

1950 Part 1 – Documents

Document No. (1)

The Mysore Gazette, March 16, 1950, Vol. 380, Part III-1 Section 3, V-VI, No. 128-49-50

Sealed tenders are invited from the merchants undertaking the supply of provisions (non-ratoned) to the Government Depressed Class hostel, Mandya. The conditions for the tenders are noted below for kind information.

1. The application for tender should be forwarded to the office in a sealed cover and full descriptions of the articles of the supply should be furnished in the application and it should be designed by the supplier.
2. The cover containing the application should be addressed to the President, Government Depressed Class Hostel, Mandya and should be sent in sealed cover.
3. Tenders should be sent so as to reach this office on or before 1st May 1950. Battered tenders will not be considered.
4. The successful tenderer will be notified and he should deposit an earnest money of Rs. 50 as security and execute an agreement on a stamped paper of the required amount in full abiding by the above conditions.
5. The successful tenderer should make his own arrangement for the safe delivery of the provisions to the hostel referred to above within a week from the

date of acceptance from this office.

6. Any break of the above conditions will result in forfeiture of the earnest deposit besides cancellation of the contract.
7. The details of the articles of provisions required for the Depressed Class Hostels is put up on the notice boards of the respective hostels.
8. The articles of provisions will have to be supplied at the rates quoted by him and accepted to the hostel to the end of academic year 1950-51.

K. P. RAMANATHIAH

President

Document No. (2)

Ministry of Law, Notification, New Delhi, the 6th September 1950

S.R.O. 510- The following order made by the President is published for general information:-

C. O. 22

THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED TRIBES) ORDER 1950

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 342 of the Constitution of India the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs the states concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:-

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order, 1950

2. The tribes or tribal communities, or parts of, or groups within tribes or tribal communities, specified Parts I to XIV of the Schedule to this Order should in relation to the states to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them respectively in those Parts of that Schedule.
3. Any reference in the Schedule to this Order to a district or other territories division of a State shall be construed as a reference to that district or other territories division as existing on the 26th January, 1950.

THE SCHEDULE

Part I- Assam

1. In the Autonomous Districts:-
 1. Dimasa (Kachari)
 2. Garo
 3. Hajong
 4. Khasi and Jaintia...
 5. Any Kuki tribes
 6. Lakher
 7. Any Lushai (Mizo) tribes
 8. Mikir
 9. Any Naga tribes
 10. Synteng

2. In the Tribal Areas other than the Autonomous Districts:-
 1. Abor
 2. Aka
 3. Apatani
 4. Dafla
 5. Galong
 6. Khampti
 7. Mishmi
 8. Any Naga tribes
 9. Singpho
 10. Momba
 11. Sherdukpen

In the state of Assam excluding the Tribal areas:-

1. Boro-borokachari
2. Deori
3. Hojai
4. Kachari
5. Lalung
6. Mech
7. Rabha

Part II- Bihar

Throughout the State:-

1. Asur
2. Baiga
3. Bathudi
4. Bedia

5. Binjhia
6. Birhor
7. Birjia
8. Chero
9. Chik Baraik
10. Gond
11. Gorait
12. Ho
13. Karmali
14. Kharia
15. Kharwar
16. Khond
17. Kisan
18. Kora
19. Korwa
20. Lohara
21. Mahli
22. Mal Paharia
23. Munda
24. Oraon
25. Parhiaya
26. Santal
27. Sauria Paharia
28. Savar

2. In the districts of Ranchi, Singbhum, Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas and Manbhum:-

Part III- Bombay

Throughout the State:-

1. Barda
2. Bavacha
3. Bhil, including
Bhagalia
Bhil Garasia
Dholi Bhil
Dungri Bhil
Dungri Garasia
Mewasi Bhil
Raval Bhil and Tadvil Bhil
4. Chodhara
5. Dhanka
6. Dhodia
7. Dubla
8. Gamit or Gamta
9. Gond
10. Kathodi or Katkari
11. Konkna
12. Koli Dhor
13. Koli Mahadev
14. Mavchi
15. Naikda or Nayak
16. Pardi, including Adivichincher and Phanse pardhi

17. Patelia
18. Pomla
19. Powara
20. Rathawa
21. Thakur
22. Valvai
23. Varli
24. Vasava

Part IV- Madhya Pradesh

In

- (1) Melghat taluq of Amravati district
- (2) Baihar tahsil of Balaghat district
- (3) Bhanupratappur, Bijapur, Dantewara, Jagadapur, Kanker, Kondagaon, Konta and Narayanpur tahsils of Bastar district
- (4) Betul and Bhainsdehi tahsils of Betul district
- (5) Katghora tahsil of Bilaspur district
- (6) Suroncha and Gharchiroli tahsils of Chanda district
- (7) Amarwara, Chhindwara and Lakhnadon tahsils of Chhindwara district
- (8) Balod (Sanjari) tahsil of Durg district
- (9) Mandla, Niwas and Ramgarh (dindiri) tahsils of Mandla district
- (10) Harsud tahsil of Nimar district
- (11) Dharamjaigarh, Ghargoda, Jashpurnagar and Kharsia tahsils of Raigarh district

