government.

Suspension and removal of Village Munsiff.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of the District may suspend or remove a Village Munsiff for incapacity, neglect of duty, misconduct, or other just and sufficient

cause and shall do so, on a requisition made by the District Judge for like cause appearing in the judicial proceedings of a Village Munsiff.

From every order suspending, or removing a Village Munsiff, an appeal may be preferred within three months to the Revenue Commissioner if the order was passed by the Deputy Commissioner without a requisition from the District Judge or to the Chief Court, if passed upon such requisition. The decision of the Revenue Commissioner or the Chief Court, as the case may be, on all such appeals shall be final.

7. In any suit which may be instituted before a Village Court, the plaintiff in his plaint or the defendant in his answer may claim that the suit, shall, instead of being tried by the Village Munsiff alone, be tried by a Bench of three Judges including the Village Munsiff, one to be appointed by the party claiming the trial by a Bench and the other by the opposite party, from the list of persons fit to serve on the Bench and residing in the village, prepared and caused to be hung in the Court-house of the Village Munsiff by the Deputy Commissioner. The two persons thus selected shall be summoned by the Village Munsiff to sit together with himself as the President of the Bench for the trial of the suit. The Village Munsiff as President shall regulate the procedure and issue all necessary summonses, notices and the like, in his own name, but the decree shall run in the name of all the three members of the Bench. If the members of the Bench cannot agree, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Provision  
concerning  
Benches.

8. No person summoned to serve on the Bench, shall be bound to sit for more than three days in a month; provided that every such person shall be bound to attend the trial of any case which has been commenced before him until its completion. Whoever being duly summoned to service on the Bench, declines or omits to do so, without reasonable excuse, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees twenty.

9. When the party claiming the trial by a Bench has nominated one for him, the Village Munsiff shall call upon the opposite party by means of a summons to nominate the other. When any person nominated by the respective parties refuses to serve on the Bench or is unable to act, the party who nominated him, shall be

required to make fresh nomination. If the requisition is not complied with within two clear days after it is made, the Village Munsiff shall himself select from the list a person to serve on the Bench on behalf of the party making the default.

10. The person nominated for the Bench shall not be the servant, dependent, relative or tenant of the party on whose behalf he is nominated and shall not be personally interested in the result of the suit.

(i) The list of persons eligible to sit upon Benches for the trial of suits under Section 6 of the Regulation shall contain not fewer than five and not more than thirty names, and within these limits the actual number of names upon the list shall be in the proportion of one per cent of the population of the village or group of villages for which the Bench is constituted.

(ii) The selection of persons eligible to sit upon the Bench will be made by the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Revenue Sub-Division in which the Village Court is situated. The selection made by the Assistant Commissioner shall be subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The list will be revised once in every three years. The removal of any name in the list will be effected in the same way as the selection of eligible persons is done.

(iii) In filling up the list, preference should, if possible, be given to persons able to read and write Kannada.

(iv) No person who is not possessed of the following qualifications shall be selected for inclusion in the list:—

(a) He must hold land assessed at not less than Rs. 10 per annum or he must possess inam land of which the full assessment would be not less than Rs. 10 per annum;

(b) He must be between the ages of 25 and 60.

(c) He must be of respectable character and solvent, and must not have been convicted of any offence, which in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, disqualifies him from being included in the list.

#### IV. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

11. The Village Munsiff shall maintain a register of suits filed and such other registers as may be prescribed.

He should write the proceedings of the Court and may, if necessary, employ any person in the village to assist him in keeping the registers and in writing the proceedings. He shall keep a seal with the name of the Court inscribed in Kannada characters and use it for stamping summonses, decrees, copies of documents, etc., issued by him.

#### V. SERVICE OF SUMMONSES.

12. Except where other persons are employed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the village servant usually employed in carrying messages, to serve all summonses, notices and orders issued under this Regulation and to act under the orders of the Village Munsiff in seizing, delivering, and selling movable property attached under the Regulation.

#### VI. JURISDICTION OF VILLAGE COURTS.

13. Claims based on contract for money due, or claims for movable property or for the value of such property, when the debt or demand does not exceed in amount or value, the sum of rupees twenty, whether on balance of amount or otherwise, are cognizable by Village Courts, provided that no action shall be entertained in any such Court,

(i) on a balance of partnership account unless the balance shall have been struck by the parties or their agents;

(ii) for a share or part of a share under an intestacy or for a legacy or part of a legacy under a will;

(iii) for the rent of land unless such rent is due upon a written contract signed by the defendant;

(iv) by or against Public Officers in the official capacity;

(v) by or against minors or persons of unsound mind.

14. With the written consent of both parties executed before the Court, a Village Court may hear and determine suits of the nature described in the preceding paragraph, the amount or value of which shall not exceed Rs. 200.

15. No suit cognizable by the Village Court under the Regulation shall be entertained, heard or determined in any other Court having jurisdiction within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Village Court, provided that all such cases pending in any Court at the time the

Extra jurisdiction with consent of parties.

Exclusive jurisdiction of Village Courts.

Village Court is formed, shall be heard and determined by such Court; and decrees passed in suits which shall not have been satisfied prior to such time shall be executed by such Courts.

Institution of suits.

16. Suits brought under the Village Courts Regulation shall be instituted in the Village Court within the limits of whose jurisdiction all the defendants at the time of the commencement of the suit reside, carry on business or personally work for gain.

Suits in which the Village Munsiff is personally interested.

*Res judicata.*

17. No Village Munsiff shall try any suit to which he is a party, or in which he is personally interested or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit, nor shall he try any suit brought on a cause of action which has been heard and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties or those under whom they claim.

Suit to include whole claim.

18. Every suit instituted in a Village Court shall include the whole of the claim which the plaintiff is entitled to make in respect of the cause of action, but he may relinquish any portion of his claim in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of such Court. He shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for or in respect of, the portion which he may have omitted or intentionally relinquished.

Incidental determination of matters not cognizable by Village Court.

19. If it becomes necessary for any Village Court to decide incidentally any matter in dispute between the parties to the suit concerning title to immovable property or the legal character of either of them or of those under whom they claim or the existence of any contract or obligation, which if it had been the immediate subject-matter of the suit would not be cognizable under the Village Courts Regulation by a Village Court, it shall be competent to the Village Court to decide such question of title, legal character, contract or obligation as far as may be necessary for the determination of such suit, but such decision shall not be evidence of such title, legal character, contract or obligation in any other action, though between the same parties or their representatives.

Limitation.

20. The provisions of the Mysore Limitation Regulation shall apply to suits or applications under this Regulation, provided that no suit or applications shall be entertained by a Village Court after the expiration of three years from the time when the right to sue or make the application first accrued.

21. The Munsiff may on the application of any of the parties, withdraw for just and sufficient cause, any suit from a Village Court and try the suit himself as if it had been instituted in his Court or transfer it for trial to any other Village Court within the local limits of his jurisdiction. The party applying to have a suit withdrawn from a Village Court and tried by the Munsiff, shall, before such order is made, pay the amount of the fees payable under the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, in respect thereof.

Transfer of suit.

### VII. COURT FEES.

22. The following shall be the amount of fees, to be paid in the form of Court Fee labels, leviable for the service of summons under Section 26 of the Regulation upon defendants beyond the local jurisdiction of the Village Court, namely for each summons:—

- (i) to a single defendant, 8 annas;
- (ii) to every additional defendant residing in the same village, if the process be applied for at the same time, 4 annas.

The following fees shall be leviable for summons issued in writing under Sections 24 and 39 of the Regulation which are served otherwise than by a village servant:—

- (i) For every witness or defendant resident within the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Court, 1 anna;
- (ii) For every witness resident beyond the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Court, 2 annas.

### VIII. PROCEDURE:

23. Every Village Munsiff should carefully study for his guidance in the trial of suits brought before him, the provisions contained in the following chapters of the Village Courts Regulation printed in Part III:—

*Chapter IV.* (Of the constitution and frame of suits, the issue and service of summonses on parties, adjournment and consequences of non-appearance);

*Chapter V.* (Of the hearing, withdrawal, or compromise of suits, and of the summoning and examination of witnesses);

*Chapter VI.* (Of the decree and its execution);

*Chapter VII.* (Miscellaneous.)



IX. SUBMISSION OF STATISTICS FOR THE  
ANNUAL REPORT.

24. The Village Munsiff must submit to the Deputy Commissioner before the 10th July of each year, the statistics which may be required for the Annual Report on the working of the Village Courts prescribed in Government Proceedings dated 4th July 1916, No. J. 30-39--Cts. 282-15-8.

## CHAPTER V—Vital Statistics, Village Sanitation and Public Health.

### I. STATEMENT OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

1. The instructions for the preparation of the Khaneshumari account (Village Account Form No. 12) are given in Part II of this manual. This account gives information regarding the population and agricultural stock in the village on a specified date of the year.

Khaneshumari account.

### II. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

2. (a) "A register of births as well as a register of deaths shall be kept in every village by the patel in the revised forms (1 and 2) appended to the Government Order dated 5th August 1915. In this register the patel shall enter at the time of occurrence every birth or death which happens in the village, whether of a resident villager or of a stranger.

The patel to keep registers of births and deaths.

(b) It is incumbent on all inamdars, that is, holders of the whole inam-villages, to maintain registers of births and deaths and to be responsible for their accuracy.

(c) In the event of any local body requiring statistics other than those provided for in sub-para 2 (a) the local body may issue instructions for the collection of additional information, whether such information be needed for purpose of any special investigation in hand or to establish the conclusions suggested by statistics already available in regard to the health condition of any particular area.

(d) If the patel cannot write or if by reason of his being patel of more villages than one, he is unable personally to write the registers of any village, it shall be the duty of the shanbhog to assist him in keeping the registers.

(e) Sheets containing the revised village forms of birth and death registers in duplicate made up separately into books in number sufficient to last for five years will be supplied by the Deputy Commissioner to every village in his district. At the close of each month, the outer

sheet, on which shall be copied all the entries made on the inner sheet or counterfoil, shall be detached and sent direct to the Amildar of the Taluk so as to reach him within the fifth day of the following month. The books themselves shall be retained in the village and on no account be removed from the custody of the registering officer.

3. The following are a few hints worth attention:—

(a) Never on any account put off an entry relating to a birth or a death that occurs in the village. As soon as you become aware of the occurrence, note it in the register.

(b) Carefully preserve the registers and never let them leave your custody. The registers are very valuable and should be placed among the permanent records of the village.

(c) Take particular care to record accurately the cause of death so far as you are able to make it out. If you are in doubt (and you need not be ashamed to have to own that you are in doubt in any particular case) enter the symptoms reported, duration of illness, and leave it to the Taluk Office to decide the probable cause of death. It is infinitely better to do this than to take the responsibility upon yourself and include the death under "Other Causes" or "Fever" or "Bowel-complaints."

(d) Never be led away by any consideration whatsoever to omit registering a birth or a death. The people doubtful of the object may not like to make their domestic affairs public; or during an epidemic the real cause of the disease may be concealed in order to escape sanitary measures. In such cases, it is the duty of a conscientious registering officer to make personal enquiries and to lose no time in recording the occurrences.

(e) Still-births are not counted as births or deaths but are recorded separately.

### III. VACCINATION.

4. As the evil consequences of small-pox are numerous, the patel should induce all unprotected persons to get themselves vaccinated when the vaccinator visits the village in accordance with the programme laid down by the District Sanitary Officer and invariably announced to the patel in advance under the Kurnool System of Vaccination. He should be present in the village on the

Certain hints  
for the writing  
up of the Re-  
gisters.

Patel to co-  
operate with  
the vaccina-  
tor in the  
latter's work.

dates the vaccinator visits the village according to the above programme and get all the unprotected, vaccinated by taking the vaccinator to their houses or collecting them in the village chavadi or other public place. The patel should render all necessary help to the vaccinator to get through his work. He should then fill up Form C in the book of forms sent to him and despatch it to the District Sanitary Officer.

5. The patel should maintain in a register in the form given in Part II, a nominal list of children of twelve years and under, unprotected against small-pox either by successful vaccination or by having had small-pox.

Patel to maintain a nominal list of all unprotected children.

6. On the second or third day after vaccination there will be a raised spot; on the eighth day clear fluid will be formed; on the tenth day the fluid becomes dark; and on the fourteenth or fifteenth day a scab is formed. When the scab falls the mark left is circular and full of little pits and this mark is a sure sign of good vaccination. The putting of powdered leaves, cow-dung, ash and other preparations on vaccinated arms should be avoided. The only care necessary is to see that the arms are kept clean and that no rubbing occurs so as to break the vesicles; great exposure to the sun should be avoided. If left alone, the vesicle will dry, leaving scabs which, when the surface below is healed, will fall off. If the arm is interfered with, healing will be delayed.

Successful vaccination.

7. Under Regulation I of 1906 and the Rules framed thereunder, the Government may declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any local area, and provide for the division of the local area into vaccination circles with one or more vaccination depots and make further arrangements for the compulsory vaccination of all unprotected persons within the local area.

When vaccination can be made compulsory.

8. A memo on the Kurnool System of Vaccination will be found in Part III of this manual.

Details of the Kurnool System of Vaccination.

#### IV. CATTLE MORTALITY.

9. The patel should maintain properly, the statement of cattle mortality in his village in the form prescribed in Part II and send the extract of each month so as to reach the Taluk Office and the Veterinary Inspector of the District or Sub-Division within the 5th of the following month.

He should take care to note accurately the causes of death. When the cattle mortality at any time is abnormal and the cause of death cannot be attributed to any infectious disease prevalent, the patel should watch the movements of the persons addicted to the killing of cattle by poisoning or other means for the sake of the hide. He should report to the Police promptly all cases of killing, poisoning, maiming, etc., cognizable by them.

## V. CATTLE DISEASE.

Report of  
cattle disease.

10. As soon as any cattle disease appears in the village, the patel should submit a report to the Amildar and the Veterinary Inspector of the District or Sub-Division. He should, from the time of the appearance of the disease till it subsides, submit periodical reports of the death of cattle during the period ending 10th and 20th and the last day of each month, on the day following, in the form prescribed in Part II.

When the outbreak is virulent, the patel may also submit a report describing the symptoms, direct to the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in Bangalore, together with a list of the mortality from the date of outbreak to the date of the report. If 5 deaths occur within a week in one village, the outbreak may be considered virulent.

Varieties of  
cattle disease.

11. The following are the chief varieties of common contagious cattle diseases:—

- (1) Rinderpest or cattle plague.
- (2) Anthrax.
- (3) Foot and mouth disease.
- (4) Malignant catarrh.
- (5) Sheep-pox or variola.
- (6) Cow-pox.
- (7) Glanders and Farcy.
- (8) Red-water.
- (9) Black-quarter.
- (10) Pleuro-pneumonia.
- (11) Septicæmia Hæmorrhagica.
- (12) Foot-rot in sheep.
- (13) Tuberculosis—consumption.
- (14) Tetanus and
- (15) Rabies.

12. As prevention is better than cure, the patel should explain the following instructions to the raiyats and post a copy thereof in the village chavadi:—

Precautions to be taken to check the spread of the disease.

- (i) Prevent all stray animals coming in contact with your cattle.
- (ii) Let all animals, which have been recently bought or have lately travelled along roads on a journey or are known to have been in contact with strange ones whether on a journey or in a fair or market be kept apart from others.
- (iii) Whenever an animal shows signs of sickness of any kind, separate it from healthy ones and let it be kept apart, its drinking water being brought to it.
- (iv) Whenever an animal is found to be suffering from disease of a communicable nature, separate it at once from the rest, and let it be kept strictly apart in the direction that wind is proceeding, at a distance of at least 100 yards from all others. Have all its bedding, gear, dung and other matters which have been in contact with it, destroyed by burning. Let one or more men be placed in charge of the diseased animals to nurse them carefully and do not let them come in contact with other cattle in any way. Keep dogs, etc., away from the sick animals as much as possible.
- (v) Thoroughly disinfect the shed in which a diseased animal has been, in the manner described to you by the Veterinary Inspector; sprinkle some disinfectant on the walls and floor. Scatter a little straw on the floor and burn it. Fire is the most effective antiseptic known. Clean and whitewash all wood-work, walls, etc.
- (vi) All animals which have been in contact with diseased ones, should be thoroughly washed. They should be kept separate from the rest of the herd, and every day examined, for detection of the earliest signs of disease, on appearance of which they are to be at once placed apart from those not yet affected.
- (vii) All animals in the village should be examined frequently to make sure that none of them are diseased.

- (viii) Animals which have to travel should not be allowed to mix with others. They should be driven not too far, nor too hard, nor in the heat of the day and they should be well-fed, and carefully watered on the road.
- (ix) Animals that recover should be well washed and pastured for at least a month apart from the herd.
- (x) All things used in the treatment of sick animals all litter, dung, and dressings, should be burnt.
- (xi) The carcasses of animals which have died of anthrax, rinderpest and other diseases of a communicable nature, should with the least possible delay, be buried entire without being skinned or cut and be well covered with quicklime and not less than 6 feet of earth.

Action to be taken when owners of dead cattle cannot be found.

13. When the carcass of an animal which has died from an infectious disease, is found on a road or other public place, the patel should arrange to have it buried without delay at the cost of Government in the manner stated in clause (xi) above.

## VI. VILLAGE SANITATION REGULATION I OF 1898.

Extent of application.

14. The Village Sanitation Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder are applicable to all Government and alienated villages containing 25 or more houses. The Regulation and the Rules have been extended to villages in the vicinity of important railway stations or populous towns and to villages dealt with under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, although the number of houses in such villages may be less than 25.

Enlisting the co-operation of the inhabitants in enforcing the Rules.

15. In enforcing the rules due regard should be had to the habits and customs of the people and every endeavour should be made to enlist their ready and cheerful co-operation.

## VII. RULES UNDER THE VILLAGE SANITATION REGULATION.

### A. Preliminary.

16. These rules shall not come into operation in any village, until a Kanarese copy of them has been publicly read and explained in that village by an officer deputed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, and until

Kanarese copies of them have been duly posted for a period of not less than fifteen days in the village chavadi or other conspicuous place in that village and in the nearest Police Station.

2. The boundary of a village for the purpose of these rules is the boundary of the village site as from time to time fixed under Section 134 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

*B. Agency for the Administration and Execution of Rules.*

17. The administration of the rules is hereby entrusted, in a municipal area not governed by Regulation, to the Municipal Board for that area, and, in the rest of a district, to the District Board, subject in either case to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner.

\* (1) (a) The Government may call for the record of any order passed under these rules by any of the authorities referred to in the preceding rule, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the propriety of such order. If in any such case it shall appear to the Government that any order, the record of which is so called for should be modified, annulled, or reversed, the Government may pass such order thereon as it deems fit.

(2) Every Member of a Municipal or District Board, every Revenue Officer of or above the grade of Deputy Amildar, the District Police Officer, the Chief Medical Officer of the District, and any other officer empowered by the said Board or by the Deputy Commissioner, shall be entitled to inspect and to report upon the sanitary condition of villages, and to give such instructions to the sanitary agency referred to in sub-para 3 *infra* as may be calculated to further the observance of the rules.

(3) Such special agency as may be appointed for the purpose, or, in the absence of any special agency, the patel of the village, and, in the case of an alienated village, also the holder thereof, shall be deemed to be the sanitary agency primarily responsible, under the orders of the Municipal or District Board, for the due observance and enforcement of the rules.

The shanbhog shall be bound to render every reasonable assistance to the patel in the execution of his duties, and to do all clerical work in connection therewith.

\* Inserted by Notification No. 13320—Legis. 94, dated 8th April 1901.



(4) The Municipal or District Board, as the case may be, may, with the approval of the Government, and from the funds at its disposal, appoint such establishments of sweepers, scavengers, watchers and other servants, as may be necessary for efficiently carrying out the purposes of the Rules.

### C. Conservancy of Villages.

18. (1). (a) Whenever land is required for the formation of a new village, it shall be selected on a high dry ground, away from paddy fields and other places likely to be injurious to health.

(b) The streets shall be at least fifteen feet broad, and as straight as the nature of the ground may admit. The conservancy lanes shall be of sufficient width for the convenient passing of a cart. All houses shall have a front entrance on a street and means of direct access to a conservancy lane.

(2) It shall be the duty of the sanitary agency to see that no nuisance or other act prohibited by these rules is committed within the limits of a village, and that all streets, lanes, places of public resort, and vacant lands therein are free from filth, noxious vegetation and other insanitary conditions.