- (12) Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Bharatpur, Janakpur, Manendragarh, Pal, Samari and Sitapur tahsils of Sarguja district:-
1. Andh
2. Baiga
3. Bhaina
4. Bharia-bhumia or bhuinhar-Bhumia
5. Bhattra
6. Bhil
7. Bhunjia
8. Binjhear
9. Birhul or Birhor
10. Dhanwar
11. Gadaba or Gadba
12. Gond [including Madia (Maria) and Mudia (Muria)]
13. Halba
14. Kamar
15. Kavar or Kanwar
16. Kharia
17. Kondh or Khond or Kandh
18. Kol
19. Kolam
20. Korku
21. Korwa
22. Majhwar
23. Munda

24. Nagesia or Nagasia
25. Nihal
26. Oraon
27. Pardhan
28. Pardhi
29. Parja
30. Saonta or Saunta
31. Sawar or Sawara

Part V- Madras

Throughout the State-

1. Aranadan
2. Bagata
3. Bhottadas- Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada
4. Bhumias- Bhuri bhumia and Bodo Bhumia
5. Chenchu
6. Gadabas-Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba jidia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi gadaba and Pranga Gadaba
7. Gond- Modya Gond and Rajo Gond
8. Goudus- Bato, Bhirithya, dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria
9. Kosalya Goudus- Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Gondus and Pullosoriya Goudus
10. Magatha Goudus- Bernia Goudu, Boodu Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha
11. Holva
12. Jadapus

13. Jatapus
14. Kammara
15. Kattunayakan
16. Khattis- khatti, Kommarao and lohara
17. Kodu
18. Kommar
19. Konda Dhoras
20. Konda Kapus
21. Kondareddis
22. Kondhs- desaya Kondhs, Dongria, Kondhs, Kuttia Kondhs Tikiria Kondhs and Yeniy Kondhs
23. Kota
24. Kotia-Bartika, Benthoriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects- Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas
26. Kudiya
27. Kurumans
28. Manna Dhora
29. Maune
30. Mukha Dhora-Nooka Dhora
31. Muria
32. Paigarapu
33. Palasi
34. Paniyan
35. Porjas- Bodo Bonda, Daruva, didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and saliya

36. Reddi Dhoras
37. Savaras- Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras
38. Sholaga
39. Toda
40. Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in these Islands.

Part VI- Orissa

Throughout the State:-

1. Bagata
2. Baiga
3. Banjara or Banjari
4. Bathudi
5. Bhuiya or Bhuyan
6. Binjhal
7. Binjhia or Binjhoa
8. Birhor
9. Bondo Poraja
10. Chenchu
11. Dal
12. Gadaba
13. Ghara
14. Gond
15. Goriator Koriat
16. Ho
17. Jatapu

18. Juang
19. Kavar
20. Kharia or Kharian
21. Kharwar
22. Khond (Kond), or Kangha, or Nanguli Kandha or Sitha Kandha
23. Kisan
24. Kolah-Kol-Loharas
25. Kolha
26. Koli
27. Kondadora
28. Kora
29. Korua
30. Koya
31. Kulis
32. Mahali
33. Mankidi
34. Mankirdia
35. Mirdhas
36. Munda (Munda-Lohara and Munda- Mahalis)
37. Mundari
38. Oraon
39. Paroja
40. Santal
41. Saora or Savar or Saura or Sahara
42. Tharua

Part VII- Punjab

In Spiti and Lahaul in Kangra District:-
Tibetan

Part VIII- West Bengal

Throughout the State:-

1. Bhutia
2. Lepcha
3. Mech
4. Mru
5. Munda
6. Oraon
7. Santal

Part IX- Hyderabad

Throughout the State:-

1. Andh
2. Bhil
3. Chenchu or Chenchwar
4. Gond (including Naikpod and Rajgond)
5. Hill Reddis
6. Kolam (including Mannervarlu)
7. Koya (including Bhine Koya and Rajkoya)
8. Pardhan
9. Thoti

Part X- Madhya Bharat

Throughout the State:-

1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Seharua
2. In the Revenue District of Jhabua; in the tahsils of Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar of the Revenue district of Khargone; in the tahsil of Sailana of the revenue District of Ratlam; in the tahsils of sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar of the Revenue district of Dhar:-

Bhils and Bhilalas (inclusive of Sub-tribes)

Part XI- Mysore

Throughout the state:-

1. Hasalaru
2. Iruliga
3. Jenu-Kuruba
4. Kadu-kuruba
5. Maleru
6. Seligaru

Part XII- Rajasthan

Throughout the Scheduled areas of the State:-

Bhil

Part XIII- Saurashtra

Throughout the State:-

1. Abodia
2. Daffer

3. Ghantia
4. Miyana
5. Sindhi
6. Wedva Waghri

Part XIV- Travancore- Cochin

Throughout the state:-

1. Hill Pulaya
2. Kadar
3. Kankaran
4. Kochu Velan
5. Malai Arayan
6. Malai Pandaram
7. Malai Vedan
8. Malayan
9. Malayarayar
10. Mannan
11. Muthuvan
12. Palleyan
13. Palliyar
14. Ulladan (Hill dwellers)
15. Uraly
16. Vishavan

RAJENDRA PRASAD

President

K.V.K. SUNDARAM

Secretary

Document No.3

**THE CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED
CASTES) ORDER, 1950]¹**

(C.O.19)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President, after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States concerned, is pleased to make the following Order, namely:-

1. This Order may be called the Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified in ²[Parts to ³[XXII] 7{XXIII}8XXIV of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those Parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards member thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those Parts of that Schedule.

⁴[3. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu ⁵[, the Sikh or the Buddhist] religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste.]

⁶[4. Any reference in this Order to a State or to a district or other territorial division thereof shall be construed as a reference to the State, district or other territorial division as constituted on the 1st day of May, 1976.]

1. Published with the Ministry or Law Notification No. S.R.O. 385, dated the 10th August, 1950, Gazette of India, Extraordinary, 1950, Part II, Section 3, page 163.

2. Subs. by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956.

3. Subs. by Act 18 of 1987, s. 19 and First Sch., for "XXI" (w.e.f. 30-5-1987).
4. Subs by Act 63 of 1956, s. 3 and First Sch., for paragraph 3.
5. Subs. by Act 15 of 1990, s. 2, for "or the Sikh".
6. Subs. by Act 108 of 1976, s. 3 and First Sch., for paragraph 4 (w.e.f. 27-7-1977).
7. Subs. by Act 28 of 2000, s. 19 and Third Sch. (w.e.f. 1.11.2000).
8. Subs. by Act 29 of 2000, s. 24 and Fifth Sch. (w.e.f. 9.11.2000)

Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950

(Part III.- Rules and Orders under the Constitution)

¹[THE SCHEDULE

PART I. - Andhra Pradesh

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Anamuk
4. Aray Mala
5. Arundhatiya
6. Arwa Mala
7. Bariki
8. Bavuri
9. Beda Jangam, Budga jangam

10. Bindla
11. Byagara
12. Chachati
13. Chalavadi
14. Chamar
15. Chambhar
16. Chandala
17. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
18. Dandasi
19. Dhor
20. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
21. Ellamalawar, Yellammalawandlu
22. Ghasi, Haddi, Relli, Chanchandi
23. Godagali
24. Godari
25. Gosangi
26. Holey
27. Holey Dasari
28. Jaggali
29. Jambuvulu
30. Kolupulvandlu
31. Madasi Kuruva, Madari Kuruva

32. Madiga
33. Madiga Dasu, Mashteen
34. Mahar
35. Mala
36. Mala Dasari
37. Mala Dasu
38. Mala Hannai
39. Malajangam
40. Mala Masti
41. Mala Sale, Nethani
42. Mala Sanyasi
43. Mang
44. Mang Garodi
45. Manne
46. Mashti
47. Matangi
48. Mehtar
49. Mitha Ayyalvar
50. Mundala
51. Paky, Moti, Thoti
52. Pambada, Pambanda
53. Pamidi

54. Panchama, Pariah
55. Relli
56. Samagara
57. Samban
58. Sapru
59. Sindhollu, Chindollu

1.Subs. by Act 108 of 1976, s. 3 and First Sch. for the former Sch. (w.e.f. 27-7-1977).

Part II. - Assam

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali, Mali
3. Brittrial Bania, Bania
4. Bhupi, Dhobi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar, Bhangi
13. Muchi, Rishi
14. Namasudra

15. Patni
16. Sutradhar.

1.Subs. by Act 108 of 1976, s. 3 and First Sch. for the former Sch. (w.e.f. 27-7-1977).

Part III. - Bihar

1. Bantar
2. Bauri
3. Bhogta
4. Bhuiya
- 1[5. Bhumij
6. Chamar, Mochi
7. Chaupal
8. Dabgar
9. Dhobi
10. Dom, Dhangad
11. Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi
12. Ghasi
13. Halalkhor
14. Hari, Mehtar, Bhanghi
15. Kanjar

16. Kurariar
17. Lalbegi

18. Mushar
19. Nat
20. Pan, Sawasi
21. Pasi
22. Rajwar
23. Turi.

1. Omitted by Act 30 of 2000, s. 23 and the Fifth Sch. (w.e.f. 15.11.2000)

Part IV.-Gujarat

1. Ager
2. Bakad, Bant
3. Bawa-Debh, Debh-Sadhu
4. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Nalia, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar
5. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmali
6. Chalvadi, Channayya
7. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar

8. Dangashia
9. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya
10. Garmatang
11. Garoda, Garo
12. Halleer
13. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
14. Holar, Valhar
15. Holaya, Holer
16. Lingader
17. Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu
18. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Dhedh, Vankar, Maru Vankar, Antyaj
19. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
20. Mang-Garudi
21. Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar
22. Mukri
23. Nadia, Hadi
24. Pasi
25. Senva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat
26. Shemalia
27. Thori
28. Tirgar, Tirbanda
29. Turi
30. Turi Barot, Dedh Barot.

Part V.- Haryana

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi
3. Bangali
4. Barar, Burar, Berar
5. Batwal
6. Bauria, Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhanjra
9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Darain
13. Deha, Dhaya, Dhea
14. Dhanak
15. Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigg
16. Dumna, Mahasha, Doom
17. Gagra
18. Gandhila, Gandil Gondola
19. Kabirpanthi, Julaha

20. Khatik
21. Kori, Koli
22. Marija, Marecha
23. Mazhabi
24. Megh
25. Nat
26. Od
27. Pasi
28. Perna
29. Pherera
30. Sanhai
31. Sanhal
32. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
33. Sansoi
34. Sapela
35. Sarera
36. Sikligar
37. Sirkiband.