(3) No person shall erect a new house or rebuild an old one without the written permission of the sanitary agency. Such permission may be refused if the sanitary agency is of opinion that the building or rebuilding of the house is objectionable on sanitary grounds. The sanitary agency may require that the house shall not be built within five feet of the street, and may also prescribe the conditions as to drainage, ventilation and privy arrangements subject to which it shall be built.

Provided that permission shall be presumed to have been granted if its refusal is not communicated within a month of the application and that an appeal shall lie to the Municipal or District Board, as the case may be, from a refusal of the sanitary agency to grant permission.

(4) The floors of all dwelling houses newly built or rebuilt shall be raised at least one foot above the ground level; and reasonable provision shall be made for their drainage and ventilation.

(5) The owner of every uninhabited building or portion of a building which is in a dilapidated and dangerous

condition, shall be bound, when required, in writing, by the Municipal or District Board or by the Deputy Commissioner, to dismantle the same and to have the walls levelled to the ground.

(6) No owner or occupant of a house, building or land within the boundary of a village shall permit the same to be in a filthy or insanitary state or overgrown with weeds or noxious vegetation.

(7) (a) No person shall make excavations within the boundary of a village, unless required for the construction of wells or grain-pits, or for a purpose either generally or in that particular instance approved by the Municipal or District Board.

(b) All existing excavations not being such as are permitted under clause (a) shall be either filled in or drained by the person who caused them or by the owner of the ground.

(8) The hedge, if any, surrounding the village shall be kept properly trimmed, and means taken to prevent its being made a cover for the commission of nuisances, and the lantana and other bushes growing therein from encroaching on neighbouring ground.

(9) The lower branches of all large trees shall be cut, in the case of private trees by the owner and in other cases by the sanitary agency, to a height of at least six feet from the ground, so as to allow of the free circulation of air below.

(10) Cess-pits and privy-pits shall not be dug, kept up, or used, in front of the village, or near a well or other source of water-supply, or in situations to which the sanitary agency objects.

(11) Cess-pits and privy-pits shall not exceed four feet in depth.

(12) Where daily removal of the contents of privies is not practicable, a layer of fresh dry earth or ashes shall be spread over them every day; and no water or other liquid shall be allowed to accumulate therein. Cess-pits shall be cleared out at least once a week.

(13) No person shall ease himself in or about a street or thoroughfare or at any place within the boundary of the village where such act is specially forbidden, nor on the banks or in the beds of any springs, streams, or tanks.

(14) No filth, rubbish or other impure matter shall be deposited within the boundary of the village except in places or receptacles assigned for its reception. All

such filth, rubbish, or other impure matter, collected within the village boundary shall be removed daily, or at other intervals prescribed by the Municipal or District Board, either to a field or to a place set apart for the same, and situated at a safe and sufficient distance outside the village boundary on the side away from the prevailing winds; and the same shall thereupon either be burnt or be worked into the soil at ploughing time.

(15) The owner or person in charge of cattle shall be bound to keep the place where they are picketed, properly cleansed and free from filth.

(16) No offensive trade, such as tanning, pot or tile-burning, lime-burning, boiling castor-oil seed, shall be carried on without a license from the Municipal President or Vice-President or the Taluk Amildar or Deputy Amildar, or otherwise than in a place to be specified in such license.

#### *D. Water-supply.*

19. (1) For every village or group of villages there shall be set apart, with due regard to the convenience of the various sections of the inhabitants, one or more wells solely for drinking purposes; or if the water-supply is from tanks, arrangements shall be made to prevent the drinking-water supply being contaminated by bathing and the washing of clothes.

(2) The ground within ten yards of every drinking-water well and of the bank of every tank supplying drinking-water shall be kept free from filth, rubbish or other impure matter, and sloped outwards so as to prevent filth, etc., from being washed into the well or tank.

(3) All wells within the village or near a road or path, whether used for drinking purposes or not, shall be fenced round with parapet walls of stone or mud at least two feet high.

(4) If the drinking-water is obtained from a flowing river, efficient measures shall be taken to preserve the cleanliness of the banks as well as the beds of nallas, streams or water-courses which discharge into it, and to prevent their contamination.

(5) In the event of any source of drinking-water being found to yield impure water, immediate measures shall be taken to improve the same, pending which the further use of such source may be forbidden.

(6) No person shall bathe or wash clothes or cattle in any well, tank, reservoir, channel or stream used or set

apart for drinking purposes, or render the water thereof impure in any other manner.

#### *E. Food-supply.*

20. (1) No one shall feed milch-kine or animals for slaughter, or permit them to be fed, on stable litter and other refuse or deleterious matter.

(2) No person shall sell or expose for sale tainted meat or fish or unwholesome fruits or vegetables.

(3) No person afflicted with a loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall sell or expose for sale any articles of food or drink.

#### *F. Disposal of Dead Bodies.*

21. (1) Burial and burning grounds shall be set apart for each village or group of villages outside the village boundary and at a reasonable distance therefrom. No such ground shall be situated by the side of any stream or reservoir the water of which is used for drinking purposes, or in the bed or on the bund of a tank or a river or in a nalla which forms a water-course after rain.

(2) No person shall bury or burn dead bodies or cause the same to be buried or burnt outside the ground set apart under the preceding rule, or, if no such ground has been set apart, in any place unsuitable for a burial or burning ground under that rule. Nor shall any dead bodies be thrown into a river.

(3) When a dead body is buried, the grave shall be of sufficient depth to allow a full space of five feet between the body and the level of the ground, and shall not be excavated at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

(4) When a corpse is disposed of by burning, no part of the body shall be left unconsumed.

(5) The bodies of all cattle that have died of any infectious disease shall be disposed of by burial under not less than six feet of earth or be burnt.

#### *G. Epidemic Diseases.*

22. (1) In the event of an outbreak of cholera, small-pox, or other infectious disease in a village—

(a) every person shall be bound to comply with any reasonable direction that may be given.

- him by the sanitary agency of his village, or by any authority to which such agency is subordinate, for the proper cleansing and disinfecting of his house or premises or for preventing the spread of the disease ;
- (b) prompt steps shall be taken to cleanse the village by removing all filth that may have accumulated in the backyards of houses as well as in the streets ;
  - (c) all matter discharged by the person attacked shall at once be removed and burnt, disinfected or buried ;
  - (d) ~~the dwelling house of the person attacked shall~~ be thoroughly disinfected and whitewashed, and the clothes and bedding used by him either buried or burnt or disinfected ;
  - (e) fresh earth shall be strewn around the dwelling, more particularly where any discharges from the infected person are likely to have been thrown ;
  - (f) ~~the hut in which the case occurred may, with the previous permission of an officer not below the rank of Amildar or Deputy Amildar, and on payment of reasonable compensation, be destroyed, if it is one of mud and has a thatched roof ; and in all cases, before the house is again inhabited, it shall be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed and not allowed to be occupied for at least fifteen days.~~

(2) When infectious cattle disease breaks out, the owners of cattle shall keep their sick cattle segregated and far removed from the village.

#### *H. Penalties and Disposal of Fines.*

23. (1) Whoever is guilty of a breach of the provisions of any of the foregoing rules, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with a fine which may extend to ten rupees ; and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(2) All fines shall be recovered in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure ; and shall, when recovered, be credited to the Municipal or the Dis-

trict Board, according to the nature of the area within which the breach occurred, and may be applied, under the orders of the Municipal or the District Board, as the case may be, towards any of the purposes of these rules.

(3) No prosecution for a breach of the provisions of any of the foregoing rules shall be instituted after the lapse of three months from the date on which the breach occurred or, if it was a continuing breach, when it last occurred.

(4) The Magistrate trying a case under sub-para 23 (1) may, at any time, if he thinks fit, postpone the trial for such time as he considers reasonable to enable the offender to comply with the provisions of the rule in respect of which the breach occurred; and, thereupon, if he finds that the offender has substantially complied therewith, shall discharge him.

### VIII. EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

24. It shall be the duty of the patel as soon as he discovers a case of small-pox, cholera, suspicious diarrhoea, the presence of dead rats, the death of a person after a short illness, where buboes were present, or death within two or three days from fever even with no buboes, to submit a report at once to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar and to the nearest Sub-Assistant Surgeon and to the Police Station-house Officer having jurisdiction. When the Sub-Assistant Surgeon arrives, the patel should carry out his instructions as far as he can. In villages where men can be had on daily wages for sanitary work, the patel shall warn one or two men to be ready for such work at the same time that he sends the report to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Report of epidemic diseases by the patel.

The report should be despatched by the quickest method available, i.e., by special messenger or by post, where the post service is regular.

25. The form of report is given in Part II.

Form of report.

### IX. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SANITATION.

26. The patel should carefully note the following general principles regarding sanitation and bring to bear his influence over the people of his village to conform to them as far as possible so that good health and protection from epidemics may be secured for them.

27. Pure water is necessary for the health of man and beast. The source of supply whether it be a tank, well or river, should be kept free from defilement by ablution after easement, the washing of clothes, drains, cesspools, manure and rubbish heaps, tanneries, slaughter-houses, latrines, easement and burial grounds. Cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, intestinal worms, and certain dangerous forms of fever, indigestion, and general ill-health are acquired by drinking water thus defiled. Water, when it could not be procured without suspicion of such defilement and always during the presence of cholera in the village, or neighbourhood, should invariably be boiled before use. Dhobies and private persons should not be allowed to wash in a stream above a village or in a well or tank not set apart for the purpose.

28. Wells should get supply of water by rain sinking into the ground and reaching the well. It is ascertained that a well ordinarily gets its supply from the soakage of rain-water within a radius of 200 yards round it. It is easy therefore to understand that if a burial ground, a cesspool, a drain, or a dung heap is within 200 yards of a well, the water must become polluted. Wells should not be made so that persons can descend to the water-level and there take the water. People can hardly avoid dipping their feet in the water and the feet of even the cleanest might carry foul matter, even cholera poison, to the well. All wells should have covers to prevent dirt falling in and good masonry parapets with pulleys and platform provided with drains leading to a point distant about thirty feet from the well.

29. When the water-supply of a village is from a stream, river or tank, it is most important that the surfaces sloping towards it should be kept clean; if not, the rain will carry all filthy water—it may be the stools of cholera or dysentery, the contents of a foul drain or the discharges or flesh of some diseased animal, into the water-supply.

30. Refuse water that is washings from inside the house, the washings of stables and cow-sheds and usually the urine of men and animals should not be allowed to soak into the earth or led into a cesspool immediately outside the house or in the backyard, so as to pollute the wells near at hand. A good water-tight cesspool should be made at least 20 feet away from the house in the following manner. Dig a hole of the size required, line the bottom with good stiff clay a foot thick, then build a stone

or brickwall a foot thick from bottom to top of hole, and on the floor make a stone covering a foot thick. If brick is used, each brick should be dipped into boiling tar, before building. Between the wall and the lining of clay leave a space of nine inches and in this space ram in as much clay as possible. A cover for the cesspool may be made of wood, or stone slabs can be used. The contents of the cesspools should be emptied out with chatties every second or third day, and be thrown on cultivated land, or near the roots of trees.

31. It is important that the surface on which the urine and faeces are received should be so hard that no soakage of the ground beneath may occur. If each person threw dry earth on his faeces, there would not be the faintest smell. The toty should take the faeces and bury them in trenches not exceeding 18 inches in depth in cultivated land away from water-supply. Private latrines.

32. A public latrine can be readily and cheaply made by enclosing a space of 6 feet breadth and of required length by means of bamboos and poles supporting cocoonut or other leaves, jola stalks or reeds to hide the public view, in a spot removed from houses and water-supply. The surface earth for the space of 18 inches throughout the enclosure may be removed and if this is filled in from the bottom with 4 inches rough stone or metal, followed by 8 inches of gravel, with 6 inches of coarse clean sand in the surface, the faecal matter discharged direct on the sand can be easily removed, and both urine and ablution water will disappear without nuisance. Public latrines.

33. When there are no toties an excellent form of village latrine can be made by digging a trench one foot wide, one and a half feet deep, and twenty-five or more feet long and place the earth that has been excavated on one side of the trench. Along both sides of the trench about 3 feet from the edges of the trench, any form of branches or tatties may be put to provide for decency. Any person can ease himself into the trench and when he has finished throw on his stool some of the earth stored on the side of the trench. The earth can be pushed into the trench by the foot. When the trench has been filled within six inches of the top, it should be finally covered up with earth. When a trench which has been filled in this manner is opened at the end of six months, the contents will have no more smell than clean earth. The material may then be removed and be used for manure of field or gardens; or



without removal of the contents the trench may be ploughed over, and the ground be sown with seed. Excellent crops by both methods will result. If a corrugated iron framework mounted on wheels can be made, it can afford good shelter and privacy and could be conveniently drawn along the trench as each portion is filled up and may be taken to fresh trenches excavated.

34. For keeping streets clean, one sweeper is sufficient for every thousand people. For removal of night-soil from public latrines one scavenger (toty) to five hundred persons is enough. If both public and private latrines have to be cleaned, one toty to every two hundred inhabitants is required.

#### X. CONCESSIONS TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO COONOR FOR ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT.

35. Certain Government servants and indigent persons not employed in the public service are granted certain concessions to enable them, when bitten by rabid animals to proceed without delay to Coonor for treatment. The officers empowered to grant the concessions to indigent persons proceeding to Coonor for the purpose are mentioned below:—

1. Medical officers of and above the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeons including officers of the honorary grade.

2. Medical subordinates in independent charge of Local Fund Dispensaries in places where there are no Medical officers of higher rank.

3. Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

4. Officers of the Revenue Department of and above the rank of Assistant Commissioners.

5. Amildars of Taluks.

6. Deputy Amildars.

7. Officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

These officers will exercise their powers only when there is no medical officer present at the station.

## CHAPTER VI—Irrigation Works.

### I. MAINTENANCE OF TANKS IN GOVERNMENT VILLAGES.

1. The following rules are prescribed for the maintenance of tanks restored and handed over to the raiyats for up-keep.

Rules relating to the maintenance of tanks restored and handed over to the raiyats for up-keep.

(a) *Main rules regarding the maintenance of restored tanks.*

(1) The enforcement of the rules for tank maintenance is entrusted to the patel of the village to which the tank or tanks are attached.

(2) The individuals to be held responsible for the maintenance and up-keep of the tanks are the Pattadars, Shikmidars, Inamdars and others holding lands attached to the village, either dry or wet, inhabitants of the village and all others deriving any benefit whatever from the tank, either directly or indirectly.

NOTE.—The liability to maintain branch river channels and distributory channels from tanks which are solely intended for purposes of irrigation will be enforced only in the case of raiyats holding wet and garden lands thereunder.

(3) The proportion of work to be done by each of the above indicated individuals will be decided by the patel and shekdar, according to the amount paid by each to the Government for lands, houses, or other property, etc., attached to the village, such proportion to be constant, no matter what quantity of work has to be carried out. Dissentients to have the ordinary right of appeal to higher authority. The proportion of work to be done by inamdars will be fixed in the same manner, their lands, etc., being valued at the same rates as those paid for similar property belonging to sirkar raiyats.

For the purposes of this rule, one rupee of the dry or mohatarfa assessment shall be regarded as one-third of a rupee of wet and garden assessment.

(4) The works falling under the head of tank maintenance as detailed in Appendix A will be ordinary earth and turf work, repairs of every description connected with the tanks and their subsidiary works, excepting such as may be specially exempted and noted in the tank book as to be kept in repairs by Government.

(5) The above repairs shall, as a rule, be carried out simultaneously at periods to be fixed by the patel; but when necessary (as in cases of damages done by rain, floods, etc.,) the requisition of the patel for immediate repairs must be at once attended to.

(6) In case of default by any individual in the execution of his obligations, as above laid down, the patel is empowered and required to carry out the portion of the work that ought to have been done by the defaulter by paid labour, the cost being recovered from the defaulter as a revenue demand.

(7) The village patel will be held primarily responsible that the tanks are maintained up to the standard laid down for each in the tank book, and it will be the duty of the shekdar to satisfy himself, by personal inspection in each case, that this has been done.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### SHOWING THE WORK TO BE DONE BY RAIYATS.

(a) To maintain the bund to the standard level and with the slopes specified.

NOTE.—The specification of the level and slope must be in accordance with the existing state of things and must be approved both by the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

(b) To fill up gullies or other inequalities caused by rain, the treading of cattle, etc., upon the bunds of tanks and channels.

(c) To check the growth on bunds, of prickly-pear, and any similar rank and pernicious weed.

(d) To clear any underwood from the bunds of tanks wherever it may be injurious.

(e) To clear and repair the earthwork of petty and branch channels, and clear away the accumulations in sluices and in all channels issuing from tanks, which obstruct the flow of water to the fields.

(f) To keep in order the supply channels of tanks.

(g) To watch the bunds of all tanks during rainy weather, to turf the parts acted on by the waves, to help in opening and closing the sluice, and generally to perform minor duties of this nature in order to prevent breaches and other accidents.

##### (b) *Subsidiary Rules regarding the maintenance of restored tanks.*

(1) The patel and shanbhog should in consultation with the principal raiyats of the village, prepare a distribution list (Hanchikepatti), making an equitable allotment to each raiyat, of the length of the bund in feet which he has to maintain according to the rules laid down above. A correct unit of length of bund for each rupee of assess-

ment will be arrived at, by dividing the total length of the bund in feet, by the total assessment in rupees made up by adding to the total wet and garden assessment of the village one-third of the total dry and mohatarfa assessment of the village. Taking this as the standard, the allotment should be made to each raiyat according to his total liability to Government, calculated in the same manner, that is, by adding to the wet and garden assessment paid by each raiyat one-third of the dry or mohatarfa assessment paid by him and in the case of raiyats paying only dry or mohatarfa assessment or both, one-third of such assessment paid by him. The allotment should always commence from the left towards the right of the tank. By the left, it is to be understood that the individual is supposed to be looking towards the atchkat of the tank. Care should be taken that the middle portion of the bund and the portions of the bund on either sides of the sluices, are allotted to the holders of wet lands under the tank. A copy of the list thus prepared, should be published in the village by beat of tom-tom and posted in the village chavadi.

(2) As soon as the Hanchikepatti is ready, the patel should submit a report to the taluk, to secure the inspection of the tank by the Tank Inspector, who will mark out the profiles when extensive earthwork has to be done and, if necessary, be on the work till such period as the patel may have a correct idea of the execution of the work. Profiles.

(3) The grade stones fixed on the bunds of tanks are so shaped that the flat projections towards the bund may indicate the level up to which the top surface of the bund should always be kept. The patel should see that the raiyats execute the maintenance work to the level indicated by the grade stones. The grade stones are always fixed 99 feet apart from one another. Grade stones.

(4) The sanctioned top width of the bund varies from 6 to 12 feet according to the importance of each tank. Top width of bunds.

(5) The prescribed scale is given :—

For tanks with an assessment of—

Rupees	500 and below	6 feet.
Do	500 to 800 ....	8 feet.
Do	800 to 1,200....	10 feet.
Do	1,200 and above	12 feet.

(6) The rear slope of the bund should be 1 in 2 that is 1 vertical height to 2 horizontal length. The front Slopes of the bund.

earthen slope of the bund should be 1 in 2 that is 1 vertical height to 2 horizontal length. The front earthen slope between the top of revetment and the top of inner edge of the bund should be periodically examined by the patel and the portions which have been eroded, washed away, or in any way damaged, should be immediately caused to be repaired by the raiyats concerned.

**Turfing.**

(7) Turfing should be restored where it is wanting or is in bad order. The turfing should be carried up neatly to the top inner and outer edges of the bunds.

**Removal of rank vegetation and ant-hills.**

(8) Jungle bushes, thorns, prickly-pear, or other injurious weeds growing on the tops or slopes of bunds should be caused to be removed periodically. Ant-hills, if any, should be thoroughly dug up and the cavities filled up with sand.

**Performance of earthwork by raiyats.**

(9) Earthwork to tanks and channels should generally be performed by the raiyats immediately after the harvest is over and when the tank and channel beds are still moist to admit of easy excavation of earth. In the case of tanks retaining water even during the hot season, the patel and other village officers should prevent any attempt on the part of raiyats or of contractors, if any, to let out water from tanks to facilitate the removal of earth from the bed near the front slope to save distance. Under such circumstances the required earth should be secured from the bed of the tank beyond the water-spread or from other sources not likely to affect the bund.

**Publication by beat of tom-tom of a general requisition by the patel.**

(10) The publication by beat of tom-tom in the village of a general requisition by the patel, calling upon the raiyats bound to execute earthwork to tanks, to undertake the work and fixing a period of not less than 8 days for the completion thereof, will be a sufficient notice to each of them to perform his quota of work. After the lapse of the period fixed, the patel is competent to carry out by paid labour, the portion of the work that ought to have been done by the defaulters, if any. The cost incurred by him will be ordered to be recovered from the defaulters as a revenue demand.

2. (a) The raiyats' liability in a case of cumulative neglect of annual maintenance to tanks devolving on them is limited to one year's assessment of lands under the tank.

**Liabilities of the raiyats and Revenue Officers in a case of cumulative neglect.**

(b) If through want of prompt action on the part of the Revenue officers in enforcing the liability of the

raiylats to carry out the year's maintenance, the cost of repairs exceeds one year's assessment, such excess should be recovered from the Revenue Officers responsible, *viz.*, the Amildar, the shekdar and the patel of the village.

(c) No distinction should be made between major and minor restored tanks in enforcing the above rules.

3. Where the annual maintenance to a tank is regarded as insufficient for the safety of tanks below, or of a railway line, the Deputy Commissioner should bring the matter to the notice of the Executive Engineer, forwarding at the same time, a copy of his opinion to the Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department. Thereupon the Department of Public Works will make careful enquiry, and decide if the repair should be at once taken in hand as an exception to the ordinary rule, for the safety of other Government tanks or of a Railway line, and needful action will follow such decision.

Special rules in regard to tanks in a series or above a railway line.

4. When all the raiylats concerned unanimously agree to the levy of cess in lieu of their labour for annual maintenance work of any tank or other irrigational work, the Government will sanction it and fix a reasonable rate after due enquiry through the Public Works Department. In cases where the majority of the raiylats are willing for the payment of the cess, it will be collected from them and the work executed. As regards the non-consenting raiylats, their liability to do the earthwork will be strictly enforced. Any default on their part to do so would be followed by the execution of the work by the department concerned and the cost recovered according to law. When the customary obligation of the raiylats is systematically and promptly enforced, they would practically realize the difference that exists between payment of cess and annual labour instead.

Levy of cess in lieu of labour for maintenance work.

5. With regard to all tanks, which are other than those which have been brought up to standard and handed over to the raiylats for their up-keep, the Revenue authorities should endeavour to have the annual maintenance work done by raiylats by using their reasonable influence and persuading the raiylats to do what is expected of them and what in the long run will prove to be in their own interest.

Unrestored tanks.

6. The patel should see that tank books are supplied to him for all tanks in the village. He should make the entries therein as prescribed.

Tank Books.

Utilization of the Irrigation Cess Fund in the maintenance of tanks.

7. The Irrigation Cess Fund shall be available,  
 (a) for the maintenance of a suitable establishment for the inspection of the tanks in each taluk,  
 (b) for the repair of the masonry works of such tanks as have been brought up to standard and made over to the raiyats for up-keep,  
 (c) for the provision of grants in special and exceptional cases, in aid of such other indispensable repairs which tanks thus brought up to standard, may need in excess of raiyats' ability to execute the repairs, and  
 (d) for the provisions of grants-in-aid towards the repair of channels, the maintenance of which rests with the Irrigation Department.

Oiling and cleaning sluice gears.

8. The work of oiling and cleaning the sluice gears of restored tanks and channels should, where there is no special agency, be properly attended to by the patel. Any reasonable cost incurred by him for this purpose will be disbursed to him.

## II. ACTION TO BE TAKEN IN CERTAIN EMERGENT CASES.

Precautions to be adopted against breach of tanks and channels.

9. It is an important duty of the patel to watch the bunds of tanks and channels during rainy season and more especially when the tanks and channels are full and the rainfall is continuous. When he apprehends any danger he should forthwith make a report to the Taluk Office and to the nearest Officer of the Public Works Department, and in the meantime adopt with the help of the villagers, such precaution as may be necessary to protect the bund. If a breach is imminent the patel may as a last resort remove the top of the *Kodi* or waste weir to the extent absolutely necessary to diminish the pressure of water on the bund and thereby protect it.

The patel and the villagers are bound to render every help to the public officers engaged in protecting the bund of a tank in their village against a breach as also to fill up the breach that has occurred. The villagers should realize that unless imminent danger of the breach of a tank is prevented by prompt action, damage to crops and fields is inevitable and that the sooner a breach is closed, the better will it be to minimise damage and wastage of water.

The closing of leaks in the bunds of tanks and channels.

10. When a leak occurs in the bund of a tank or river channel, the patel should immediately submit a report to the Taluk Office and to the nearest officer of the

Public Works Department. He should also take prompt steps to block the hole with the aid of the Niraganti and villagers. He should take care that any earth, hay bundles, sand bags or other materials that are used for the purpose of stopping the leak, are put on the sides of the front slope in the shape of a ring bund. No attempt should be made to excavate or bund up on the rear slope where the leak may be visible.

11. A list of tanks in the State, the apprehended danger to which has to be intimated to the British authorities, as their breach is likely to affect the safety of life and property in British territory, is given in Part III. The patels of the villages in which these tanks are situated should be strictly vigilant and prompt in submitting reports to the Amildar and the nearest officer of the Public Works Department, of any apprehended danger to such tanks.

Report of apprehended danger to certain tanks in the State which is likely to affect life and property in British territory.

### III. IRRIGATION CHANNELS

12. The liability to maintain branch river channels and distributory channels from tanks which are solely intended for purposes of irrigation will be enforced only in the case of raiyats holding wet and garden lands thereunder. The clearing of silt and the removal of weeds, from the channel beds also devolves on the said raiyats, except that the holders of lands under the river channels drawn off from the Hemavati and Cauvery rivers, are exonerated from the duty of silt clearing. The latter are however liable for the periodical removal of weeds from the channel beds and in default, the weeds should be removed by paid labour and the cost recovered from the defaulting raiyats as a revenue demand.

Maintenance of irrigation channels.

13. The following acts constitute channel offences and are punishable on the revenue side, by officers not below the grade of Amildar or Deputy Amildar with fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Channel offences.

(i) Obstructing the flow of water in the main or supply channels.

(ii) Injuring the main channels by opening escapes for the water or otherwise.

(iii) Injuring the channel banks by digging up grass or otherwise.

(iv) Wilfully allowing cattle to stray on the banks of the channels.



(v) Cultivating land within such space as may be prescribed from time to time by Government from the channel banks, after being prohibited by proper authority from doing so.

(vi) Interfering with any sluice or other work in the main channels.

(vii) Widening, deepening, or otherwise altering the supply channel to the detriment of land further from the sluice.

(viii) Wilfully allowing wastage of water flowing from the main channel.

(ix) After notice, neglecting to maintain the earth-work over mud-ways to the same height and section as the contiguous portion of the embankments.

NOTE.—(a) Channels include all channels, whether connected with river or tank irrigation.

(b) Fines levied for the above offences will be recovered under the rules in force for the recovery of arrears of revenue.

14. In extreme cases falling under the following sections of the Indian Penal Code, the case may be taken before a competent Magistrate:—

When such cases should be taken before Magistrates.

Section	Nature of offences	Punishment
426	Mischief	Imprisonment of either description for three months or fine or both.
427	Mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards.	Imprisonment of either description for two years or fine or both.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, etc.	Imprisonment of either description for five years or fine or both.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Do
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Do

#### IV. MINOR TANKS RESTORATION SCHEME.

15. Rules governing the restoration and construction of minor tanks in Mysore.

Rules for the restoration of minor tanks.

##### *Preparation of Programme, etc.*

(1) The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should, as soon as the scheme comes into operation, prepare a list, in a form to be prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner, of all unrestored minor tanks in their respective districts and get the same printed. Copies of the printed list should be supplied to the Revenue Commissioner and Government.

(2) From the list prepared under Rule (1), the tanks intended for restoration in the ensuing year should be selected before the end of March. Tanks which urgently require repairs and which would also be remunerative, should be first selected. As a general rule, tanks, the cost of restoration of which does not exceed twenty times the assessment from the irrigable area under them, should be given preference. Exceptions may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, be allowed in special cases.

(3) In exceptional cases, the entire cost of the restoration of a tank may be met by Government; but such cases should be very few and sanction of Government will be given only when strong grounds exist.

##### *Preparation of Plans and Estimates.*

(4) When the required number of tanks are selected, immediate steps should be taken to have correct plans and estimates prepared. For the present, Government will provide the necessary agency for the purpose of furnishing plans and estimates. The ultimate aim of Government, however, is that the people should be able, in course of time, to get these done themselves, the function of the Government officers being limited to the checking of estimates and the measurement of work done.

(5) Plans and estimates should ordinarily be prepared by the Maramat Agency or by such other additional establishment as may be sanctioned for the purpose by Government from time to time.

(6) Whenever a project for the restoration of a minor tank involves the improvement of its capacity, the plans and estimates should be scrutinised and counter-

signed by a responsible Public Works Officer. This scrutiny may be done by the Executive Engineer in the case of projects estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 or less and by the Superintending Engineer in the case of those estimated at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 and by the Chief Engineer in all other cases. If the project does not contemplate an increase of storage room, such scrutiny and countersignature will not be required. But the Deputy Commissioner may refer any estimates about which he may entertain doubts to the Executive Engineer for check and approval.

(7) The power of sanctioning estimates after they are professionally approved will rest with the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned up to Rs. 1,000 and with the Revenue Commissioner up to Rs. 2,500. All estimates above this latter amount should be submitted to Government. After the estimates are sanctioned by the proper authority, the Deputy Commissioner will authorise the payment of Government contribution in each case.

(8) When, owing to the necessity of providing for unforeseen items in the course of the execution of a work, an increase of expenditure over the sanctioned amount becomes inevitable, proper revised estimates should be prepared and submitted for sanction. The revised estimates will be sanctioned by the same authorities and in the same manner laid down in Rule 7.

#### *Method of Financing the Works.*

(9) Of the total cost of restoration of a minor tank, the raiyats holding irrigable lands below such tanks will bear one-third in proportion to the extent of their holdings, and the balance of two-thirds will be contributed by Government. When the contribution of the raiyats has been deposited in the Treasury, the Government share of the cost should be made available at once, out of the sanctioned budget grant for the year placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner.

(10) If the raiyats are unable to pay their contribution immediately, the Deputy Commissioner may, in very exceptional cases, treat the amount due from them as a loan on the security of their lands subject to recovery within a period not exceeding five years, with interest at the rate sanctioned for Takavi loans.

(11) The additional cost, if any, due to the revision of the original estimates will be borne by the Government and the raiyats in the same proportion as that fixed in Rule (9). If any additional cost is incurred by the raiyats during the execution of a work without obtaining previous sanction to revised estimates, Government will not be liable to pay any portion of such additional cost. Savings, if any, will ordinarily be credited to the estimates under which there may be excess under certain heads. When, however, the savings in working up the estimates accrue to any considerable extent justifying a refund, the Deputy Commissioners may, at their discretion, recommend such refunds in such special cases.

(12) If in addition to the raiyats' share, the whole or any part of the Government share of a work is borne by one or more holders of lands under the tank, a reasonable concession in the shape of remission of assessment for a term not exceeding ten years will be granted by Government in lieu of money contribution, the nature of the concession being determined with special reference to the merits of each case.

#### *Agency.*

(13) As it is desirable to associate the villagers with the work of restoring their village tanks, it may be entrusted for execution to the Village Panchayet, if any, constituted under the Tank Panchayet Regulation, or to one or more of the leading raiyats, not exceeding three persons, holding a large extent of land under the tank, under definite *mutchalikkas* and securities. The Panchayet or the persons responsible should get the work done themselves by employing directly the necessary labour and arranging for the necessary petty supervision; or they may execute the work by petty contract or on piece-work system.

Contracts for works below Rs. 500 may be disposed of by the Amildar himself but he should as far as possible entrust them to the villagers who would be benefited thereby. Contracts for works for Rs. 500 and above but below Rs. 1,000 may be disposed of by the Amildars with the approval of the Assistant Commissioner. Contracts for works costing Rs. 1,000 and above but below Rs. 2,000 should, wherever possible, be disposed of by calling tenders, the acceptance of which will rest with the Deputy Commissioners. Tenders should invariably be invited for the

execution of all works costing more than Rs. 2,000. The disposal of contracts for such works shall rest with the Deputy Commissioner.

NOTE.—Government are not in favour of employing professional contractors as a rule, as it is desirable to associate the villagers with the work of restoring their village tanks. But where they do not come forward, professional contractors may be employed subject to the conditions specified above. In any case, the contracts should not be given to any one from outside the taluk.

### *Actual Execution of Work and Payments.*

(14) Works will not be started before the raiyats' contribution is recovered or the necessary agreements are taken to have it treated as a loan under Rule (10) and also before the estimates are sanctioned and the necessary reappropriations made. If, in particular cases, it is found absolutely necessary, a sum of money sufficient to give the work a good start may be advanced to the Tank Panchayet or to the raiyats entrusted with the work as the case may be. This amount will be adjusted in subsequent bills.

NOTE.—Works may be started in special cases in anticipation of the receipt of contribution, if the raiyats concerned execute a *mutchali* agreeing to pay the contribution within a specified time not exceeding five years from the date of the starting of the work. Discretion will also be given to the Deputy Commissioner to accept, in special cases, contribution in the shape of labour or partly labour and partly cash, if difficulty is experienced in recovering it wholly in cash.

(15) All measurements will be taken and bills prepared at reasonable intervals by the Government agency. Bills for Rs. 500 and below will be passed by the Assistant Commissioner and, for sums above that amount, by the Deputy Commissioner and made over to the Amildar for payment. As many works as possible should be personally inspected by the Amildar and the Sub-Divisional Officer.

The Amildars may be drawing officers up to a limit of Rs. 100; Assistant Commissioners up to a limit of Rs. 500; and the Deputy Commissioners up to Rs. 2,000, the Revenue Commissioner being responsible for the disbursement of any sum above that amount.

The Tank Inspector will be primarily responsible for the preparation of original measurement lists in regard to the tank restoration works and the Sub-Overseer for all other maramat works in the Revenue Sub-Division under his charge. The Amildar will be the check-measuring

officer in respect of all works costing Rs. 100 and less and the Engineer Officer attached to the District Office in respect of works costing above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500. All works costing over Rs. 2,500 are to be executed by the Public Works Department and will follow the Public Works Code Rules.

NOTE.—(a) The duty of checking measurements of Maramat and tank works will hereafter devolve wholly on the officers of the Revenue and Maramat Departments in the case of all works costing up to Rs. 2,500. The Tank Inspector will be primarily responsible for the preparation of original measurement lists in regard to tank restoration works, and the Sub-Overseer for all other Maramat works in the Revenue Sub-Division under his charge. The Amildar will be the preliminary check-measuring officer in respect of all works executed by the Maramat agency, and all bills up to 75 per cent of the estimated cost of the work may be paid on the certificate furnished by the Amildar to the effect that he has checked measurements and found them to be correct. The final measurements must invariably be checked by the District Maramat Engineer, who is also expected to inspect the works as often as possible at other times.

Officers of the Public Works Department will ordinarily have nothing to do with the check-measuring of works costing Rs. 2,500 and less.

(b) As regards the scrutiny of bills and the issue of cheques, the Amildar shall have power to pass bills and issue cheques on his own authority in the case of all works, the estimated cost of which does not exceed Rs. 100. A similar power will be exercised by the Assistant Commissioners in the case of all works in their Sub-Divisions, the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 500. Bills in respect of all works, the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs. 500 should be sent up to the Deputy Commissioner for scrutiny and issue of cheques.

(16) Every work should be completed within two seasons after its commencement. When a work is not so completed it should be treated as an item under objection and a list of such items showing briefly the cause of delay in completion should be submitted to Government through the Revenue Commissioner along with the annual report.

If a work once commenced is stopped for six months continuously, a fresh sanction will be necessary before it is resumed.

#### *General.*

(17) Where the holders of at least two-thirds of the area of irrigable land under a tank—agree to the restoration of the tank and to contribute their share, such consent shall be binding also on the holders of the re-

maining irrigable area below the tank, who will then become liable to pay their share of the contribution. In default of such payment, the contribution due will be recovered from them as a revenue demand.

(18) Where the holders of at least two-thirds of the irrigable area below a tank have agreed to the restoration of the tank under these rules, any one or more of them may pay the full amount of contribution due from all, and shall thereupon become entitled to a reimbursement of the proportionate contributions of the others with interest at the rate sanctioned for agricultural loans. The Amildar may recover the proportionate amounts due from the other holders with interest as aforesaid as an arrear of land revenue, and make the collections over from time to time to the holder or holders who have advanced the entire amount in the proportion of the amounts so advanced.

(19) These rules will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the construction of new minor tanks and also to other works now executed by the District Maramat Agency, such as petty construction and repair of the buildings of the revenue and other departments and also works relating to the maintenance and repairs of minor tanks which under existing orders are under the control of the Public Works Department.

#### V.—PRIVATE ENTERPRISE TANKS.

Conditions to be enforced in the case of existing tanks

16. It must be clearly understood and explained to the owners of tanks that if they fail to keep the tanks in good order and any of the lands under them, now under occupation, are relinquished in consequence thereof or so abandoned as to necessitate their being sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government, the remission now sanctioned will be withdrawn and the tanks taken under the management of Government.

Existing rules for the grant of concessions in the case of tanks, etc., to be repaired in future.

17. The rules are embodied in Appendix F to the Land Revenue Rules of 1890 and given in Part III of this Manual.

#### VI.—TANKS IN ALIENATED VILLAGES.

General rule regarding maintenance.

18. Holders of inam and kayamgutta villages being relieved of the obligation to pay irrigation cess in respect of wet lands irrigated exclusively from their village tanks,

their responsibility for the execution of timely repairs to such tanks and for maintaining them always in a proper condition will be strictly enforced. If they fail to maintain their tanks in a proper condition or to execute the needful repairs in due time or with reasonable despatch and efficiency, it will be competent to the Government to take the work in hand and carry it out, the outlay being recovered from them as a revenue demand.

19. The maintenance of tanks in inam and kayamgutta villages rests with the inamdars, except in the following cases, *viz.*—

Exceptions to the above rule.

(i) when the tank is a common source of irrigation to lands in Government and inam or kayamgutta villages;

(ii) when the tank is one of a series on the proper up-keep of which depends the safety of tanks below it.

The up-keep of tanks of the former class will devolve upon Government, the inamdars other than holders of service lands paying their quota of the cost in the proportion of their holdings to the whole area under irrigation.

In regard to the tanks of the latter class, it will be necessary to distinguish between works which provide for the mere safety of the tanks and those which involve the enlargement of its storage capacity.

When the object of the work is merely to put a tank in a condition to ensure its safety against floods, the obligation imposed upon inamdars will be rigidly insisted upon with the proviso that, when the work involves heavy outlay on weirs and sluices, the whole or any portion of the cost of the latter will be borne by Government, the quota being determined by the Local Revenue Officers subject to the approval of Government. The inamdars concerned will be allowed the option of carrying out the work themselves within the specified period, failing which, after due notice issued to them by the Deputy Commissioner, the necessary work will be executed according to the sanctioned estimate by the officers of Government and the cost recovered from the inamdars as a revenue demand. No pretexts for delay arising from want of co-operation between the share-holders, will be admitted.

20. Inamdars are not competent to alter the constructive details of inam tanks without the permission of the Public Works Department.

Prohibition of the alteration of constructive details of inam tanks without the sanction of the Public Works Department.



## VII.—RESTORATION OF MAJOR TANKS AND THE LEVY OF CONTRIBUTION.

Restoration of  
major tanks.

21. The restoration of major tanks will be carried out by the Public Works Department subject to the levy of contribution from the raiyats interested, in accordance with the existing rules in force as summarised below.

Contribution  
for major irri-  
gation works  
undertaken by  
Government,  
costing more  
than  
Rs. 25,000.