Part VI.- Himachal Pradesh

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Badhi, Nagalu

3. Balmiki, Bhangi, Chuhra, Chura, Chuhre
4. Bandhela
5. Bangali
6. Banjara
7. Bansi
8. Barad
9. Barar, Burar, Berar
10. Batwal
11. Bauria, Bawaria
12. Bazigar
13. Bhanjra, Bhanjre
14. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi, Ramdasia, Mochi
15. Chanal
16. Chhimbe Dhobi
17. Dagi
18. Darain
19. Darai, Daryai
20. Daule, Deole
21. Dhaki, Toori
22. Dhanak
23. Dhaogri, Dhuai
24. Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigg

25. Doom, Doomna, Dumna, Dumne, Mahasha
26. Gagra
27. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola
28. Hali
29. Hesi
30. Jogi
31. Julaha, Julahe, Kabirpanthi, Keer
32. Kamoh, Dagoli
33. Karoack
34. Khatik
35. Kori, Koli
36. Lohar
37. Marija, Marecha
38. Mazhabi
39. Megh
40. Nat
41. Od
42. Pasi
43. Perna
44. Phrera, Pherera
45. Rehar, Rehara
46. Sanhai

47. Sanhal
48. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
49. Sansoi
50. Sapela
51. Sarde, Sarera, Sarare, Siryare, Sarehde
52. Sikligar
53. Sipi
54. Sirkiband
55. Teli
56. Thathiar, Thathera

1 PART VI A- Jharkhand

1. Bantar
2. Baurri
3. Bhogta
4. Bhuiya
5. Chamar, Mochi
6. Choupal
7. Dabajar
8. Dhobi
9. Dom, Dhangad
10. Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi

11. Ghasi
12. Halalkhor
13. Hair, Mehtar, Bhangi
14. Kanjar
15. Kuraiar
16. Lalbegi
17. Musahar
18. Nat
19. Pan, Sawasi
20. Pasi
21. Rajwar
22. Turi.

1. Ins. Act 30 of 2000, Sec.23 and Fifth Sch. (w.e.f. 15.11.2000)

PART VII. - Karnataka

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Adiya (in Coorg district)
5. Ager
6. Ajila
7. Anamuk

8. Aray Mala
9. Arunthathiyar
10. Arwa Mala
11. Baira
12. Bakad
13. Vant (In Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara districts)
14. Bakuda
15. Balagai
16. Bandi
17. Banjara, Lambani
18. Bathada
19. Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam
20. Bellara
21. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmali
22. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Muchi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar
23. Bhovi
24. Bindla
25. Byagara
26. Chakkiliyan

27. Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya
28. Chandala
29. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar
30. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
31. Dakkaliga
32. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya
33. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
34. Ellamalwar, Yellammalawandlu
35. Ganti Chores
36. Garoda, Garo
37. Godda
38. Gosangi
39. Halleer
40. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
41. Handi Jogis
42. Hasla
43. Holar, Valhar
44. Holaya, Holer, Holey
45. Holey Dasari
46. Jaggali
47. Jambuvulu
48. Kadaiyan

49. Kalladi
50. Kepmaris
51. Kolupulvandlu
52. Koosa
53. Koracha
54. Korama
55. Kotegar, Metri
56. Kudumban
57. Kuravan
58. Lingader
59. Machala
60. Madari
61. Madiga
62. Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu
63. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru-maru-vonkar
64. Maila
65. Mala
66. Mala Dasari
67. Mala Hannai
68. Mala Jangam
69. Mala Masti
70. Mala Sale, Netkani

71. Mala Sanyasi
72. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
73. Mang Garudi, Mang Garodi
74. Manne
75. Masthi
76. Mavilan
77. Meghwal, Menghvar
78. Moge
79. Mukri
80. Mundala
81. Nadia, Hadi
82. Nalkadaya
83. Nalakeyava
84. Nayadi
85. Pale
86. Pallan
87. Pambada
88. Panchama
89. Panniandi
90. Paraiyan, Paraya
91. Paravan
92. Raneyar

93. Samagara
94. Samban
95. Sapari
96. Sillekyathas
97. Sindhollu, Chindollu
98. Sudugadu Siddha
99. Thoti
100. Tirgar, Tirbanda
101. Valluvan.

Part VIII. - Kerala

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bandi
10. Bathada

11. Bellara
12. Bharatar
13. Boyan [excluding the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
14. Chakkiliyan
15. Chamar, Muchi
16. Chandala
17. Cheruman
18. Domban
19. Gavara
20. Godagali
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Hasla
24. Holey
25. Kadaiyan
26. Kakkalan
27. Kalladi
28. Kanakkan, Padanna
29. Karimpalan
30. Kavara
31. Koosa

32. Kootan, Koodan
33. Kudumban
34. Kuravan, Sidhanar
35. Maila
36. Malayan [in the areas comprising the Malabar district as specified by sub-section (2) of section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 (37 of 1956)]
37. Mannan
38. Mavilan
39. Moger
40. Mundala
41. Nalakeyava
42. Nakadaya
43. Nayadi
44. Padannan
45. Pallan
46. Palluvan
47. Pambada
48. Panan
49. Panchama
50. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar
51. Paravan
52. Pathiyan

53. Perumannan
54. Pulayan, Cheramar
55. Pulaya Vettuvan
56. Puthirai Vannan
57. Raneva
58. Samagara
59. Samban
60. Semman
61. Thandan
62. Thoti
63. Vallon
64. Valluvan
65. Vannan
66. Velan
67. Vetan
68. Vettuvan.