22. (1) In the case of irrigation works costing more than Rs. 25,000 or which is an extension of a river channel, the holders of Inam or Government occupied lands likely to be benefited by the same are liable to pay contribution. No contribution in a lump sum will be levied in respect of such works, but the holders concerned will be called upon to execute mutchalikas binding themselves to pay to Government, on the completion of the work, a specified contribution per acre of occupied dry land which may be converted into wet, without in any way affecting the liability of the land, if Government, to pay a wet rate of assessment and if Inam, the prescribed water-rate

(2) The contribution per acre, will, according to the circumstances of the locality concerned, vary from a third to a fifth of the difference between the local market values of an acre of dry land and of an acre of wet land. The character and permanence of the irrigation supplied, the quality of soil, and the agricultural labour available, will be taken into account in fixing the market values as above.

(3) When holders of  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of the occupied area execute mutchalikas for payment of contribution under the rules, the holders of the remaining area are also bound to pay their quota. When raiyats liable to pay acreage contribution under the rules in force refuse to pay, the amount will be levied in the following manner. The amount of acreage contribution per acre settled for each land, should be divided by the number of years which must elapse before the expiry of the current survey settlement. The result will represent the rate of annual acreage contribution per acre to be levied on the total area of each holding liable to pay acreage contribution. The amount of contribution thus distributed will be recovered every year under Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code, in addition to the ordinary assessment on such land.

Major works  
costing less  
than  
Rs. 25,000.

23. Contributions from raiyats will not be ordinarily demanded for irrigation works costing less than Rs. 25,000. But sanction to such projects will be accorded solely with

reference to the enhanced revenue likely to accrue therefrom and to the local prosperity of the villages affected or in times of scarcity, to the extent of relief the works are likely to afford in the neighbourhood. But among works which fulfil the above conditions of being either fairly remunerative from a revenue point of view or evidently useful works, priority will be given to works for which the raiyats interested offer voluntary contributions. The Patels of villages, wherein tank or other irrigation works likely to improve the material prosperity of the village exist, should induce the raiyats including minor inamdars to come forward with liberal contributions to acquire a priority over similar works in other villages. Voluntary contributions when offered and accepted by Government, should invariably be paid before the commencement of the work. But when acreage contributions are voluntarily offered and accepted, the rules laid down above for levy of acreage contribution in the case of work costing over Rs. 25,000 will be enforced.

**VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS REGARDING THE CONSERVANCY OF TANK BUNDS AND TANK BEDS.**

24. The table given below shows the extent of margin that should be left uncultivated below the bottom of the rear slopes of bunds of tanks.

Reserve lands  
for tank  
bunds.

Description of tank.	Extent of margin to be left.	Remarks.
1. Tanks situated in maidan taluks irrigating more than 20 acres of wet land and tanks in malnad taluks irrigating 100 acres of wet land and upwards.	10 feet.	1. If a distribution channel from a sluice runs along the toe of the bund within the prescribed margin, cultivation may be allowed to the bund of this channel.
2. Tanks situated in maidan taluks irrigating 20 acres of wet land and less.	5 feet.	2. In the case of tanks in the malnad taluks irrigating less than 100 acres, the restriction regarding limit of cultivation need not be enforced, but cultivation in any form should not be allowed

Description of tank.	Extent of margin to be left.	Remarks.
		<p>on the rear slopes of such tanks and any one cutting into such slopes to level the ground for purposes of watering, will be liable to prosecution for mischief.</p> <p>3. If garden or fruit-bearing trees already exist within the limits of the prescribed margin, they will be allowed to remain until the trees cease to yield. When the trees have ceased bearing, they should be cut down by the owners and no fresh planting will be allowed.</p> <p>4. The taluks classified as malnad are given below:—</p> <p><i>Shimoga District.</i>—The taluks of Tirthahalli, Sagar and Nagar and the maganis of Sorab, Kasnur, Chandragutti, Chittur, Shigga and Heche in the Sorab Taluk and the maganis of Belandur and Barur and the Danandur Village of the Danandur Magani in the Shikarpur Taluk.</p> <p><i>Hassan District.</i>—Byagadahalli, Maranahalli and Hanabal Hoblies of the Manjarabad Taluk.</p> <p><i>Kadur District.</i>—The taluks of Koppa and Mudgere and the maganis of Lingadahalli and Lakvalli in the Tarikere Taluk and of Vastara, Anur, Kadagalnad, Taladarnad, Aldur, Jagar, Siravasi and Lingenahalli in the Chikmagalur Taluk.</p>

Bunding up weirs of tanks.

25. Dams for the increased storage of water in tanks, may be erected over the waste weirs of tanks other than those under the immediate control of the officers of the Department of Public Works, or which have not been

already raised to standard by the Irrigation Department, under the express orders of the Deputy Commissioner to be issued in each case, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) the materials used in constructing temporary dams must be such as may be readily removable;

(2) the temporary dams should be wholly or partially removed as circumstances require, when the water rises to such a level as to indicate danger to the tank;

(3) the temporary dams should be broken up once a year to prevent consolidation to such an extent as to render them not readily removable;

(4) in the case of works such as chains of tanks, tanks adjoining public roads and lines of railway, the waste weirs on which temporary dams have been constructed, must be cleared at least a fortnight before the usual date of the setting of the periodical rains;

(5) it will be the duty of the village officers to have their tanks watched day and night during rainy weather, and they will be held responsible that all precautions are taken to clear the waste weirs whenever danger may be apprehended;

(6) in the event of the bursting of a tank or any injury occurring to works, owing to the neglect of such precautions, the damage will have to be made good by the raiyats holding lands under it, and further no claims to remission of assessment will be allowed;

(7) Deputy Commissioners of districts will decide in what cases temporary dams may be used, and in respect to all tanks of any size or importance, will obtain the concurrence of the District Engineer thereto. The height to which the temporary dams may be carried in each case should be recorded in the order issued by the Deputy Commissioner.

26. Rule 16 of the Land Revenue Rules regulates this. This is referred to in Chapter II of this Part and given in Part III.

Occupancy rights in tank beds.

27. In order to prevent the silting up of the beds of tanks, the Patel should encourage the villagers to plant honge, babul and other trees or reeds and grass according to the circumstances of each tank, on the land around the bed of the tank, reserved for the purpose and along the edges of the main feeders. The produce of these trees will be allowed to be enjoyed by the village community. The removal of silt by villagers for purposes of manure,

Prevention of the silting up of the beds of tanks.

free of cost, may be encouraged with the warning that no damage is thereby done to the bund or the approaches to the tank.

Fishing in Government tanks.

28. The right of fishing in Government tanks whether the right of fishery is sold annually or has been conceded to the raiyats, will be subject to the following conditions, in addition to the rules framed under the provisions of Regulation II of 1901 for the protection of game and fish —

(a) all banks, etc., thrown up for the purpose of catching fish shall be removed;

(b) fishing shall not be permitted near the front facing or weirs of the tank;

(c) no damage shall be done to the facing or to the tank in any way;

(d) the right shall not be exercised so as to render the water unfit for domestic purposes.

#### IX.—REGULATION OF WATER-SUPPLY FOR IRRIGATION.

Arrangements for opening and closing the river channels.

29. (1) All the river channels will be opened for the irrigation season as soon as floods come down the river in sufficient quantity to discharge over the crests of the anikats (Alalkatte being fixed as the standard for the Cauvery) and closed on the 10th January following. But in no case should the opening be delayed after the 10th June; and it should be at the discretion of the Chief Engineer in the case of the Hemavati channels to defer the closing till the 15th January.

(2) After the closure, the several channels will be opened in succession for a period of ten days in every thirty in order to water sugar-cane or for such shorter period at the discretion of the Executive Engineer as may be consistent with the extent of sugar-cane under cultivation. This should be done according to the programme to be annually drawn up by the Executive Engineers concerned, in consultation with the respective Deputy Commissioners.

The programme should be completed by the 1st December and copies thereof sent immediately to the Deputy Commissioners for publication in the villages concerned for the information of the raiyats, who are desirous of growing sugar-cane.

(3) During the period, the different channels remain open for ten days in the month of April, water will

be supplied for manurial crops, if available, as well as for sugar-cane. For the irrigation of manurial crops, however, water will be allowed to flow either to the tail end of the channels or to distances (to be determined by the Executive Engineer after calculation) which water might reach when all the sluices are opened simultaneously.

Applications from raiyats for the supply of water for manurial crops should reach the Executive Engineer on or before the 15th March. The decision of the Executive Engineer, either to give water or not, should be communicated to the applicants before the 31st March.

30. Existing hot weather supply wherever it exists, will be continued and the Public Works Department will give effect to this arrangement. This rule applies not only to sugar-cane cultivation generally but also to garden cultivation. In regard to tracts other than established sugar-cane tracts and garden tracts, the Government will give a hot weather supply *as far as possible*, so as to encourage new sugar-cane and garden cultivation. This will at present be only a matter of concession and can only be granted consistently with the efficient conservancy of the channels.

Hot weather supply of water for lands under river channels.

31. Rules regarding the establishment of irrigation by lift along the lands on the upper side of the marginally noted channels.

Irrigation by lift along river channels.

1. Kattapur	...	Ashtagram Channel Division.
2. Ramanathpur	...	
3. Ramasamudram	...	
4. Tippur	...	
5. Devaraya	...	Mysore Division.
6. Rampur	...	
7. Mandigere	...	
8. Chikadevarayasagar	...	Hassan Division.
9. Mahadevamuntry	...	
10. Sriramadevar, South	...	Hassan Division.
11. Do North	...	

(a) As the lands below the channels have the prior claim to the supply, the cultivation on the upper side must not be extended so as to affect materially the irrigation at the tail of the channel. At the outset, therefore, the area to be so cultivated should be restricted to 300 acres above each of the first five miles.

(b) The lift, which will be limited at first to 6 feet above H. W. M. of channel, shall not be placed within 30 feet of the channel edge.

(c) Such cultivation should begin not later than the 30th June; but it should be earlier, if the early rains allow of the ground being prepared for cultivation. The

rains should be taken the fullest advantage of. Whether the raiyat has used sufficient diligence in this matter, will be decided with reference to the condition of the dry cultivation on neighbouring dry fields.

(d) Land for which water is thus applied will be charged with a moderate water-rate and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey will be requested to report, after consultation with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, the rate he would recommend for adoption. The rate should be temporary for the first two years, when it may be possible to form a proper opinion on the success of the measure.

Gardens  
under tanks.

32. In the case of applications on the part of garden owners hitherto not using tank water, for "Nirsardi" or water-rate, it is not necessarily incumbent on Government to grant the application if, by granting it, the supply to the wet fields would be unfavorably affected.

Jurisdiction  
in irrigation  
matters.

33. The duty of regulating the water-supply from a Government source to irrigated wet lands, whether Sircar or alienated, rests exclusively in the Executive Officers of Government.

#### X.—TANK PANCHAYET REGULATION AND THE RULES THEREUNDER.

34. The Tank Panchayet Regulation I of 1911 was passed with a view to provide for the satisfactory carrying out of the obligations of the raiyats in regard to the maintenance of major tanks and the restoration, repair and maintenance of minor tanks in villages. The constitution of a Panchayet composed of the Patel and the Shanbhog and three or more members elected by the raiyats is authorised for these purposes and certain powers and duties are assigned to them. The formation of a tank fund is also provided for.

The Regulation and the Rules thereunder are given in Part III.

#### XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Saguvali  
kattes.

35. Private individuals have the natural right to construct tanks on their own lands (Kandayam or Inam), so long as they do not thereby materially diminish the water flowing in *defined channels* through their lands for the benefit of Government works and private proprietors lower down such channels.

When a person wishes to construct a tank which will admittedly cause a material diminution of the flow of water in *defined channels* to the prejudice of Government tanks, the previous consent of Government has to be taken. But such consent is not necessary in the case of ordinary *Saguvali Kattes* properly so-called. These *Kattes* are intended to intercept the natural drainage of the fields and thus to allow the soil to retain some moisture, which in many parts of the maidan Districts is essential to bring dry crops to maturity. These *Kattes* are most useful in the Chitaldrug District, where the rainfall is scanty and precarious, and where the scope for Government irrigation works is very limited. These *Saguvali Kattes* are merely bunds intended to intercept and retain surface drainage for the benefit of dry cultivation, and not irrigation tanks under which wet crops can or are intended to be raised.

Provision has been made for the grant of loans for the construction of *Saguvali Kattes*.

36. Except the *anes* which have been confirmed in each village under the orders issued in Government Proceedings No. R. 1527-8—R. M. 531-05-4, dated 31st July 1906, no new *anes* should be constructed without express permission. The Government have reserved to themselves the right to remove existing *anes* on payment of compensation, whenever it is deemed necessary to remove them in the interest of Government tanks below them or for other causes. Whenever permission is granted for construction of *anes* the use of timber and trees in the construction thereof should be insisted upon wherever possible.



## CHAPTER VII—Muzrai Institutions and Inams.

### I. TEMPLES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Patel to be in charge of temples, etc.

The patel should be in charge of all temples and charitable institutions in the village having inam lands or ready money grants or both, for their maintenance, except in the following cases:—

(i) at District and Taluk head-quarters where other arrangements exist;

(ii) where Dharmadarsis, or Special Committee or separate establishment exist;

(iii) when the institutions are in charge of Mathadhikaris, sectarian priests, or recognised headman of the respective classes;

(iv) private temples and endowments in charge of the founders or their descendants or nominees.

Duties of the Patel.

2. It is the duty of the patel to see that worship in the temples and the purposes of the charitable institutions under his supervision, are promptly carried out. When any irregularities or lapses in the fulfilment of the charitable purposes in institutions other than those in his charge come to his notice, it is his duty to report the matter to the Amildar.

Patel's attitude towards the different classes of people.

3. The patel should respect the religious feelings of the different communities in his village. While promoting a feeling of amity among the several classes, he should scrupulously avoid identifying himself in any religious disputes of his village except in the capacity of a mediator with a view to reconciling the parties. When he apprehends a breach of the peace, he should be prompt in reporting to the nearest Police Officer and to the Amildar.

### II. INAMS.

4. The rules relating to the settlement of Inams are contained in Chapter X of the Mysore Revenue Manual. The attention of the patel and the shanbhog is drawn to the important provisions thereof contained in this Chapter.

### III. CLASSIFICATION OF INAMS.

5. Inams are of the following general classes :—

- (i) Grants or endowments made for the support of religious and charitable institutions and for the maintenance of persons therein rendering services—Devadaya Inams ;
- (ii) Personal or Subsistence Inams ;
- (iii) Grants made for service in the Revenue or Police Departments, which is no longer required ;
- (iv) Village Service Inams.

### IV. DEVADAYA INAMS.

6. No proprietary rights will be created or can be claimed by long possession of Devadaya inam lands in whatever capacity with reference to service rendered in the institution. They are inalienable and uninheritable by individuals. The enjoyment of Devadaya lands by the servants of the temple for service to be done, will be continued only so long as they uninterruptedly perform the service. If Devadaya inams are in the enjoyment of persons who render no service or who do not contribute to the up-keep of the institution, the patel and shanbhog should bring the matter to the notice of the Amildar for action being taken. Village Account No. 8 provides for this. Their nature.

7. The patel should see that temples and other buildings pertaining to Devadaya inams are kept in good repair. When the buildings are in disrepair and there are no available funds for their repair, he should submit a report to the Amildar. Building to be kept in repair.

8. When an Inam is confirmed in the name of an institution, the Archik or other servant of the temple, has no right to relinquish the lands in favour of Government. The representatives of a temple are its recognised managers or the inhabitants of the village and not the pujaris or worshippers or persons doing other services. Resignation of Devadaya Inams by the Archik, etc.,

9. The Devadaya inams are intended solely for the benefit of the temples concerned and their continuance as inam is absolutely necessary to ensure service being performed in a proper manner for the prosperity of His Highness the Maharaja and the State of Mysore, and according to the original intention of the several grants. In consideration of the above mentioned circumstances and to free these institutions from petty annoyances, the Remission of Khalaat.

increased assessment in the shape of khalsat levied during the inam settlement is remitted.

NOTE.—The shanbhog should see that in all cases of Devadaya inams in his village, the remission is brought on account, under orders from Taluk Office.

Resumption of Devadaya Inams for failure of service.

10. In the case of temples or other religious and charitable institutions in which the public are interested and which are not the private property of the managers, even though originally founded by them, failure to keep up the institutions in proper condition, should not lead to the resumption of their inams or other public endowments but to the displacement of managers by others, who are likely to conduct the institutions in an efficient manner. Such new managers and the public interested should be called upon to repair the buildings and restore the institutions to a proper condition by means of the public endowments and private contributions where necessary. Any stoppage or reduction of sanctioned expenditure which may be unobjectionable may be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner, in view to the savings being appropriated towards the building. It is only where such arrangements as above could not be made for restoring the institution to an efficient state or where it is private property that the inams and other endowments, made to it by Government, should be resumed for failure of service. Final resumption should only be made under the sanction of Government.

Devadaya land to be cultivated properly and the profits devoted to the temple.

11. It is the duty of the patel to arrange for the cultivation of the Devadaya inam lands of his village. He should see that the profits of the lands are properly utilized for the worship, up-keep and other purposes of the institution. The land should not be allowed to deteriorate by constant change of cultivators.

#### V. PERSONAL AND SUBSISTENCE INAMS.

12. Personal inams are heritable and alienable. They are subject to no interference on the part of Government, except such as may be necessary for the punctual realization of the quit-rent or the existing jodi thereon.

Private Institutions.

13. The patel should watch the management of the more important religious and charitable institutions under private control in the village.

## CHAPTER VIII—Village Improvements.

### I.—VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

1. With a view to stimulate economic and other activities in rural areas and to provide subsidiary occupations and increase production and the earning power of the people, Government have directed the formation of Village Committees one for each village containing not less than 300 inhabitants and in the case of smaller villages either independent Committees or a single Committee for a group of villages not exceeding six for a group. Most of the works needed to improve villages can be carried out at little cost if the villagers concerned learn to co-operate and provide for their common wants.

2. The following are the matters which require the attention of Village Committees:—

(i) Improvement of education, including the education of adults and instruction in some industry or industries subsidiary to agriculture;

Spreading enlightenment by means of news-papers, lectures, demonstration, etc.;

(ii) Increasing production and occupations by improved methods of cultivation and irrigation and by encouraging rural industries and trade with a view to enable the people to earn more and live better;

(iii) Improvement of village sanitation by keeping the village clean and free from uneven surfaces and hollows and by providing good water-supply and drainage;

(iv) Improvement by co-operative effort in respect of—

(a) repairs to and maintenance of irrigation tanks and channels, cart-tracks and village school houses, temples, mosques, etc.,

(b) providing facilities to travellers,

(c) establishment of Co-operative Societies for supplying capital, for agricultural and industrial undertakings, for disposal of produce and other objects,

(d) supply of water, fuel and other requirements of village life,

(v) all other objects calculated to increase production in the village and add to the comfort of the people,

(vi) collecting funds and expending the same judiciously for all other objects.

3. In places where it is difficult to form such Committees, the patel and the shanbhog should find out honorary workers failing which they should themselves act as such.

4. The members of the Committee should be appointed by the villagers preferably by election. The Committee should be appointed for one year at a time and no member should be retained on it unless he continues to render useful service. The Committee should meet as often as possible as the local conditions of each village may require and permit. In the case of Committees for a group of villages, the Committee may meet in the principal village of the group or in each village by turns.

5. The Committee should induce the villagers to give one-half day in a week, for work connected with the improvement of the village such as cleaning and improving the village site and constructing and repairing the village tracks, levelling roads, filling holes and hollows, providing or improving water-supply and drainage, repairing tank-embankments, and irrigation channels, and other similar works of general utility. Every family in a village may be induced to contribute one adult worker and those who are not accustomed to manual work may lend the services of a hired labourer instead, or contribute in lieu thereof the local wages for half day.

6. On some one evening every week, all the villagers of the different communities might assemble in the village Chavadi or at any other convenient place of meeting. At such meetings a few rules of sanitation and other matters conducive to their well-being might be recited by any one of the members, who is able to read, after which extracts from the week's news-papers might be read and also extracts from the religious texts. The meeting may be followed wherever possible by some wholesome recreation or amusement.

7. People should be taught the dignity of labour and to esteem it a special honour to be called upon by the members or leaders of the Village Committee, to co-operate in carrying out works of utility in the village.

8. For works in villages which involve the employment of outside agency, such as drinking water-wells,

execution of masonry drains, and constructing buildings, etc., Government will be prepared to sanction one-half of the amount locally raised by the villagers towards objects approved by Government. A liberal annual grant in the budget will be provided for the above purpose and it will be to the interest of the villagers to avail themselves of the concession.

Alienated villages and Unions, may also have the benefit of this concession under certain conditions.

9. The form of the register of Village Statistics prescribed under Government Proceedings No. R. 6058-6107, L. R. 430-13-1, dated 6th February 1914, introducing the Village Improvement Scheme, is given in Part II and has been referred to in Chapter II of Part I.

10. In Circular No. R. 9859-908/L.R.15-15-154, dated 24th April 1916, the duties of Village Improvement Committees have been classified into primary or obligatory duties and higher duties and activities.

11. A separate Manual has also been issued on the subject of Village Improvement Scheme.

## II.—CONFERENCE WORK.

12. The village officials will keep a complete list of difficulties and inconveniences which prevent the agriculturists, artizans and craftsmen from reaping advantages commensurate with their labour, and bring such difficulties and inconveniences continuously to the notice of officers and leading non-officials, till they are removed.

13. The village officials will keep themselves duly posted with all important Government orders granting concessions and facilities for promoting agricultural and industrial enterprises, and see that deserving persons derive benefit from them.

For details, reference may be made to the Manual issued by the Conference Office on the subject.

14. It will be the duty of village officers to prepare, as correctly as possible, an estimate of total production for the village, both agricultural and industrial and calculate the average income per head of population.

15. The village officials will bring repeatedly to the notice of raiyats, the suggestions given by technical departments for introducing improved methods in agriculture, industry, etc.

16. It will be the duty of village officials to collect in advance, applications from raiyats for new implements,

seed and manure supplied by the Agricultural Department, and forward them for compliance to the Department sufficiently beforehand.

17. The village officials will explain to raiyats and traders the advantages of dealing direct with the Mysore Bank.

### III.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

18. A Co-operative Society is primarily an association of persons for certain economic purposes. Any seven or more persons may be associated for any lawful purpose and register themselves as a company under the Mysore Companies Regulation No. III of 1895. If it consists of more than 10 persons for banking or more than 20 for any other business that has for its object gain by the Company, it shall be registered under the Companies Regulation generally. When the association consists of seven or more persons who combine for any literary, scientific or charitable purpose, it may register itself under Regulation No III of 1904. Co-operative Societies on the other hand are Societies registered under Regulation III of 1905 and the rules framed thereunder.

19. Such Societies shall consist of ten or more persons above the age of 18 years, who have for their common object or objects some one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) The furtherance of thrift and providence among the members;

(b) The attraction of capital and the grant of credit to the members;

(c) The supply to members of raw material, seed, or manure;

(d) The sale on behalf of members, of agricultural produce or of manufactured goods;

(e) The manufacture of goods or growth of produce by the members co-operatively;

(f) The purchase of food-stuffs, clothing or other articles of consumption or of animals, implements or other stock required in agriculture or industry and their retail sale to members;

(g) The purchase of machinery and its use in common by members,

(h) The building of houses or purchase of lands for members;

(i) The carrying out or development by joint action of an improvement whether agricultural or industrial and

(j) Any other object calculated to promote the economic benefit of the members which may be approved by Government by special order in each case.

20. Among the many difficulties that the raiyats in the Mysore State are labouring under, want of capital at a cheap rate of interest is the chief one. Every raiyat requires money for cultivation expenses, purchase of seed, manure, plough-cattle and at times for the purchase of the necessaries of life. This he can at present obtain only with great trouble and under very unjust conditions. The object of Co-operative Credit Societies is to help the raiyats in procuring the money that they require at a cheap rate of interest.

21. Any ten or more persons having for their common object, some one or more of those specified above and agreeing each to make such payment or acquire such interest as may be prescribed by its bye-laws, may apply to the Registrar to be registered as a Society. By uniting together, they derive benefits which individually they cannot get. There is no distinction between rich and poor in a Society. The criterion for membership in a Society is a man's character and not his property qualification. Loans granted are based not so much on property as on honesty and capacity to repay. By thus pledging their credit together, the members can obtain money at a cheap rate of interest from an outside creditor as they offer a joint and reliable security to him.

22. If the Registrar is satisfied that the persons proposing to form a Society have complied with the provisions of the Regulation and with the Rules made thereunder, he may, if he thinks fit, register the Society under the Co-operative Societies Regulation No. III of 1905, and the Society shall thereupon become and be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, movable or immovable, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend civil suits and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

23. After the registration of the Society, the local Inspector of Co-operative Societies visits the place, assembles all the important people and explains the bye-laws approved by the Registrar and helps them to frame suit-



able subsidiary rules for working the Society. He also puts the people in the way of writing up the account books, etc.

24. A Society so formed generally includes one or two villages within the area of its operations, as the persons who join it should know each other. Any person of sound mind above the age of 18 years may join as a member. But the Society is not bound to take every one as a member. Whoever does not possess good character is not admitted as a member. In unlimited liability societies, all persons so joining become liable for all the debts of the Society, the object of the Society being to raise funds on the joint and several responsibility of all its members.

25. The Societies collect their working capital by shares paid in monthly instalments of four annas and upwards, which conduces to promote thrift amongst the members. Deposits are also received at suitable rates ranging from four to six per cent so as to attract local capital. Central Banks finance the Societies by outside capital at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In addition to the two Central Banks, one at Mysore and other at Bangalore, a Provincial Co-operative Bank has been started at Bangalore solely for financing Co-operative Societies in the State. These sources provide all the requisite capital for Societies and Government aid is rarely solicited in this direction.

26. For carrying on the management of the Society, the members choose from among themselves 5 to 10 people who are men of influence and command the respect of the people of the village, called the Panchayet. These carry out the intentions of the general body of the Society and manage all the business of the Society. The Panchayet members do not get any remuneration.

27. At the end of every year, a general meeting of the members of the Society is held when the work done by the Panchayet members during the year is scrutinized and reviewed by all the members. A fresh election of the Panchayet is made every year and only people in whom the general body have confidence are elected as Panchayet members. Every member has a right to attend this general meeting and speak about the work of the Society. Thus the affairs of the Society are made public and there will be no room for any under-hand dealings.

28. The loans obtained from the Society are repayable in easy instalments. They carry interest varying

from 12 annas to one rupee per cent per month. Loans are granted only for useful and necessary purposes, such as the improvement of land, purchase of cattle, cultivation expenses and the like. All wasteful expenditure is either completely checked or reduced by the moral influence of the Panchayet Members. If any member misuses a loan taken from the Society, he is compelled to repay it at once and at times he is expelled from the Society.

29. Members of the Society learn in a practical manner by their dealings with the Society to trust one another and to be honest in their dealings. They learn to manage their own affairs. They become fit to undertake by co-operation all schemes calculated to promote their economic condition and bring increased comforts and happiness.

30. The Registrar shall audit the accounts of each Society at least once every year. The Registrar and the Deputy Commissioner may inspect the books, accounts, papers and securities of the Societies as often as they like. The Societies shall send monthly and annual returns and reports of their proceedings to the Registrar, who checks their correctness and correspondence with the Rules of the Societies and advises them generally on all matters.

31. Co-operative Societies have been granted the following privileges by the Government:—

(a) The share or interest of a member in the capital of the Society is not liable to attachment for the money decree of a Civil Court ;

(b) A Society has priority to other creditors to enforce its claim,

(i) upon the crops or other agricultural produce of present or past members at any time within a year from the date when seed or manure was advanced, or money for their purchase was lent,

(ii) upon any cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or raw material for manufactures, supplied by the Society or purchased in whole or in part with money lent by the Society;

(c) The Societies are exempted from the payment of stamp duty and registration fees on their documents.

(d) The suits between Societies and their members are decreed by the Registrar and executed by the Deputy Commissioner. No Court fee of any kind is levied.

32. With a view to foster their growth still better, certain restrictive conditions have been imposed on the Societies, intended for their more efficacious management.

They are—

(a) that only persons known as honest, thrifty and industrious be admitted as members, and expelled when they infringe these requirements;

(b) that the members of a Society shall be persons living in each other's neighbourhood and knowing each other's economic position and needs;

(c) that Societies be managed democratically by elected Panchayets, each member having a vote on all questions arising in the Society;

(d) that no loan be granted to any person other than a member;

(e) that no money be borrowed from outside the Society without the Registrar's scrutiny and sanction and

(f) that a reserve of not less than 25 per cent of the profits of each year be built up to meet unforeseen losses.

33. The above is a brief outline of what a Co-operative Society is, its objects, privileges, safe-guards and the method of bringing it into existence.

34. As elsewhere in India, the largest number of Societies are credit institutions numbering 746. They have all been steadily progressing without a hindrance or set-back, as they are the easiest to manage, while at the same time they supply facile credit to every trade and industry. They devote their funds for giving loans mostly for agricultural and other purposes as follows:—

(a) The purchase of seed, manure or agricultural implements;

(b) The purchase of cattle and fodder for the same;

(c) The manufacture or purchase of country carts;

(d) The payment of kadayam (Sirkar Khist on land);

(e) Improvements to lands and purchase of new lands;

(f) The building, buying or repairing dwelling houses or cattle sheds;

(g) Advances to artizans for the purchase of implements or the raw materials required for their country;

(h) Advances to petty traders for purposes of trade;

(i) Payment of prior debts;

(j) The purchase of food grains and other necessities of life.

35. The Societies generally charge the following rates of interest on the loans granted by them:—

Nine per cent on mortgages, 10½ per cent on suretyship loans and 12 per cent on what are called hand loans which are granted on personal security for a few days not exceeding a month. The market rates range from 12 to 25 per cent according to the nature of the security offered and the conditions under which the amount is borrowed. By this cheaper credit of the Societies, the saving in the shape of interest to the members was about Rs. 3,78,546 during 1915-16.

36. Next in order of importance after Credit Societies, come Stores Societies numbering twenty-one. At the end of the year 1915-16, they had a membership of 3,860. The total value of stores purchased and sold by these Societies during the year 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 1,40,034 and Rs. 1,80,829 respectively. They have been most successful in Bangalore, Mysore and in a lesser degree in Kolar. They supply a real urban need by the sale of pure and unadulterated articles at fixed and reasonable rates in honest measure. But their having to contend against keen outside competition in the market coupled with the difficulties of procuring efficient expert management is in the way of further expansion of this kind of distributive co-operation.

37. There were 37 Societies classed as productive at the end of 1915-16. The important industry of weaving is fostered by 21 of them. The value of the total quantity of raw materials purchased and finished products sold by these Societies during the year 1915-16 was Rs. 97,757 and Rs. 1,14,780 respectively. The Channapatna Lacquerware Factory turns out of wood and is an indication of the possibilities of this branch of co-operation in the future. There were seven Societies for the manufacture of jaggory and the hulling of rice. There were also two lift irrigation Co-operative Societies.

38. Other classes of co-operation in Mysore comprise the Grain Banks, the District Associations, and the House-building Societies at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

39. The Societies are inspected and their accounts audited twice a year. An Inspector generally has charge of thirty Societies, whose welfare he supervises. There were 26 Inspectors at the end of the year.

40. A class of Honorary Supervisors of the status of a retired Taluk Sheristadar has also been helping in the supervision of existing Societies. Their charge is generally a taluk in which they have served and where

they possess local knowledge and influence. There were 45 such Supervisors.

41. The work of every Co-operative Society is regulated by the provisions of the Regulation No. III of 1905 and the rules framed thereunder. The Regulation is administered by a Registrar and his staff. The Registrar's powers under the Regulation are the registration and cancellation of Societies and their audit and inspection. He is also the official adviser of economic co-operation in the State.

#### IV. VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

Advancement  
of education.

42. Education being the chief means for material progress, the Patel should exercise personal influence to advance education in his village. In villages where schools now exist, the Patel, members of the School Committee, if one exists, and the villagers, should endeavour their best to maintain the school in an efficient condition and work for its expansion. The Government have made elementary education free and liberal grants are made year after year for the cause of improving education in rural parts. In villages where no school exists, application may be made if there is a sufficient number of boys to establish a school.

School building.

43. When villagers come forward to provide a building for a school in their village and agree to pay an annual contribution towards the maintenance of a school, the Education Department will invariably sanction a school for the village. Patels and the leading men of the villages where no school exists should approach the authorities with their proposals in this respect.

Supply of materials for school building at half cost.

44. Where villagers undertake to construct a building for the school, sanction will be accorded for the grant of the required timber and bamboos at half cost. The application should be made through the Education Department who will see that only the required quantity of building materials are recommended.

45. As far as funds permit, grants in the shape of money are given by the Education Department for the construction of school buildings, such grants not generally exceeding Rs. 500 or the amount of contribution paid by the villagers, whichever is less.

Patel to get the school building washed and keep the premises clean.

46. When no special establishment is employed, for the purpose, the Patel should see that the floor of the school building is washed and swept once a week by the

village servants. The premises should also be kept clean and free from rank vegetation.

47. If owing to any cause, the school master vacates the office, the Patel will be temporarily in charge of the school building, registers and furniture, if any, until a substitute is appointed.

Patel to be in charge of the school building, furniture, books, etc., during the temporary absence of the school master.

48. When villagers desire that English should be taught in their village school and voluntarily agree to pay half the cost for maintaining the English classes, the remaining half of the cost will be borne by Government and sanction accorded to open English classes as far as funds permit.

Opening of English classes in village schools.

49. To afford facilities for the education of adults, Night Schools will be established in villages where Day Schools now exist, if not less than 20 adult people come forward to receive education. The classes will be held for 2 hours in the evening.

Night Schools

## CHAPTER IX—Miscellaneous.

### I.—CAUVERY ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION LINE.

The taluks through which the line passes.

1. The line passes through the following taluks:—

Malvalli Taluk	...	Mysore	District.
Kankanhalli „	}	Bangalore	„
Anekal „			
Malur „	}	Kolar	„
Bowringpet „			

Notice regarding the terrible effects of tampering with the line.

2. Heads of villages are requested to explain the purport of the following notice distributed by the Public Works Department in 1901:—

“The public are warned not to in any way interfere or meddle with the Cauvery Power Transmission line. The line carries a powerful current and is therefore a dangerous thing for any person to touch with the naked hand, with a kite string, or even with a stick. Should the line break and the ends fall to the ground, do not on any account touch it, but report the matter to the nearest authorities. It should not be confounded with the telegraph line, but unlike it anybody who touches it will meet with instant death. Do not, therefore, either from curiosity or mischievous motives, in any way meddle with the poles, wires or the glass insulators that carry the wires. Any attempt to meddle with the line will be seriously dealt with by the Government.”

Responsibility of Patels.

3. The Patels will be held responsible for any damage caused to the transmission line passing through their villages, defaulting Patels being severely punished.

Duties of Police Officers.

4. All Police Officers should enquire about the safety of the line whenever they are on their beats and remind the Patels of their duty.

Payment of subsidy to patels.

5. A subsidy will be paid to each Patel for additional duty involved as long as the section of the line passing close to or across his village lands remains intact.

Regulation I of 1902.

6. A special Regulation (I of 1902) has also been passed for the prevention of wrongful damage to this line by employing additional police in places where mischief is repeatedly committed to the transmission line.

## II.—PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS.

7. Village officers should acquaint themselves as far as possible by enquiries, with the existence and nature of all objects of archæological interest within their villages, such as ancient inscriptions, statues, relics, trophies, ruined buildings, buried implements and the like and communicate as speedily as possible all discoveries of the kind to the Amildar.

Duties of village officers.

8. The following is the list of notable buildings which have been commemorated by the Government of India for historical reasons :—

List of ancient buildings fit for preservation in the State.

No.	Name of building	Place	Reasons for commemoration
1	Old Palace in the Fort ...	Bangalore ...	This was once the residence of Tippoo Sultan, Ruler of Mysore, 1782-99.
2	Old Dungeon in the Fort...	Bangalore ...	The British prisoners were kept here in the last war with Tippoo Sultan.
3	Monument enclosed by a wall and gate at Devanahalli.	Bangalore ...	The monument commemorates the birth of Tippoo Sultan in 1749.
4	Cubbon Bungalow on the Nandi Hills.	Kolar ...	Summer residence of Sir Mark Cubbon, Commissioner of Mysore, 1834-61.
5	North gate Bungalow on the Nandi Hills.	Kolar ...	This house was built in the time of Tippoo Sultan and was occasionally used by him as his residence.
6	Building on the top of the Budikota Hill (7 miles from Howringpet Railway Station.)	Kolar ...	Birth place of Nawab Hyder Ali, Ruler of Mysore, 1759-82.
7	Wellington Lodge ...	Mysore ...	This house was occupied by the Duke of Wellington when in political charge of Mysore, 1799-1811.
8	Sir P. N. Krishnamurti's Bungalow.	Seringapatam ...	Residence of Lieutenant-Genl. George, afterwards Lord Harris, Acting Governor of Madras, 1798, who commanded in the war against Tippoo Sultan, which ended with the capture of Seringapatam, May 4, 1799; also of Purnaiya, Dewan to the Maharaja of Mysore, 1799-1811.
9	Daria Dowlat ...	Seringapatam ...	Residence of Colonel Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington, when Governor of Seringapatam in 1799.
10	The Residency, now Government House.	Mysore ...	This house was occupied by Sir John Malcolm, when Resident at Mysore in 1807.



## III.—ANCIENT FORTS.

Forts and similar buildings in the District.

9. The Deputy Commissioner is in charge of all forts and similar buildings in the District and no stones from them should be removed except with his permission. Such permission may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner in the case of dilapidated buildings the removal of which is desirable; but where the buildings are more or less in a state of preservation or possess historical interest and generally in all cases of doubt, the orders of Government should be obtained. Such buildings though situated within the limits of Municipalities or inam villages, are public property. Municipal bodies and the proprietors of inam villages can, as a rule, have no right in these buildings, but they should be consulted when the removal of the stones is likely to affect them injuriously.

## IV.—OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY.

Duties of Patel.

10. It is the duty of the Patel to preserve against private encroachment all Government buildings and land including land available to the public (like roads, streets, squares and open spaces in and near the village). He should also report the loss of or injury to Government property such as trees on Government land, etc.

## V.—CAMPING GROUNDS.

Duty of Patel.

11. The Patel should see that lands used for military encamping grounds are not entered upon or occupied for any other purpose.

## VI.—VILLAGE CHAVADIES.

12. The villagers should construct and maintain the village chavadi at their own cost. Free grant of wood and bamboos to the seigniorage value of Rs. 25 may be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner. Special sanction of the Government should be obtained for grants in excess thereof. The wood that may be granted will be of the unreserved kind in the District Forests. The Conservator of Forests will be consulted if reserved wood in District Forests is required. Government sanction should be obtained if the grant is to be made from the State Forests,

## VII.—CATTLE POUNDS.

13. Under Section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871, the heads of villages, *viz.*, the Patels, are the *ex-officio* keepers of the pounds established in their respective villages except where another is appointed for the purpose. Patels should make themselves familiar with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act.

Pound-keepers.

14. The cultivator or occupier of any land or any person who has advanced cash for the cultivation of the crop or produce on any land or the vendee or mortgagee of such crop or produce or any part thereof, may seize or cause to be seized, any cattle trespassing on such land or doing damage thereto or to any crop or produce thereon and send them or cause them to be sent, within 24 hours to the pound established for the village in which the land is situate.

Who may seize cattle for impounding.

NOTE.—All Officers of Police including village servants, shall, when required, aid in preventing (a) resistance to such seizure and (b) rescue from person making such seizures.

15. Persons in charge of public roads, pleasure grounds, plantations, canals, drainage works, embankments and the like and Police Officers may seize or cause to be seized any cattle doing damage to such roads, grounds, plantations, canals, drainage works, embankments and the like or the sides or slopes thereof or found straying thereon, and shall send them or cause to be sent within 24 hours to the nearest pound.

Seizure, etc., of cattle damaging public roads, etc.

16. Whenever an animal is brought to a pound, the pound-keeper shall immediately admit it into the pound and grant to the impounder a receipt in the form given in Part II. He shall also cause the necessary entries in register form given in Part II. He is thereupon responsible for the animal being properly fed and watered until disposed of.

Registering seizure.

17. If before the expiry of 7 days the animal is claimed, the pound-keeper shall after satisfying himself that the claimant is the rightful owner or his agent, deliver the animal to him on payment of the prescribed fine and the actual feeding charges incurred by him within the scale fixed by the Deputy Commissioner. A receipt for the money so paid should be prepared in triplicate in the form given in Part II, and one foil given to the releaser, whose signature should be obtained either on the reverse of the counter-foil or in the prescribed register in the

Release of cattle.

column provided for the purpose, in token of the release of the cattle. The necessary entries in the register should be carefully made by the pound-keeper.