Part IX. - Madhya Pradesh

1. Audhelia
2. Bagri, Bagdi
3. Bahna, Bahana
4. Balahi, Balai

5. Banchada
6. Barahar, Basod
7. Bargunda
8. Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar
9. Bedia
10. Beldar, Sunkar
11. Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmiki, Lalbegi, Dharkar
12. Bhanumati
13. Chadar
14. Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambhi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi, Surjyaramnami, Ahirwar, Chamar, Mangan, Raidas
15. Chidar
16. Chikwa, Chikvi
17. Chitar
18. Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat
19. Dewar
20. Dhanuh
21. Dhed, Dher
22. Dhobi (in Bhopal, Raisen and Sehore distirct)
23. Dohor
24. Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris

25. Ganda, Gandi
26. Ghasi, Ghasia
27. Holiya
28. Kanjar
29. Katia, Patharia
30. Khatik
31. Koli, Kori
32. Kotwal (in Bhind, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain and Vidisha districts)
33. Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha
34. Kuchbandhia
35. Kumar (in Chhatarpur, Datia, Panna, Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi and Tikamgarh districts)
36. Mahar, Mehra, Mehar
37. Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhani Mang, Mang Mahasi, Madari, Garudi, Radhe Mang
38. Meghwal
39. Moghia
40. Muskhan
41. Nat, Kalbelia, Sapera, Navdigar, Kubutar
42. Pardhi (in Bhind, Dhar, Dewas, Guna, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Ujjain and Vidisha districts)
43. Pasi

44. Rujjhar
45. Sansi, Sansia
46. Silawat
47. Zamral

PART X.-Maharashtra

1. Ager
2. Anamuk
3. Aray Mala
4. Arwa Mala
5. Bahna, Bahana
6. Bakad, Bant
7. Balahi, Balai
8. Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi
9. Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam
10. Bedar
11. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chamari, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Nona, Ramnami, Rohit, Samgar, Samagara, Satnami, Surjyabanshi, Surjyaramnami.
12. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmali
13. Bindla
14. Byagara

15. Chalvadi, Channayya
16. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar, Holey Dasari
17. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
18. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya, Dohor
19. Dom, Dumar
20. Ellamalvar, Yellammalawandlu
21. Ganda, Gandi
22. Garoda, Garo
23. Ghasi, Ghasia
24. Halleer
25. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
26. Holar, Valhar
27. Holaya, Holer, Holey, Holiya
28. Kaikadi (in Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Buldana, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal districts and Chandrapur district, other than Rajuratahsil)
29. Katia, Patharia
30. Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha
31. Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi
32. Kolupulvandlu
33. Kori
34. Lingader
35. Madgi

36. Madiga
37. Mahar, Mehra, Taral, Dhegu Megu
38. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar
39. Mala
40. Mala Dasari
41. Mala Hannai
42. Mala Jangam
43. Mala Masti
44. Mala Sale, Netkani
45. Mala Sanyasi
46. Mang, Matang, Minimadig, Dankhni Mang, Mang Mahashi, Madari, Garudi, Radhe Mang
47. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi
48. Manne
49. Mashti
50. Meghval, Menghvar
51. Mitha Ayyalvar
52. Mukri
53. Nadia, Hadi
54. Pasi
55. Sansi
56. Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Ravat
57. Sindhollu, Chindollu

58. Tirgar, Tirbanda

59. Turi.

Part XI.-Manipur

1. Dhupi, Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi, Ravidas
4. Namasudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi.

Part XII.- Meghalaya

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali, Mali
3. Brittial Bania, Bania
4. Dhupi, Dhobi
5. Dugla, Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo
9. Kaibartta, Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara

12. Mehtar, Bhangi

13. Muchi, Rishi

14. Namasudra

15. Patni

16. Sutradhar.

Part XII.-Orissa

1. Adi Andhra
2. Amant, Amat
3. Audhelia
4. Badaik
5. Bagheti, Baghuti
6. Bajikar
7. Bari
8. Bariki
9. Basor, Burud
10. Bauari
11. Bauti
12. Bavuri
13. Bedia, Bejia
14. Beldar
15. Bhata

16. Bhoi
17. Chachati
18. Chakali
19. Chamar, Mochi, Muchi, Satnami
20. Chandala
21. Chandhai Maru
22. Cherua, Chhelia
23. Dandasi
24. Dewar
25. Dhanwar
26. Dhoba, Dhobi
27. Dom, Dombo, Duria Dom
28. Dosadha
29. Ganda
30. Ghantarghada, Ghantra
31. Ghasi, Ghasia
32. Ghogia
33. Ghusuria
34. Godagali
35. Godari
36. Godra
37. Gokha

38. Gorait, Korait
39. Haddi, Hadi, Hari
40. Irika
41. Jaggali
42. Kandra, Kandara
43. Karua
44. Katia
45. Kela
46. Khadala
47. Kodalo, Khodalo
48. Kori
49. Kummari
50. Kurunga
51. Laban
52. Laheri
53. Madari
54. Madiga
55. Mahuria
56. Mala, Jhala, Malo, Zala
57. Mang
58. Mangan
59. Mehra, Mahar

60. Mehtar, Bhangi
61. Mewar
62. Mundapotta
63. Musahar
64. Nagarchi
65. Namasudra
66. Paidi
67. Paimda
68. Pamidi
69. Pan, Pano
70. Panchama
71. Panika
72. Panka
73. Pantanti
74. Pap
75. Pasi
76. Patial, Patikar, Patratanti, Patua
77. Rajna
78. Relli
79. Sabakhia
80. Samasi
81. Sanei

82. Sapari
83. Sauntia, Santia
84. Sidhria
85. Sinduria
86. Siyal
87. Tamadia
88. Tamudia
89. Tanla
90. Tiar, Tior
91. Turi
92. Ujia
93. Valamiki, Valmiki.