Forms of register and return.

18. The Forms of Register and Return to be kept and submitted by Pound-keepers under Section 7 of the Cattle Trespass Act are given in Part II.

Rates of fines.

19. For every animal impounded, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine according to the scale given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Elephant	2	0	0
Camel or buffalo	0	8	0
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull or bullock, cow or heifer	0	4	0
Calf, ass, pig	0	2	0
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	1	0

NOTE.—Special rates of fines have been notified by Government under Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act for certain areas in the Malnad Districts. The following notification has been issued on the subject.

Government Notification No. 15284—L. F. 375-92, dated 15th March 1894.

(a) Upon cattle seized within the local areas specified in Schedule A annexed hereto and impounded under the Act, there shall be levied fines at the following rates namely:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Elephant	4	0	0
Camel or buffalo	1	0	0
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	0	8	0
Calf, ass or pig	0	4	0
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	2	0

(b) Within the local areas specified in Schedule A annexed hereto, the provisions of the first para of Section 26 shall be read as if it had reference to cattle generally, and as if the words 'fifty rupees' were substituted for the words 'ten rupees,' the first part of Section 26 thus altered being as follows:—

'Any owner or keeper of cattle who, through neglect or otherwise, damages or causes or permits to be damaged any land, or any crop or produce of land, or any public road, by allowing such cattle to trespass thereon, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.'

## SCHEDULE A.

1. The whole of the Manjarabad Taluk, the hoblis of Arehalli, Sanivarasante and Bikkod of the Belur Taluk and the Ponnatpur hobli of the Hassan Taluk in the Hassan District.

2. The whole of the Koppa and Mudgere Taluks, the Vastara, Chikmagalur and Bidaranath hoblis of the Chikmagalur Taluk and the Lingadahalli hobli of the Tolkere Taluk in the District of Kadar.

20. A list showing the rates of fines for the different animals and feeding and watering charges, shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every cattle pound.

21. If the animal is not claimed within 7 days from the date of its being impounded, the pound-keeper should prepare a report in the form given in Part II and send it to the Amildar. The animal should be retained in the pound until actually required for sale.

22. On receipt of the report, the Amildar shall cause a notice to be posted in a conspicuous part of his office stating—

(i) the number and description of the cattle,

(ii) the place where they were seized,

(iii) the place where they are impounded,

and shall also cause proclamation of the same to be made by beat of tom-tom in the village and at the market place nearest to the place of seizure.

23. If the cattle be not claimed within 7 days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction at the Taluk Headquarters or such place and time as may be directed from time to time by a general or special order by the Deputy Commissioner.

24. Pounds can only be established and fees and penalties levied under the Cattle Trespass Regulation. No private person has any right to act in these matters on his own responsibility. Cattle seized should be sent to a regularly established pound within 24 hours. Further detention will render the person liable for prosecution under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act.

25. Inamdars are not entitled to proceeds of cattle pounds in inam villages. Any Inamdar doing the duties of the pound-keeper is entitled to receive the sanctioned commission and the feeding expenses incurred. The case of the cattle pound in Sringeri is an exception to the above rule and is a special one not to be interfered with.

26. The Patels should maintain the pounds without needless cost by timely attending to any small repairs that may be required. The cost of repair will be paid for from time to time out of the income of the pounds.

Maintenance  
of pounds.

27. (a) A separate remittance book in the form appended hereto will be kept in every cattle pound; and whenever the collections of the pound are taken to the Treasury, it will be presented to the officer in charge, who will give therein his acknowledgment for the amount received. This order however does not relieve the Amildars

from the responsibility of checking the pound registers from time to time and satisfying themselves that they are properly written up. At the time of their examination, they should also compare the registers with the remittance books and carefully ascertain that the amount entered in the former has been duly accounted for.

(b) The entire collections from pounds should be remitted to the Treasury for credit, and no deductions should be made therefrom by pound-keepers on account of charges for feeding cattle. The charges will be paid to them from imprests and recouped on separate bills.

28. The scale of commission allowed to pound-keepers is 20 per cent of the receipts from pounds.

Cash Remittance to the Treasury of Taluk from the Cattle-pound at

Period to which the remittance refers	Amount leviable during the period		Amount recovered			Surplus sale proceeds paid to the owner	Fines	Surplus unclaimed sale proceeds	Date of remittance	Signature of the Officer in charge of the Treasury	Remarks	
	As fine	As feeding charges	From the owner	Number of cattle	Description of cattle							Amount
1			4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

## VIII.—DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

29. The following rules are laid down in regard to the grant of rewards for the destruction of wild animals.

(1) The rates of reward that may be granted for killing various kinds of wild animals are as follows:—

	Rs.
Tigers ... ..	35 each.
Panthers (Cheetahs) ... ..	20 ..
Wild dogs ... ..	10 ..
Wolves ... ..	10 ..
Hyænas ... ..	5 ..
Jungle cats ... ..	2 ..

The above rates are maximum rates and Deputy Commissioners of Districts may exercise their discretion in fixing the amount of reward in each case.

(2) Applicants for reward should produce the untanned skin, teeth and claws of the animal killed, along with their applications to the Amildar of the Taluk or to the Deputy Commissioner. Such applications should be supported by a certificate from the Patel, or one or more respectable gentlemen of the village stating the place, where and the date on which the animal was killed.

(3) If the application is made before the Amildar, he should, unless otherwise instructed by the Deputy Commissioner by a general or special order, after satisfying himself that the skin is a fresh one, immediately forward it with the teeth and claws of the animal, to the District Treasury with a short report to the Deputy Commissioner stating by whom, when and where the animal was killed. The Deputy Commissioner will, after personal inspection of the skin, if necessary, sanction a reward not exceeding the amount stated in sub-para 1 *supra* and have the skin, etc., sent for deposit to the Treasury where the skin will at once be punched. If the person claiming the reward desires to keep the skin, etc., as a trophy, the skin need not be punched, but may be returned to the applicant on his furnishing a muchalika to the effect that he will be careful so to dispose of the skin that it shall not again be presented for payment of reward. In such cases, a sum of Rs. 6, Rs. 2, or rupee one, respectively, will be deducted from the reward according as the animal killed is a tiger, a cheetah or any other animal.

(4) No reward will ordinarily be paid unless the claim is made and the skin, teeth and claws are presented within four months after the animal is killed. Deputy

Commissioners may, however, sanction payment of rewards in special cases where satisfactory reasons are adduced for a delay of more than four months in the presentation of the claim.

(5) Rewards for killing wild animals will be paid either in the District or Taluk Treasury as may be ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, on receipts from the parties countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner. They should also bear a certificate signed by the officer sanctioning the reward, *viz.*, the Deputy Commissioner, that he has personally examined the skin of the animals or has satisfied himself from personal enquiry, of the genuineness of the claim. If the party desires payment at a Taluk Treasury, the Deputy Commissioner will arrange for it by means of a Taluk cheque.

30. Under Section 7 of Act I of 1873 as modified by the instructions issued in G. P., dated 20th March 1893, No. 15310-18—G. F. 286-92, the previous sanction of Government is required before a license for the "Shooting of wild male elephants upon waste or forest lands, the property of Government" can be issued by a Deputy Commissioner. This does not apply to the shooting of wild elephants in defence of person or property or upon private lands.

Destruction  
of wild  
elephants.

#### IX.—INSECT PESTS AND DISEASES OF PLANTS.

31. Crops in villages may often be subject to the attacks of insects and of fungus diseases. The more serious and permanent among them have been studied in the Department of Agriculture and bulletins are available for free distribution to applicants, in which their life histories and the remedies against them are fully described. Others are being or will be investigated in the order of their importance and bulletins will be issued as soon as the investigations are completed.

Study of  
insect pests  
and diseases  
of plants by  
the Depart-  
ment of Agri-  
culture.

32. In all cases of the appearance of a pest or disease, report should be sent to the Director of Agriculture, Mysore, in the form given in Part II of the Manual. Samples of the attacked plants and of insects found attacking them, packed in a perforated tin or card board box should invariably accompany such reports to the Director. On the receipt of the report, the Director will take such action as the circumstances indicate. Where the pest has been studied, he will suggest the combative measures

Report to the  
Amildar and  
the Director  
of Agri-  
culture.



possible or have them demonstrated on the spot. When the pest is new or has not yet been investigated, an officer will be sent to study it on the spot so that remedies may be suggested before the pest is too far advanced. A duplicate copy of the report but not of the samples should be sent to the Amildar simultaneously.

Prompt  
action neces-  
sary in all  
such cases.

33. It often happens that a pest or disease is noticed ~~or the report reaches the Director~~, only when it has too far advanced for effective control, very often even for investigation. In several instances it has been found to be due to the report being forwarded through the circuitous channel of the Revenue authorities, but more often it arises from a tendency to view with indifference a pest until the damage is appreciable or from any inability to take warning from the conditions that favour the appearance of the pests. With regard to familiar pests that occur year after year, whose time of appearance can therefore be fixed with more or less certainty, there should occur no delay in noticing and reporting their appearance. With regard to others, it is possible to give only a few hints. A disturbance of the normal conditions in which crops are grown and harvested may result in pests. Too much or too little rains, rains too early or too late, sowing early or late, harvesting early or late, one or several of these factors combined may favour the rapid multiplication of insects, which otherwise would have been kept in check. These abnormal conditions act adversely on the health and vigour of the plants which may further help the pests. Often too, raiyats disheartened at the threatened loss of their crops, neglect to carry out the weeding operations and insects get their start from the weeds so left to grow and overrun the crops. Nor is warning taken from the prevalence of a pest in an adjacent village where its appearance first, far from being taken as an indication of immunity, should be regarded as an indication of its spread to the other villages.

Information in regard to the time of appearance and food plants of pests and their behaviour, reaching the Department from various localities will facilitate investigation and help the Department to get at a remedy sooner.

34. Village officers should discourage false notions in regard to the aims and objects of the Department which prevent villagers from co-operating with officers. The Department is intended to help the raiyats by preventing or reducing the loss which result from pests and

The Agricultural Department is intended to help the raiyats by preventing or reducing the loss from pest, etc.

diseases and seeks no aid from them beyond their co-operation.

#### X.—CIVIL AND MILITARY PENSIONERS.

35. If any Civil or Military pensioner should die, the Patel of the village should immediately submit a report to the Amildar mentioning the date, hour and cause of death.

#### XI.—SUPPLY TO MARCHING TROOPS.

36. It is the duty of every Patel to render all assistance to Revenue Officers in the matter of supplying provisions for troops on the march. The Patels of all villages in the vicinity of each stage, should encourage the inhabitants of their respective villages to bring into the camping ground their supplies of every description for sale as they do at the weekly market and assure them that nothing will be taken from them without payment and that no oppression will be permitted towards them.

37. The Patels are also bound to supply the available carts whenever required for the use of marching troops. The amount of hire in accordance with the scale of rates allowed for the locality together with the sanctioned detention hire will be paid at the end of the destination after deducting the amount of advance paid, if any.

The memorandum of instructions for Collectors and Deputy Commissioners with regard to troops marching through districts under their jurisdiction, published with Government Order No. 12546-53—G. M. 483-16-2, dated 19th March 1917, is given in Part III.

#### XII.—SUPPLIES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS AND TRAVELLERS.

38. An Officer of Government when travelling on duty is entitled to obtain such supplies as he is absolutely in need of, provided that he gives sufficient notice to the Kotwal or Shekdar, in places where there are such functionaries, and otherwise to the Patels of villages, and provided also that money be advanced for the purchase of such articles.

Notice to be given and payment to be made when supplies are wanted.

39. Such supplies as grass, gram and milk should be provided at once by the officials mentioned in para 38 *supra* on receipt of three hours' notice as well as on pay-

Nature of supplies.

ment of advance. Other supplies such as sheep, fowls, etc., will be provided also in towns where such commodities are readily obtainable but not in villages, and officers are interdicted from putting any pressure upon Patels and others in procuring supplies of this description.

Indiscriminate seizure of carts prohibited.

40. The indiscriminate seizure of carts, more especially of those engaged in trade, is obviously so great an evil, that the Government desires to call the attention of District Officers to this fruitful source of complaint, and to remind them of their duty to give their careful attention to prevent it and to punish severely every instance of such abuse on the part of peons that may come to their notice. In the opinion of Government, it would be by far the best and most satisfactory solution of the difficulty, in every practicable locality to arrange with a contractor who may volunteer to procure carts that are known to be available on hire. But where this cannot be done, a vigilant watch should be kept over the proceedings of the underlings detailed for this duty, and Amildars should be warned to prevent to the utmost of their power the indiscriminate and unnecessary impressment of more carts than may be really required on public emergencies.

### XIII.—GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY STATIONS.

Duties of village officers.

41. It is the duty of the village officers to preserve the Stations and Bench Marks of the great Trigonometrical Survey, if any, in their village, from encroachment or destruction. The Patel should warn people from interfering with them in any manner. Any mischief to them is punishable under Section 434 of the Indian Penal Code (mischief by destroying or moving, etc., a land mark fixed by Public authority). The Patel should see that annual repairs to them are properly executed.

42. Measures necessary for the protection of the Stations.

Description of station	Protective measures
1. Hollow towers of bakka masonry.	1. Stop all cracks; close the trap door; block up the windows and the doors in the basement; and should the roof fall in, shape the debris in the form of a cone over the basement. If a pillar exists, cover it over with earth, or earth and stones, in the form of a pyramid.

Description of station	Protective measures
2. Solid towers of kacha masonry, with a central solid, pakka pillar.	2. Prevent water from percolating to the pillar, by stopping all cracks with mud, and cover the summit of the pillar with earth, sloped away to carry off the rainfall.
3. Solid towers of kacha masonry, with a central perforated pakka pillar.	3. Adopt the same precautions as in 2, and close the passages leading to the ground level mark-stone with earth and stones if open.
4. Low platforms of kacha materials with a central solid pakka pillar.	4. Repair the platform and construct a pyramidal pile of earth, or earth and stones, over the pillar and partly resting on the platform.
5. Pakka pillars, circular above and square below.	5. Close the passages leading to the mark-stones with earth and mud, and prevent water lodging near the base of the pillar.
6. Pakka pyramidal pillars.	6. Cover over with earth and stones as in 4.

*N.B.*—Remove vegetation from the roof of the pillars and the platforms and keep the space round them clear.

The most important measure is to prevent the mark-stones in the basement of the pillars from being disturbed; when, therefore, a pillar has entirely fallen down, it will suffice if the debris is heaped over it in the form of a cone and plastered over with mud, which can be effected at a trifling expense. If it should, however, happen that the mark-stone has been removed, every endeavour should be made to preserve the site by raising a mound of earth, or of earth and stones a few feet high over the spot whence the mark-stone has been removed.

As the funds available for the protection of stations do not allow of a greater average expenditure than Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per station annually, the repairs should be restricted to the protective measures detailed above.

XIV.—CALENDARS OF ESSENTIAL DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED BY PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.

43. (a) Calendar showing the essential duties to be performed by Shanbhogs during the official year.

Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
July 5th ...	Submitting the first forecast of cotton to the Taluk Office.	8
Do ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
.. 7th ...	Submitting register of statistics under Village Improvement Scheme.	7
1st week to 25th.	Attending the Taluk Office with daftar to compare the Village Accounts with the Taluk Accounts and Treasury figures and to furnish the required statistics and figures for the annual accounts.	51
August 5th...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
Do ...	Inspection of the mungar sowings and standing crops, etc. Writing up the headings and columns of the several village registers and accounts for the current year.	41
Sept. 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
Do ...	Submitting 2nd cotton forecast.	8
.. 15th...	Commencement of 1st inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc.	10, 11
Do ...	Preparing the account for the settlement of the preliminary or the Taluk Jamabandi.	41
Oct. 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
Do ...	Submitting the 1st forecast of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane.	9
1st week to the end of month.	Attending the Taluk Office or the camp of the Amildar as may be directed, with daftar and papers relating to the Taluk Jamabandi, for checking and posting	41

Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
	the accounts with the Jamabandi Clerk; accompanying the Amildar during his inspection of the fields and Takarar cases.	
1st week to the end of month.	Continuing the 1st inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc.	10, 11
Nov. 5th ...	Submitting the monthly rainfall statement to the Taluk Office.	7
Do ...	Completion of the 1st inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc., before the 1st week of November.	10, 11
Do ...	Submitting the 3rd forecast of cotton.	8
Do ...	Completion of the accounts for the Fuzar Jamabandi.	41
Dec. 1st ...	Submitting the 1st forecast of wheat.	9
„ 5th ...	Submitting the monthly rainfall statement.	7
	Attending the camp of the Jamabandi Officer and other miscellaneous work.	41
„ 25th ...	In Malnad taluks helping the Patel in collection work.	42
Jan. 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
	Submitting final forecast of cotton ...	8
„ 15th ...	Do 2nd wheat forecast ...	9
„ 20th to 25th.	In Malnad Taluks, attending to collection; preparing demand notices for defaulters during the first khist, and handing them to the Patel for delivery in the Taluk Office with the khist amount.	42, 45, 46 & 47—48
Do ...	In Maidan Taluks giving the Patel necessary help in collection.	42
Feb. 1st ...	Commencement of the 2nd inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc.	10, 11

Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
Feb. 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
Do ...	Submitting final forecast of paddy and ragi.	9
10th ...	In Malnad Taluks, preparing the details for forfeiture orders on defaulters served with demand notices, and submitting them to the Taluk Office.	49
Do ...	In Maidan Taluks attending to collection work with the Patel.	42, 45, 46
25th ...	In Malnad Taluks, preparing demand notices against all defaulters and handing them to the Patel for delivery in the Taluk Office, with khist remittances.	47—48
Do ...	In Maidan Taluks, preparing demand notices for defaulters during the first khist and handing them to the Patel for delivery in the Taluk Office along with the remittance of khist.	47—48
Mar. 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
,, 10th ...	Attending to collection work with Patel.	42
Do ...	In Maidan Taluks, preparing details for forfeiture orders in the case of defaulters served with notices and forwarding them to the Taluk Office.	49
Do ...	In Malnad Taluks, completion of the forfeiture orders on all defaulters.	49
,, 25th ...	In Maidan Taluks, preparing demand notices on all defaulters and handing them to the Patel for delivery in the Taluk Office.	42, 45—48
Do ...	Completion of the 2nd inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc., before the 31st March.	10, 11
Apl. 1st ...	Submitting final wheat forecast.	9
,, 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7

Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
Apl. 10th ...	Attending to collection work ...	42—46
Do ...	Completion of forfeiture orders on all defaulters and forwarding them to the Taluk Office.	49
May 1st ...	Submitting final forecast of sugar-cane.	9
„ 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	7
Do ...	Attending to collection work and coercive proceedings on defaulters.	45-46, 47-51
Do ...	Writing up of Khaneshumari towards the end of May, or in the beginning of June.	103
June 5th ...	Submitting monthly rainfall statement.	
Do ...	Attending to collection work and completing the coercive proceedings on defaulters.	45-46, 47-51

(b) Calendar showing the essential duties to be performed by Patels during the official year.