PART XIV.-Punjab

1. Ad Dharmi
2. Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi
3. Bangali
4. Barar, Burar, Berar
5. Batwal
6. Bauria, Bawaria
7. Bazigar
8. Bhanjra

9. Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi
10. Chanal
11. Dagi
12. Darain
13. Deha, Dhaya, Dhea
14. Dhanak
15. Dhogri, Dhangri, Sigggi
16. Dumna, Mahasha, Doom
17. Gagra
18. Gandhila, Gandil, Gondola
19. Kabirpanthi, Julaha
20. Khatik
21. Kori, Koli
22. Marija, Marecha
23. Mazhabi
24. Megh
25. Nat
26. Od
27. Pasi
28. Perna
29. Pherera
30. Sanhai

31. Sanhal
32. Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh
33. Sansoi
34. Sapela
35. Sarera
36. Sikligar
37. Sirkiband.

PART XV.-Rajasthan

1. Adi Dharmi
2. Aheri
3. Badi
4. Bagri, Bagdi
5. Bairwa, Berwa
6. Bajgar
7. Balai
8. Bansphor, Bansphod
9. Baori
10. Bargi, Vargi, Birgi
11. Bawaria
12. Bedia, Beria
13. Bhand

14. Bhangi, Chura, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Valmiki, Korar, Zadmalli
15. Bidakia
16. Bola
17. Chamar, Bhambhi, Bambhi, Bhambi, Jatia, Jatav, Jatava, Mochi, Raidas, Rohidas, Regar, Raigar, Ramdasia, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigai, Mochigar, Majar, Madig, Telugu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohit, Samgar
18. Chandal
19. Dabgar
20. Dhanak, Dhanuk
21. Dhankia
22. Dhobi
23. Dholi
24. Dome, Dom
25. Gandia
26. Garancha, Gancha
27. Garo, Garura, Gurda, Garoda
28. Gavarua
29. Godhi
30. Jingar
31. Kalbelia, Saperia
32. Kamad, Kamadia

33. Kanjar, Kunjar
34. Kapadia Sansi
35. Khangar
36. Khatik
37. Koli, Kori
38. Kooch Band, Kuchband
39. Koria
40. Madari, Bazigar
41. Mahar, Taral, Dhegumegu
42. Mahyavanshi, Dheda, Dheda, Vankar, Maru Vankar
43. Majhabhi
44. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
45. Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi
46. Megh, Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar
47. Mehar
48. Nat, Nut
49. Pasi
50. Rawal
51. Salvi
52. Sansi
53. Santia, Satia
54. Sarbhangi

55. Sargara
56. Singiwala
57. Thori, Nayak
58. Tirgar, Tirbanda
59. Turi.

PART XVI.-Tamil Nadu

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Ayyanavar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
7. Baira
8. Bakuda
9. Bandi
10. Bellara
11. Bharatar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
12. Chakkiliyan
13. Chalavadi
14. Chamar, Muchi

15. Chandala
16. Cheruman
17. Devendrakulathan
18. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
19. Domban
20. Godagali
21. Godda
22. Gosangi
23. Holey
24. Jaggali
25. Jambuvulu
26. Kadaiyan
27. Kakkalan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
28. Kalladi
29. Kanakkan, Padanna (in the Nilgiris district)
30. Karimpalan
31. Kavara (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
32. Koliyan
33. Koosa
34. Kootan, Koodan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)

35. Kudumban
36. Kuravan, Sidhanar
37. Madari
38. Madiga
39. Maila
40. Mala
41. Mannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
42. Mavilan
43. Moger
44. Mundala
45. Nalakeyava
46. Nayadi
47. Padannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
48. Pagadai
49. Pallan
50. Palluvan
51. Pambada
52. Panan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
53. Panchama
54. Pannadi

55. Panniandi
56. Paraiyan, Parayan, Sambavar
57. Paravan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
58. Pathiyan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
59. Pulayan, Cheramar
60. Puthirai Vannan
61. Raneyar
62. Samagara
63. Samban
64. Sapari
65. Semman
66. Thandan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
67. Thoti
68. Tiruvalluvar
69. Vallon
70. Valluvan
71. Vannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
72. Vathiriyar
73. Velan

74. Vetan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
75. Vettiyan
76. Vettuvan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)

PART XVII.-Tripura

1. Bagdi
2. Bhuimali
3. Bhunar
4. Chamar, Muchi
5. Dandasi
6. Dhenuar
7. Dhoba
8. Dum
9. Ghasi
10. Gour
11. Gur
12. Jalia Kaibarta
13. Kahar

14. Kalindi
15. Kan
16. Kanda
17. Kanugh
18. Keot
19. Khadit
20. Kharia
21. Koch
22. Koir
23. Kol
24. Kora
25. Kotal
26. Mahisyadas
27. Mali
28. Mehtor
29. Musahar
30. Namasudra
31. Patni
32. Sabar.

PART XVIII.-Uttar Pradesh

1. Agariya
2. Badhik
3. Badi
4. Baheliya
5. Baiga
6. Baiswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajgi
9. Balahar
10. Balai
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Bansphor
15. Barwar
16. Basor
17. Bawariya

18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya
22. Bhuyiar
23. Boria
24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava
25. Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28. Dhanuk
29. Dharkar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33. Dusadh
34. Gharami
35. Ghasiya
36. Gond
37. Gual

38. Habura
39. Hari
40. Hela
41. Kalabaz
42. Kanjar
43. Kapariya
44. Karwal
45. Khairaha
46. Kharwar(excluding Benbansi)
47. Khatik
48. Khorot
49. Kol
50. Kori
51. Korwa
52. Lalbegi
53. Majhwar
54. Mazhabi
55. Musahar
56. Nat
57. Pankha

58. Parahiya
59. Pasi,Tarmali
60. Patari
61. Rawat
62. Saharya
63. Sanaurhiya
64. Sansiya
65. Shilpkar
66. Turaiha.

PART XIX.-West Bengal

1. Bagdi, Duley
2. Bahelia
3. Baiti
4. Bantar
5. Bauri
6. Beldar
7. Bhogta
8. Bhuimali

9. Bhuiya
10. Bind
11. Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, Rishi
12. Chaupal
13. Dabgar
14. Damai (Nepali)
15. Dhoba, Dhobi
16. Doai
17. Dom, Dhangad
18. Dosadh, Dusadh, Dhari, Dharhi
19. Ghasi
20. Gonrhi
21. Halalkhor
22. Hari, Mehtar, Mehtor, Bhangi
23. Jalia Kaibartta
24. Jhalo Malo, Malo
25. Kadar
26. Kami (Nepali)
27. Kandra
28. Kanjar

29. Kaora
30. Karenga, Koranga
31. Kaur
32. Keot, Keyot
33. Khaira
34. Khatik
35. Koch
36. Konai
37. Konwar
38. Kotal
39. Kurariar
40. Lalbegi
41. Lohar
42. Mahar
43. Mal
44. Mallah
45. Musahar
46. Namasudra
47. Nat
48. Nuniya

49. Paliya
50. Pan, Sawasi
51. Pasi
52. Patni
53. Pod, Poundra
54. Rajbanshi
55. Rajwar
56. Sarki (Nepali)
57. Sunri (excluding Saha)
58. Tiya
59. Turi.

1[PART XX.-Mizoram]

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuinmali or Mali
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania
4. Dhupi or Dhobi
5. Dugla or Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo

9. Kaibartta or Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar or Bhang
13. Muchi or Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar.]

2[PART XXI.-Arunachal Pradesh]

1. Bansphor
2. Bhuimali or Mali
3. Brittil-Bania or Bania
4. Dhupi or Dhobi
5. Dugla or Dholi
6. Hira
7. Jalkeot
8. Jhalo, Malo or Jhalo-Malo

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1. Ins. by Act 34 of 1986, s. 13 and the First Sch. (w.e.f. 20-2-1987).
 2. Ins. by Act 69 of 1986, s. 16 and the First Sch. (w.e.f. 20-2-1987).

9. Kaibartta or Jaliya
10. Lalbegi
11. Mahara
12. Mehtar or Bhangi
13. Muchi or Rishi
14. Namasudra
15. Patni
16. Sutradhar.]

1[PART XXII.-Goa

1. Bhangi (Hadi)
2. Chambhar
3. Mahar
4. Mahyavanshi (Vankar)
5. Mang.]

2[PART XXIII - Chhattisgarh

1. Audhelia
2. Bagri, Bagdi
3. Bahna, Bahana
4. Balahi, Balai
5. Banchada

6. Barahar, Basod
7. Bargunda
8. Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar.
9. Bedia
10. Beldar, Sunkar
11. Bhangi, Mehtar, Balmiki, Lalbegi, Dharkar
12. Bhanumati
13. Chadar
14. Chamar, Chamari, Bairwa, Bhambhi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi, Surjyaramnami, Ahirwar, Chamar, Mangan, Raidas.
15. Chidar
16. Chikwa, Chikvi
17. Chitar
18. Dahait, Dahayat, Dahat
19. Dewar
20. Dhanuk
21. Dhed, Dher
22. Dohor
23. Dom, Dumar, Dome, Domar, Doris

24. Ganda, Gandi
25. Ghasi, Ghasia
26. Holiya
27. Kanjar
28. Katia, Patharia
29. Khatik
30. Koli, Kori
31. Khangar, Kanera, Mirdha
32. Kuchbandhia
33. Mahar, Mehra, Mehar
34. Mang, Mang Garodi, Mang Garudi, Dankhani Mang,
Mang Mahasi, Madari, Garudi, Radhe Mang.
35. Meghwal
36. Moghia
37. Muskhan
38. Nat, Kalbelia, Saper, Navdigar, Kubutar
39. Pasi
40. Rujjhar
41. Sansi, Sansia

42. Silawat
43. Zamral.

3[PART XXIV - Uttaranchal]

1. Agariya
2. Badhik
3. Badi
4. Baheliya
5. Baiga
6. Baiswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajgi
9. Balhar
10. Balai
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Bansphor
15. Barwar
16. Basor

17. Bawariya
18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya
22. Bhuyiar
23. Boria
24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, Jatava
25. Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28. Dhanuk
29. Dharkar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33. Dusadh
34. Dharmi
35. Dhariya
36. Gond

37. Gwal
38. Habura
39. Hari
40. Hela
41. Kalabaz
42. Kanjar
43. Kapariya
44. Karwal
45. Kharaita
46. Kharwar (excluding Vanwasi)
47. Khatik
48. Kharot
49. Kol
50. Kori
51. Korwa
52. Lalbegi
53. Majhwar
54. Mazhabi
55. Musahar

56. Nat
57. Pankha
58. Parahiya
59. Pasi, Tarmali
60. Patari
61. Sahariya
62. Sanaurhiya
63. Sansiya
64. Shilpkar
65. Turaiha.