July 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality of the previous month to the Taluk Office.	103—104
Aug. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
Do ...	Inspection of mungar sowings and standing crops, noting the encroachments, unauthorised use of Government water, etc.	10—11
Sept. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
„ 15th...	Commencement of 1st inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc.	10—11
Nov. 1st week	Submitting the report of the completion or progress of pahani work.	41



Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
Oct. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
Do ...	Attending the Taluk Jamabandi.	41
Do ...	Continuing the 1st inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc.	10—11
Nov. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
Do ...	Completion of the 1st inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc., before the 1st week of November.	10—11
Do ...	Attending Huzur Jamabandi	41
Dec. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
	Attending Huzur Jamabandi.	41
,, 25th ...	In Malnad Taluks, acquainting himself with the correct demand for collection.	42
Jan. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
Do ...	In the Malnad Taluks, beginning collection work.	42, 45—46
,, 20th to 25th.	Obtaining from the Shanbhog, demand notices with a covering list for delivery in the Taluk Office.	47—48
Do ...	Remittance of the first khist in Malnad Taluks.	46
,, 31st ...	Remittance of the amount collected between the 25th and up to the end of month.	46
Do ...	In Maidan Taluks, acquainting himself with correct demand for proper collection.	42
Feb. 1st ...	Commencement of the 2nd inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc.	10—11

Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
Feb. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
,, 1st to 10th.	In Malnad Taluks, serving demand notices received signed from the Taluk Office on the defaulters and returning to the Shekdar the notices duly served.	47—48
Do ...	In Maidan Taluks, beginning collection work.	42, 45—6
,, 20th to 25th.	In Maidan Taluks, obtaining from the Shanbhog, demand notices against defaulters with covering list for delivery in the Taluk Office and remitting khist amount.	47—48
Do ...	In Malnad Taluks, receiving from Shanbhogs, demand notices against all defaulters for delivery in the Taluk Office and remittance of khist amount.	47—48
,, 25th to 28th.	Remittance of the khist amount collected between 25th and the end of the month.	46
Mar. 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104
,, 1st to 10th.	In Maidan Taluks, serving demand notices received signed from the Taluk Office on the defaulters and returning to the Shekdar the notices duly signed.	47—48
,, 20th to 25th.	In Maidan Taluks, receiving from the Shanbhog demand notices against all defaulters for delivery in the Taluk Office. Remittance of khist amount.	47—48
,, 25th to 31st.	Remittance of khist amount collected between 25th and the end of the month.	46
Do ...	Completion of the 2nd inspection of crops, boundary marks, etc., before the 31st March.	10—11
April 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103—104

Month and date	Nature of duty	Reference to page in the Manual
April 5th ...	Collection work. Adopting coercive processes.	45-46, 47-51
.. 20th to 30th.	Khrist remittance ... ..	46
May 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103-104
.. 20th to 31st.	Khrist remittance ... ..	46
June 5th ...	Submitting foils of registers of births and deaths and of cattle mortality.	103-104
Do ...	Collection work and completion of coercive proceedings.	45-46, 47-51
.. 20th to 30th.	Khrist remittance.	46

NOTE.—(a) Orders to Shanbhogs and Patels to appear in the Taluk Office or in the camp of the Amildar or at other places for any urgent or routine work will generally be communicated to them by Taluk peons in person by phoot orders or by circular orders. They should punctually comply with the terms of the order and should take with them the required accounts, etc., and go prepared with all the details that may be necessary for the purpose of the call.

(b) When special statistical information is called for, the details furnished should be as accurate as possible.

(c) The Patel should note that the following occasional reports should be submitted by him when there are such occurrences :—

- (1) Report on deaths of pattadars ... (Chapter II)
- (2) " of crimes ... .. ( " III)
- (3) " of movements of suspicious-looking strangers ... ( do )
- (4) " of sudden and unnatural deaths ... .. ( do )
- (5) " on accidents ... .. ( do )
- (6) " on incendiarism and accidental fires ... ( do )
- (7) " on infant marriages ... ( do )
- (8) " of cattle diseases ... (Chapter V)
- (9) " of epidemic diseases- ... ( do )
- (10) Daily report until the epidemic diseases, in the case of cholera, plague and small-pox ... ( do )
- (11) Report of danger to tanks ... (Chapter VI)
- (12) " of the appearance of locusts and other pests... ( " IX)
- (13) " on deaths of Civil or Military pensioners ... ( " IX)

(d) Where Patels are pound-keepers, the following monthly statement should be submitted on or before the 6th of each month:—

Statement of cattle admitted and released together with  
foils of receipts granted to persons releasing the cattle on  
payment of fines and feeding charges (Chapter IX).

(e) The Patel should carefully preserve the village map given to him. He should carry it with him when attending the Taluk and Huzur Jamabandi. He should also produce it whenever called for by any Government Officer visiting the village on duty and should duly receive it back before the officer leaves the village. Similar remarks apply to the Tank Book.

(f) The Inspection Book given to him should be presented to all officers visiting the village on duty and a copy of the remarks or instructions noted by them should be sent so as to reach the Taluk Office by the 5th of the following month.

(g) The Shanbhog in addition to the current year's village accounts, shall keep with him only the accounts for the periods specified in the Introduction to the Village Accounts (Part II). The Taluk Sheristadar at the time of disbursing the potgi should satisfy himself that each Shanbhog has duly handed over to the Taluk Office all the village accounts except those which he could keep with him.

**TABULAR STATEMENT OF AUTHORITIES RELATING TO PART I OF THE MYSORE VILLAGE MANUAL.**

Number of the Chapter.	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks	
I.	I	1	The Village Offices Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder.		
	II	II	2	Land Revenue Code, Sections 3 (1) and 3 (24).	
			3	Land Revenue Code, Section 14	
			4	" " 15	
			5	" " 16	
			6	" " 24 and 25	
			7	" " 28	
			8	" " 30 (2)	
			9	" " 195	
			10	" " 208	
			11	" " 223 (1)	
			12	III	L. R. Rules of 1890, Para 6 of Rule IX.
	13		Para 7 of Rule XLIV of L. R. Rules of 1890.		
II.	I	1	L. R. Code Section 15, and L. R. Rules 5.		
	II	2	Section 9 of the Mysore Famine Code of 1909.		
		3	G. O. No. R. 10838-48—Agri. 197-08-2, dated 23rd June 1909.		
		4	Section 8 of the Mysore Famine Code of 1909.		
	III	5	G. O. No. R. 6058-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated 6th February 1914.		
	IV	6	Existing practice.		
	V	7	(1) G. O. No. 927-35—Agri. 70-04-15, dated 21st July 1905.		

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
II	Section V	7	(2) G. O. No. 3543-51—Agri. 43-05-4, dated 16th September 1905.	For purposes of enforcing the provisions of Section 131 of the L. R. Code.  pp. 30—32 of 2nd Supplement to the Rev. Mi.
	VI	8	G. O. No. R. 9740-41—Agri. 93-06-15, dated 4th May 1907.	
	VII	9	G. O. No. R. 10077-87—Agri. 32-16-10, dated 2nd April 1917.	
	VIII	10	G. O. No. R. 7825-33—Agri. 125-08-5, dated 31st March 1909.	
			(1) G. O. No. R. 4343-51—Agri. 12-07-6, dated 15th January 1908.	
			(2) G. O. No. R. 5003-11—Agri. 43-05-23, dated 25th October 1905.	
			(3) G. O. No. 5851-9—Agri. 12-10-11, dated 20th April 1911.	
	X	12	Rule 85 of the L. R. Rules and Remarks on Form No. 3 in the Manual of Village Accounts.	
		13	Remarks on Form No. 3 in the Manual of Village Accounts.	
		14	.....	
		15	Rule 76, L. R. Rules and Section 3 (8) of L. R. Code.	
		16	" 77, L. R. Rules.	
		17	" 79 "	
		18	" 80, 81 and 82 L. R. Rules	
		19	" 82 "	
	20	" 83 "		
	21	" 84 "		
	22	G. O. No. R. 7129-38—L. R. 287-13-4, dated 12th March 1914.		
XI	23	G. O. No. R. 9564-71—R. 3113, dated 1st April 1898.		
XII	24	Existing practice.		
	25	Do		

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks
II	Section XIII	<p>Para 26</p> <p>(1) Letter No. 29, dated 11th September 1860 to the Superintendents of Divisions.</p> <p>(2) G. O. No. 1711-21—L. F. 150-96, dated 31st July 1897.</p> <p>(3) Para XIII of Notification No. 198, dated 9th February 1870.</p> <p>(4) Circular Nos. 36-38, dated 31st March 1871.</p> <p>(5) G. O. No. 2755-66—R. 487, dated 4th September 1879.</p> <p>(6) G. O. No. 16919-27—R. 1699, dated 6th April 1894.</p> <p>27) G. O. No. 24044-51—P. F. 99-94, dated 18th June 1895.</p> <p>27(a) G. O. No. R. 6241-9—L. R. 281-06-2, dated 21st December 1906.</p> <p>27(b) G. O. No. 24641-50—R. F. 245-92, dated 25th June 1895.</p> <p>27(c) G. O. No. 7278-85—Cir. 168, dated 21st December 1889.</p> <p>27(d) G. O. No. 9218—P. F. 65-94, dated 25th November 1894.</p> <p>28 (i, ii) G. O. No. 9591-8—Cir. 210, dated 8th March 1910.</p> <p>28 (iii) G. O. No. 572-38, dated 23rd April 1884.</p> <p>28 (iv) Camp No. 1818-35, dated 10th March 1887, and G. O. No. 5681-88—R. F. 39-94, dated 19th December 1895.</p> <p>28 (v) G. O. Gen. No. 3413-114, dated 25th October 1865.</p> <p>28 (vi) G. O. No. 15275—L. F. 210-93, dated 15th March 1894.</p> <p>28 (vii) G. O. No. 10603-10—Cir. 164, dated 31st December 1891.</p> <p>29</p>	<p>pp. 565—566, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 568, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 520, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 574, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 582, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 579, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 572, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>pp. 576-7, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 575, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 573, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>pp. 572-3, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>Foot-note at p. 573, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>pp. 573-4, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 574, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 573, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>pp. 571—72, Rev. Ml.</p> <p>p. 574, Rev. Ml.</p>

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter		Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks
II	XIII	30 (i)	Enclosure to Letter No. 157, dated 10th October 1860, to the Superintendent of Bangalore.	p. 575, Rev. MI.
		30 (ii)	Camp No. 480-2, dated, 19th May 1888.	Do
		30 (iii)	G. O. No. 8167—P. 1647, dated 7th March 1896.	pp. 575—6, Rev. MI.
		30 (iv)	G. O. No. R. 928-36, dated 27th August 1902.	p. 576, Rev. MI.
		30 (v)	G. O. No. R. 6241-9—L. R. 281-06-2, dated 21st December 1906.	pp. 576—7, Rev. MI.
		30 (vi)	Existing practice.	
		30 (vii)	G. O. No. R. 9973-81—Mis. 695-04-2, dated 11th April 1905.	p. 576, Rev. MI.
		30 (viii)	G. O. No. R. 6241-9—L. R. 281-06-2, dated 21st December 1906.	pp. 576—7, Rev. MI.
		31	G. O. No. 265, dated 28th September 1860 and Govt. Order No. 1711-21—L. F. 150-96, dated 31st July 1897.	pp 567—8, Rev. MI.
		32	Circular Nos. 36-38, dated 31st March 1871, and G. O. No. 9617—B. I. R. 3137, F. dated 1st April 1898 and Cir. No. 3, dated 27th September 1871.	p. 574, Rev. MI.
		32 (i)	G. O. No. 24641-50—R. F. 245-92, dated 25th June 1895.	p. 575, Rev. MI.
		32 (ii)	G. O. No. 4998-5006—Cir. 82, dated 17th June 1892.	Do
		32 (iii)	G. O. No. 5896—R. 55, dated 20th October 1875.	Do
		32 (iv)	Existing practice.	
		33	G. O. No. 16432-40—L. R. 680-05-2, dated 27th June 1906.	p. 577, Rev. MI.
34	G. O. No. 2755-66—R. 487, dated 4th September 1879.	p. 582, Rev. MI.		



AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks	
II	XIII	35	Circular No. 183, dated 23rd January 1863.	p. 577, Rev. MI.	
		36-38	G. O. No. R. 724-34—R. F. 82-96, dated 29th August 1903.	pp. 580—1, Rev. MI.	
		39	G. O. No. 1592—R. 12, dated 31st May 1878.	p. 572, Rev. MI.	
		40	(1) G. O. No. 8090-99, L. R. 265-08-5, dated, 2nd June 1910. (2) G. O. No. Camp R. 14-23—Ft. 70-11-4, dated 19th Oct. 1912.	pp. 568—9, Rev. MI.	
		XIV	41	G. O. No. R. 593-608—R. F. 66-94, dated 29th July 1902.	pp. 546—9, Rev. MI.
		XV	42	Notfn. No. 341, dated 11th Feb. 1875.	pp. 549—51, Rev. MI.
			42A	Do as amended by No. 3786-95—101, dated 1st September 1887.	pp. 550—1, Rev. MI.
			42B	(1) G. O. No. R. 474-85, dated 11th August 1903. (2) G. O. No. R. 2517-29—L. S. 73-06-4, dated 11th Oct. 1907.	p. 551, Rev. MI.
			42C (1)	G. O. No. 11251-9—R. 3738, dated 23rd June 1897.	p. 553, Rev. MI.
			42C (2)	G. O. No. R. 1979-80—L. R. 538-03-2, dated 2nd Sept. 1904.	Do
			42C (3)	G. O. No. 4010-19—R. F. 98-96, dated 5th December 1898.	pp. 553—4, Rev. MI.
		XVI	43	G. O. No. R. 8675—L. R. 490-06-1, dated 21st March 1907.	p. 563, Rev. MI.
			44, 45	G. O. No. R. 1684-93—L. R. 490-06-3, dated 2nd Sept. 1907.	pp. 563—5, Rev. MI.
			46	G. O. No. R. 8324-33—L. R. 295-07-3, dated 18th June 1908.	p. 565, Rev. MI.
		XVII	47 (1)	Section 58, L. R. Code	
			47 (2)	Rule 53, L. R. Rules	
			47 (3)	Rule 55, L. R. Rules as amended by Notification No. R. 15375—L. R. 31-05-7, dated 30th May 1906.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks	
II	Section	Para			
	XVIII	49	Rule 45, L. R. Rules.		
		50	Appendix C to L. R. Rules of 1901.		
	XIX	51 to	(1) D. O. Letter No. 753, dated 6th September 1916 from the Director, Department of Mines and Geology.		
		59	(2) Notification No. G. 3119—Geol. 40-16-2, dated 5th September 1916.		
			(3) Govt. Proceedings, dated 28th August 1916, No. G. 2825-6, Geol. 8-15-5.		
			(4) Section 38, L. R. Code.		
			(5) Rules 14 and 19 of L. R. Rules		
			(6) G. O. No. 2787-96, dated 16th June 1906.		
			(7) G. O. No. B. 7051-60—L. R. 252-11-2, dated 21st May 1912.		
		XX	60	Notification No. 113, dated 15th July 1881.	p. 578, Rev. ML.
			61	G. O. No. 2093-100—Cir. 33, dated 21st May 1891.	Do
			62	G. O. No. 45-5, dated 1st April 1886.	Do
			63	G. O. No. 2044—R. 61, dated 19th June 1874.	p. 579, Rev. ML
		XXI	64	Rule 21, L. R. Rules.	
			65	" 22, "	
			66	G. O. No. 2360-9—55, dated 16th July 1884.	pp. 316-8, Rev. ML.
		67	G. O. No. 6023-31—123, dated 29th January 1885.	p. 318, Rev. ML.	
		68	G. O. No. 12614-23—R. 1488-92, dated 20th January 1893.	Do	
		69	Rule 23, L. R. Rules.		
		70	Section 40, L. R. Code.		
	XXII	71	Rule 24, L. R. Rules.		

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks																										
II	Section XXII	Para	<p>Section 41, L. R. Code</p> <p>Rule 25, L. R. Rules</p> <p>G. O. No. 1372-80—R. F. 161-96, dated 31st July 1897.</p> <p>G. O. No. 2919—Rev. 7, dated 7th July 1875.</p> <p>(1) G. O. No. 747—R. 113-92, dated 14th July 1892.</p> <p>(2) G. O. No. R. 7517-24—R. F. 79-96, dated 21st April 1899.</p> <p>Rule 18 and Appendix A of the L. R. Rules.</p> <p>„ 19 L. R. Rules.</p> <p>„ 20 „</p> <p>Section 71, L. R. Code</p> <p>„ 74 „</p> <p>„ 76 „</p> <p>Rule 64, L. R. Rules as amended by G. O. No. R. 8156-65—L. R. 349-15-7, dated 5th February, 1917.</p> <p>„ 65 L. R. Rules.</p> <p>„ 66 „</p> <p>„ 67 „</p> <p>„ 69 „</p> <p>Existing practice.</p> <p>Rule 70, L. R. Rules.</p> <p>Section 69, L. R. Code.</p> <p>„ 67 „</p> <p>„ 187 „</p> <p>„ 188 „</p> <p>Existing practice.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(1) Rule 86, L. R. Rules.</p> <p>(2) Do and existing practice.</p> <p>Rule 87, L. R. Rules</p> <p>„ 88 „</p>	<p>p. 580, Rev. MI.</p> <p>p. 392, Rev. MI.</p> <p>p. 414, Rev. MI.</p>																									
	72	73			74	75	76	77 (1)	77 (2)	77 (3)	78 (a)	78 (b)	78 (c)	78 (d)	78 (e)	78 (f)	78 (g)	78 (h)	79	80	81	82	83	84	85 to 91	92	93	94	95
	XXIII	XXIV			XXV	XXVI	XXVII																						

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
II	Section XXVII	Para		
		96	Rule 91, L. R. Rules.	
		97	" 92	
		98	(1) G. O. No. 1518—Pat. 249,	p. 337, Rev.
			dated 4th August 1896.	Ml.
			(2) G. O. No. R. 2911-19—L. R.	p. 28 of the 1st
			211-10-7, dated 25th November	Supplement to
			1912.	the Rev. Ml.
		99	G. O. No. R. 6499-509—L. R.	pp. 28—36 of
			210-08-13, dated 30th May	the 1st Supple-
			1911.	ment to the
				Rev. Ml.
		100	Section 142, L. R. Code.	
	101	(1) G. O. No. 7740-8—R. 2602,	pp. 337-9, Rev.	
		dated 8th March 1897.	Ml.	
		(2) G. O. No. 7076-86—L. R.	p. 339, Rev.	
		597-05-5, dated 10th March	Ml.	
		1909.		
	102	G. O. No. 6290-8—L. R. 200-	pp. 336—7, Rev.	
		07-4, dated 27th March 1908.	Ml.	
	103	(1) G. O. No. R. 7076-86—L. R.	p. 339, Rev.	
		597-05-5, dated 10th March	Ml.	
		1909.		
		(2) G. O. No. R. 3583-93—L. R.	pp. 32—3 of the	
		240-12-5, dated 16th Nov.	2nd Supple-	
		1914.	ment to the	
			Rev. Ml.	
	104	Rule 90, L. R. Rules, and instruc-		
		tions to Patels regarding		
		revenue collection work.		
	105	Rule 93, L. R. Rules		
	106	.....		

Instructions to the Shanbhogs re conduct of Revenue collection work when the Shanbhogi circle comprises more than one village.

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks		
IIc	Section XXVII	107	Rule 94, L. R. Rules.	For purposes of enforcing the provisions of Sections 56 and 57, L. B. Code.	
		108	.....		
	XXVIII	109	Existing practice.		
		110	Do		
		111	Section 143, L. R. Code.		
		112	" 144 "		
		113	" 156 "		
		114	Existing practice.		
		to			
		116	Section 175, L. R. Code.		
		117	Section 175, L. R. Code.		
		118	" 160, and 161, L. R. Code.		
		119	" 162, L. R. Code.		
		120	Rule 96, L. R. Rules.		
		121	" 103 "		
		122	" 104 "		
		123	Section 199, L. R. Code.		
		124	G. O. No. R. 441-9, dated 22nd July 1902.		
	XXIX	125	.....		p. 342, Rev. Ml.
	XXX	126 (1)	Section 61, L. R. Code.		Instructions to the Shanbhogs re annual accounts being promptly prepared and submitted.
		126 (2)	" 62 "		
		126 (3)	Rule 62, L. R. Rules.		
		126 (4)	" 63 "		
		127	Section 43, L. R. Code.		
		128 (1)	G. O. No. 5591-610—932-51, dated 20th December 1892.		p. 391, Rev. Ml.
		128 (2)	G. O. No. R. 1370-9—R. F. 116-92, dated 30th September 1902.		pp. 391—2, Rev. Ml.
		129	G. O. No. R. 1370-9—R. F. 116-92, dated 30th Sept. 1902.		Do
	(part)	130	G. O. No. 12534-44—R. F. 116-92, dated 24th January 1895.		pp. 388—90, Rev. Ml.
		131	Existing practice.		
		132	.....		For purposes of the people availing themselves of the benefit of the rules re grant of lands for planting timber, etc, trees.
		133	Conditions 7 and 8 of Appendix G to the L. R. Rules of 1890.		

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
II	Section XXX	Para		
		134	(1) Government Notification No. R. 4319—Agri. 91-08-4, dated 2nd January 1909.	pp. 735—36 of the Rev. Ml.
			(2) Government Notification No. R. 1923—Agri. 138-12-5, dated 4th September 1914.	pp. 67—8 of the 2nd Supplement to the Rev. Ml.
			(3) Government Notification No. R. 2306—Agri. 38-13-2, dated 12th September 1913.	p. 67 do.
		135	Government Notification No. R. 4319—Agri. 91-08-4, dated 2nd January 1909.	p. 741, Rev. Ml.
			Do	p. 737, Rev. Ml.
		136	Do	p. 737, Rev. Ml.
		137 (1)	(1) Do	pp. 67—8 of the 2nd Supplement to the Rev. Ml.
			(2) No. R. 1923—Agri. 138-12-5, dated 4th September 1914.	p. 67 of the 2nd Supplement to the Rev. Ml.
			(3) Notification No. R. 5932—Agri. 3-12-4, dated 18th April 1913.	
		137 (2)	G. O. No. 3590-38—Agri. 31-10-2, dated 25th November 1910.	
		139	G. O. No. G. 2097-145—G. M. 55-12-239, dated 2nd September 1913.	pp. 68—73 of the 2nd Supplement to the Rev. Ml.
		140	.....	For purposes of the people availing themselves of the benefit of the rules for the grant of loans.
		141	Sections 107 and 108, L. R. Code and existing practice.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks	
II	Section	Para		
	XXX	142	Sections 8-10 of the Famine Code of 1909.	
		143	G. O. No. 7811-12—R. 2641, dated 2nd May 1900.	pp. 387—8, Rev. MI.
	XXXI	145	Excise Commissioner's Circular No. 9295-302, dated 28th April 1910.	pp. 88—90, Vol. II, Excise MI.
		146 (a)	G. O. No. 7811-12—L. R. 2641, dated 2nd May 1910.	pp. 387—8, Rev. MI.
		146 (b)	.....	Provision made with a view to ensure correctness in the identification of survey numbers wherein trees are applied for tapping purposes (Excise Commissioner's D. O. No. 42, dated 27th September 1916).
		146 (c)	Condition VII of the Notification for the sale of Excise privileges.	
	XXXII	147 (a)	G. O. No. R. 5790-803—Ft. 53-13-8, dated 5th January 1915.	
		147 (b)	G. O. No. 4329-37—L. R. 358-06-6, dated 17th February 1912.	pp. 24—25 of the 1st Supplement to the Rev. MI.
		148	Section 72, Forest Regulation.	
		149	" 73 "	
		150	" 74 "	
		151	" 75 "	
		152	G. O. No. 7699-708—Ft. 13-05-	
		153	17, dated 25th March 1909.	
	154	.....	For purposes of Section 25 of the Forest Regulation.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
II	Section XXXII	155	.....	For purposes of Section 24 of the Forest Regulation.
		156 part	.....	For purposes of Section 29 of the Forest Regulation.
		157 (1)	G. O. No. R. 2746-56—L. R. 11-16-2, dated 7th September 1916.	
		157 (2)	.....	New matter not supported by existing rules or orders, provided for in the Manual.
III	I	158	Sections 69-71, Forest Regulation.	
		1 (a)	Rule 1 of the Village Police Rules	
		1 (b)	Rule 3	
		2	" 10	
		3	" 11	
	II III	4	" 12	
		5	" 23	
		6	" 9	
		7 (1)	" 22	
		7 (2)	Para 14 of Chapter III of the Madras Village Officers' Manual.	
		8(a) to (c)	Rule 31A of the Village Police Rules.	
		9	Existing practice.	
		10	Do	
11	Government Proceedings No. J. 1160-61—Police 173-06-11, dated 2nd November 1906.			
12	Section 45, Criminal Procedure Code.			
13	Sections 42-45, Criminal Procedure Code.			



AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
III	Section III	Para 14	Para 11 of Chapter III, Madras Village Officers' Manual.	
	IV	15 (a)	Rule 13, Village Police Rules.	
		15 (b)	Existing practice under Rule 9 of the Village Police Rules.	
		16	Rule 14, Village Police Rules.	
		17	" 15 "	
		18	" 16 "	
		19	G. P. No. J. 921-3, Police 205-12-4, dated 5th October 1914	
	V	20	Rule 17, Village Police Rules.	
		21	" 18 "	
		22	" 19 "	
		23	" 20 "	
		24	" 21 "	
		25	" 24 "	
	VI	26	" 25 "	
		27	" 26 "	
		28	" 27 "	
		29	" 28 "	
		30	.....	
	VII	31	Village Sanitation Rules.	
		32	Rule 29, Village Police Rules.	
	VIII	33	" 9 "	
	IX	34	Para 32 of Chapter III of the Madras Village Officers' Manual.	
	X	35	Section 174, Cr. P. C. and Rule 9 of the Village Police Rules.	
XI	36 to	Paras 62 to 67 of Chapter III of the Madras Village Officers' Manual.		
	39			
	40	Section 11, Mysore Lunacy Regulation.		
XII	41 to	.....		
	45			
XIII	46	Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation X of 1894.		
	47	Section 2 of the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation X of 1894.		

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I.—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
III	Section XIII	Para 48	Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.	
		49	Government Proceedings No. 35-68—J. 2, dated 1st July 1895.	
	XIV	50	Weights and Measures Regulation and Rules thereunder.	
		51	Rules 12 and 13 of Rules under the Weights and Measures Regulation.	
		52	G. O. No. 1508-16—G. M. 157-13-21, dated 15th August 1914.	
		XV (Part)	53	Rule II of the Rules under the Arms Regulation.
	54		Arms Regulation and the Rules thereunder.	
	55		Rule 11 of the rules under the Arms Regulation.	
	56		Game and Fish Preservation Regulation and the rules thereunder.	
	57		Rule I of the rules under the Arms Regulation.	
	58		Section 23, Arms Regulation.	
	59		Govt. Proceedings No. 1933-41—Police 133-11-12, dated 10th January 1913.	
	60		Govt. Proceedings No. J. 1266-74—Police 219-10-14, dated 5th November 1912.	
	XVI	61	G. O. No. J. 1404—Legis. 22-10, dated 8th November 1911.	
		62	For purposes of Sections 40, 41, 45 and 46 of the Police Regulation.	
	XVIII	64	Section 4, Treasure Trove Regulation.	
		65	" 6, Cattle Trespass Act	
		66	" 10 " "	
		67	Do "	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
III	Section XVIII	Para 68 69 —71 72, 73, & 74 75—77  78  79  80 81 82	Sections 3 and 11, Cattle Trespass Act „ 55, 38 and 39, Excise Regulation. Ganja Rules 8 to 10. Opium Act and the rules thereunder. Rules 2, 4, 6, 7 and 11 of the Rules under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation. Sections 106-8, Railway Regulation. Sections 29 and 36 (B), Forest Regulation XI of 1900. „ 25 and 45 Forest Regulation XI of 1900. „ 57, 63 and 68 of the Police Regulation.	pp. 77—8 of Vol. 1, Excise Manual.
III.	Section XIX  XX	83  84  85 86 87 88 89 & 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 XX 98	G. O. No. J. 381-429—Police 14-14-1, dated 14th August 1914.  ..... Section 7 of the Explosives Regulation. Section 11 of the Explosives Regulation. Rule 3 of the Explosives Rules. „ 4 „ „ „ 5 „ „ „ 6 „ „ „ 7 „ „ „ 8 „ „ „ 28 „ „ „ 35 „ „ „ 36 „ „ „ 36 (a) (1) „ „ Rule 36 (a) (3) „ „	Statement of fact.

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
III	Section XX	99 100 101 102	Rule 38 of the Explosives Rules. " 39 " " " 40 " " " 43 " "	
IV	I	1	No. 340-L. C. dated 5-5-1911.	
	II	2 (1-4)	Section 2 of the Village Courts Regulation VII of 1913 as amended by Regulation III of 1917.	
	III	3-4	Section 3 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	5	Section 4 of the Village Courts Regulation and Rules 1-5 of the Rules under the Regulation.	
	"	6	Section 5 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	7	Section 6 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	8	Sections 6 (6) & 6 (7) of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	9-10	Section 6 (3) of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	10 (i-iv)	Rule 6 of the Rules under Village Courts Regulation.	
	IV	11	Sections 7, 8 & 75 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	V	12	Section 9 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	VI	13	Section 11 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	14	Section 12 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	15	Section 13 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	16	Section 14 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	17	Sections 15 & 16 of the Village Courts Regulation.	
	"	18	Section 17 of the Village Courts Regulation.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks	
IV	Section VI	19	Section 18 of the Village Courts Regulation.	Instructions for the guidance of Village Munsiffs. For purposes of the annual report prescribed in G. P. No. J. 30-39—Cts. 282-15-3, dated 4th July 1916.	
	"	20	Section 19 of the Village Courts Regulation.		
	"	21	Section 20 of the Village Courts Regulation.		
	VII	22	Rules 7 & 8 of the Rules under Village Courts Regulation.		
	VIII	23	.....		
	IX	24	.....		
	V	II	2 (a to e)		G. O. No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915 and No. 6664-714—San. 71-15-3, dated 10th March 1916.
			3		D. O. No. G. C. 162-4, dated 3rd October 1916 from the Sanitary Commissioner.
		III	4		.....
5		Section 41 of Chapter V of the Madras Village Officers' Manual.			
6		Page 120, Madras Village Officers' Manual.			
7		Section 2 of the Vaccination Regulation and Rules thereunder.			

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks	
V	Section	Para			
	III	8	G. P. dated 22nd November 1905 No. 5276-307—Med. 111-05-3.		
	IV	9	G. P. dated 11th March 1905 No. R. 8509-17—Agri. 4-04-5 and D. O. letter dated 26th July 1916, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.		
	V	10	Para 1 of Section 42 of Chapter V of Madras Village Officers' Manual.		
		11	D. O. letter dated 26th July 1916 from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.		
		12	Para 5 of Chapter V of Madras		
		13	Village Officers' Manual.		
	VI	14	(1) G. P. dated 1st May 1908 No. 11132-43—L. B. 190-06-15. (2) G. P. dated 12th November 1914, No. 3828-37—Ml. 394-13-2. (3) G. P. dated 20th November 1914, No. 4091-2—Med. 24-13-134.		
		15	G. P. dated 29th August 1898, No. Gl. 3206—Legis. 16.		
	VII	16 to 23	Rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation.		
	VIII	24	G. O. No. 1389-98—San. 199-09-4, dated 10th August 1910.		
	IX	26 to 34	Pages 113 to 115 of the Madras Village Officers' Manual.		
	X	35	Para 407 of the Mysore Treasury Manual.		
	VI	I	1 (a)	G. O. No. R. 5251-61—Agri. 626-03-6, dated 15th December 1904.	pp. 699—701, Rev. Ml.
			(b)	Existing practice.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks
VI	Section I 2	(1) G. O. No. R. 5251-61—Agri. 626-03-6, dated 15th December 1904.	p. 703, Rev. MI.
		(2) G. O. No. 3819-21—R. M. 74-07-2, dated 18th December 1907, (3) G. O. No. R. 2482-91—L. R. 21-09-2, dated 21st September 1909.	p. 705, Rev. MI. p. 707, Rev. MI.
		3 Para 4 of G. O. No. R. 22873-81—R. F. 286-92, dated 22nd June 1894.	p. 704, Rev. MI.
		4 G. O. No. R. 9713-22—R. M. 238-03, dated 19th January 1906.	p. 708, Rev. MI.
		5 Para 5 of G. O. No. 3035-43—Pet. 452, dated 11th October 1900.	p. 704, Rev. MI.
		6 Existing practice.	
		7 Para III of Notification No. 82, dated 7th May 1875.	p. 555, Rev. MI.
		8 G. O. No. Fl. 1253-62, dated 12th February 1903.	p. 707, Rev. MI.
		9 Existing practice based on Rule 7 of Appendix A of the Tank Maintenance Rules (G. O. No. 5251-61—Agri. 626-03-6, dated 15th December 1904).	p. 701, Rev. MI.
	II	10 Do do	Do
		11 G. O. No. R. 7965-74—R. M. 110-06-9, dated 4th March 1907.	
	III	12 (1) G. O. No. R. 512-21—R. M. 219-06-4, dated 23rd July 1907.	p. 699, Rev. MI.
(2) G. O. No. 7-28—P. W. 27-48, dated 7th January 1896.		p. 715, Rev. MI.	
(3) G. O. No. R. 6887-96—L. R. 521-06-6, dated 27th April 1908.		p. 320—321, Rev. MI.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
VI	Section	Para		
	III	13 & 14	Notification No. 326, dated 13th March 1874.	p. 715, Rev. MI.
	IV	15	Appendix to G. O. No. 2440-87—L. R. 408-14-40, dated 29th August 1916 and No. 9425-36—L. R. 36-16-17, dated 10th March 1917.	
	V	16	G. O. No. 2378-79—R. F. 102-92, dated 13th August 1892.	p. 714, Rev. MI.
	VI	18	Para VI of Notification No. 62, dated 7th May 1875 as amended by G. O. No. 3786-95—101, dated 1st September 1887.	pp. 555—6, Rev. MI.
		19	Notification No. 7023—Genl. 1176, dated 17th Oct. 1876.	p. 709, Rev. MI.
		20	Notification No. 153, dated 31st March 1889.	
	VII	21	Rule XIII of G. O. No. 5251-61—Agri. 626-03-6, dated 15th December 1904.	p. 703, Rev. MI.
		22	G. O. No. 1382-90, dated 1st October 1888 and No. 3355-8—R. F. 84-96, dated 28th September 1897.	pp. 721—2 and 724, Rev. MI.
		23	G. O. D. P. W. No. 1769-89-320-40, dated 1st April 1892.	p. 723, Rev. MI.
VIII		24	„ No. 21429—R. F. 183-92, dated 18th June 1893.	pp. 716—7, Rev. MI.
		25	„ 542-R. 5, dated 24th April 1878.	pp. 717—8, Rev. MI.
		26	Rule 16, Land Revenue Rules.	
IX		27	G. O. No. 2615-22—F. 282, dated 2nd August 1880.	p. 719, Rev. MI.
		28	Rule 17, Land Revenue Rules.	
		29	G. O. No. P. W. 1218-1226—785-7813, dated 12th September 1913.	p. 52 of the 2nd Supplement to the Rev. MI.
		30	G. O. No. Camp. 118—R. 127, dated 9th April 1888.	p. 720, Rev. MI.



## AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—contd.

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein		Authority on which based	Remarks
VI	Section IX	Para 31	G. O. D. P. W. No. 6142-7—892-7, dated 15th December 1888.	pp. 720—1, Rev. MI.
		32	G. O. No. 8856-64—Pet. 1188, dated 19th March 1898.	pp. 721, Rev. MI.
		33	G. O. No. 5641—P. F. 46-95, dated 18th December 1895.	Do
	X	34	Tank Panchayet Regulation (Statement of objects and reasons.)	
	XI	35	G. O. Camp No. D. 67, dated 1st January 1892. G. O. No. R. 4319—Agri. 91-08-4, dated 2nd January 1909.	pp. 724—5, Rev. MI. pp. 772—3, Rev. MI.
		36	G. O. No. R. 1527-8—R. M. 531-05-4, dated 31st July 1906.	p. 725, Rev. MI.
VII	I	1 to 3	.....	For uniformity of practice under the Rules and instructions contained in the Muzrai Memorandum.
	III IV	5 6	Rule IV of the Inam Rules .. .....	p. 599, Rev. MI. To systematize the enforcement of Rules regarding Devadaya Inams printed at pages 619 to 621 of the Rev. MI.
		7	.....	Do
		8	G. O. No. 980—Rev. 51, dated 4th July 1877.	pp. 649—50, MI.
		9	G. O. No. 2973-83, dated 9th January 1902.	p. 639, Rev. MI.

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks
VIII	Section IV 10 11	G. O. No. 3233-42—R. 544, dated 26th September 1879. .....	pp. 621, Rev. Ml. To systematize existing practice regarding the cultivation, etc., of temple lands.
VIII	V 12 13 I 1-7 & 8 (1st part) 8 (latter part) 9 10 II 12-17 III 18-41 IV 42 & 43	Rule XVII of the Inam Rules Muzrai Superintendent's D. O. letter No. 641, dated 23-26-12-1916. G. O. No. R. 6058-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated 6th February 1914. No. R. 8749-58—L. R. 430-13-16, dated 9th May 1914. No. R. 3441-51—L. R. 10-14-44, dated 11th November 1914. R. 6058-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated 6th February 1914, and (2) No. R. 8972-82—L. R. 10-14-137, dated 16th April 1915. No. R. 9859-908—L. R. 15-15-154, dated 24th April 1916. D. O. letter No. 2835—E. & A. dated 21st October 1916 from the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture. D. O. No. 45 dated 22nd November 1916, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore. D. O. Letter No. 525, dated 27th September 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education.	Page 603, Revenue Manual.

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks	
VIII	Section IV	Para 44	G. O. No. R. 3198-9—Ft. 153-07-5, dated 21st November 1908.	
		45	G. O. No. 4956—Edn. 32-14-104, dated 21st May 1915.	
		46 & 47	<i>Vide authority given against paras 42 and 43 above.</i>	
		48	No. 8938-9—Edn. 181, dated 2nd December 1901.	
		49	<i>Vide authority given against paras 42 and 43 above.</i>	
IX	I	1 to 5	G. P. dated 17th December 1901 No. 881-5—6508-12.	
		6	Regulation I of 1902.	
	II	7	G. P. dated 2nd March 1901, No. 11595-11648—M. F. 15-1900.	
		8	Government of India Resolution No. 234-45, dated 29th January 1904.	
	III	9	G. P. dated 27th July 1880, No. 2484-91—Mis. 353.	p. 416, Rev. MI.
	IV	10	Existing practice under Sections 37, 44 and 59, Land Revenue Code.	
	V	11	G. P. dated 8th December 1894, No. 9833-40—G. 2380.	
	VI	12	G. O. dated 6th September 1895, No. 3253-64—L. F. 59-94. G. O. No. 5th March 1896, No. 8006-16—Ft. F. 45-95.	
	VII	13	Section 6, Cattle Trespass Act.	
		14	" 10 " " "	
	15	" 11 " " "		
	16	" 8 & 9, " " "		
	17	" 13 " " "		
	18	Notification No. 3, dated 3rd April 1873.		
	19	Section 12, Cattle Trespass Act. Government Notification No. 15284—L. F. 375-92, dated 15th March 1894.		

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*contd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks	
IX	Section VII	Para		
		20	Section 12, Cattle Trespass Act.	
		21	14 do	
		22	Do do	
		23	Do do	
		24	G. O. No. Pet. 341-8, dated 4th September 1902.	pp. 414—5, Rev. MI.
		25	G. O. No. 425—R. 5, dated 17th April 1878.	p. 415, Rev. MI.
		26	(1) G. P. No. 3728-36—92, dated 17th August 1882. (2) Section 18 of Cattle Trespass Act.	
		27 (a)	G. P., dated 17th September 1887, Camp No. 1310-18.	
		27 (b)	G. P. dated 12th February 1897, No. 9141-75—L. F. 234-9, G. P. No. 9th May 1894, No. 18989-99—L. F. 151-92.	
		28	General Circular No. 4698—Genl. 76, dated 18th November 1873.	
	VIII	29 (1-5)	Paras 1 to 5 of G. P. dated 7th February 1913, No. G. 4488-535—G. M. 253-11-4.	Para 344 of Vol. I of the Mysore Treasury Manual.
		30	Section 7 of Act I of 1873 as modified by G. O. dated 20th March 1893, No. 15310-18—G. F. 286-92.	
	IX	31 to	D. O. letter No. 71, dated 14th August 1916, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore.	
		34		
	X	35	Rule of practice for working Rule 135 of the Taluk Treasury Manual.	
	XI	36	Existing practice.	
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	XII	38 &	G. P. dated 29th July 1875, No. 3593—G. 143.	
		39	„ 15-6-1916, No. 11805-53—L. R. 623-12-41.	

AUTHORITIES FOR PART I—*concl'd.*

Number of the Chapter	Number of section and the number of para therein	Authority on which based	Remarks	
IX	Section XII	40	G. P. dated 18th November 1873, No. 4686—G. 75, reproduced in G. P. dated 30 May 1907, No. 7462-9—G. M. 179-06-10.	
	XIII	41	Section 31 of Chapter V of the Madras Village Officers' Manual.	
		42	Cir. dated 27th May 1909, No. 6746-53—G. M. 198-08-33.	

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