1. Ins. by Act 18 of 1987, s. 19 and the First Sch.
(w.e.f. 30-5-1987).

2. Ins. by Act 28 of 2000, Sec.19 and the Third Sch. (we.f. 1.11.2000)

3. Ins. by Act 29 of 2000, Sec. 24 and the Fifth Sch. (w.e.f. 9.11.2000)

1950 Part 2 – Tables

Table 1, showing details of land acquired for various purposes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Volume	Place	Purpose
1	30 th March, 1950, Part III-1, J. B. 6530-A.C.D. 3-49-32, dated 21 st December, 1949	Sidlagatta Village, kasaba Hobli, Sidlagatta Taluk, Kolar District	
2	30 th March, 1950, Part III-1, L.B. 6508 A.D.C. 2 -49-207, dated 21 st December, 1949	Mukanahallipatna Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka and Adidravida Colony
3	30 th March, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 8054-A.D.C. 1-49-87, dated 1 st February, 1950	Mantapa Village, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. extension
4	30 th March, 1950, part III-1, No. L.B. 8061-A.D.C.9-49-43, dated 1 st February, 1950	Panjanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, mysore District	For Adikarnataka Colony
5	30 th March, 1950, part III-1, No. L.B. 8419-A.D.C. 4-49-, 47-dated 9 th February, 1950	Dharmapura Village, Dharmapura Hobli, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For Adikarnatakahatti

6	6 th April, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 6402-A.D.C. 2-49-195, dated 20 th December, 1949	Yellanahalli Village, Hardankere Hobli, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidraavidahatty
7	6 th April, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 6515-A.D.C. 2-49-203, dated 21 st December, 1949	Chikkanaravangala Village, Bellavi Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Village extension
8	1950, Part III-1, Jodi No.L.B. 6543-A.D.C. 1-49-67, dated 21 st December, 1949	Syed Miyapalya Village, Dasanpura Hobli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka village extension
9	1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 6053-A.D.C. 3-49-27, dated 15 th December, 1949	Gollahalli Village, Manchenahalli Hobli, Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony
10	1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 6861-A.D.C. 2-49-187-, dated 20 th December, 1949	Madagondanahalli Village, Urdagere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka village extension
11	1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 6522-A.D.C. 8-49-27, dated 21 st December, 1949	Bommanahalli Village, Dudda Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	Adikarnataka Colony
12	1950, Part III-1, 27 th April, 1950, Part III-1, No.L.B. 7606-A.D.C. 3-49-67, dated 18 th January, 1950	VAlegarahalli Village, Srinivasapur Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka extension

13	1950, Part III-1, V. 27 th April, 1950, Part III-1, p. 303	Guttahalli Village, Avani Hobli, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
14	1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7772-A.D.C. 3-49-75, dated 23 rd January, 1950	Arabikottanur Village, Vakkaleri Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
15	1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 6259-A.D.C. 2-49-175, dated 17 th December, 1949	Biranakal Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka colony
16	27 th April, 1950, Part III-1, p. 305	Santemavathur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Village extension
17	27 th April, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7214-A.D.C. 3-49-47, dated 10 th January, 1950	Doddanahalli Village, Huthur Hobli, Kloor Taluk, Kolar District	Adidravida Colony
18	27 th April 1950, Part III-1, L.B. 7207 - A.D.C. 3-49-55, dated 10 th January, 1950	Madamangala Village, Muniganahalli Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
19	27 th April, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7221-A.D.C. 3-49-43, Mulbagal Taluk, dated 10 th January, 1950	Marighatta Gollahally Village, Byrekur Hobli, Kolar District	Adikarnataka extension

20	27 th April, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7231-A.D.C. 3- 49-59, Dated 10 th January, 1950	Dhanamotnahalli Village, Vemagal Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
21	1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7178-A.D. C. 2-49-223, dated 9 th January, 1950	Dodderi Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka colony
22	1950, Part III-1, L.B. 7185-A.D.C. 2-49- 219, dated 9 th January, 1950	Karikere Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
23	1950, Part III-1, No. 1.b. 7171-A.D. C. 4-49-43, dated 9 th January, 1950	Doddatekalavatti Village, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka and Adidravida Hatti
24	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7245- A.D. C. 2-49-235, dated 10 th January, 1950	Channanakunte Village, KASaba Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
25	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7255-A.D.C. 2-49- 239, dated 10 th January, 1950	Singepura Village, Bellavi Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
26	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7262-A.D.C. 2-49- 231, dated 10 th January, 1950	Mudugere Village, Bellavi Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	A.K. Colony

27	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7373-A.D.C. 2-49- 243, dated 13 th January, 1950	Lingapura Village, Holavanahalli Hobli, Keratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
28	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 7621-A.D.C. 2-49- 251, dated 18 th January, 1950	Singanahalli Village, Yediyur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Village
29	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 126	Bittanakurke Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Village extension
30	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 126	Madanahalli Village, Bilichodu Hobli, Jagalur Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka Hatti and Bovi Hatti
31	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, pp. 126-7	Nidagatta Village, Kasaba Hobli, Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District	A.K. Extension
32	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 127	Obanahalli Village, Parasurampura Hobli, Challakere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Bovi Colony
33	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 127	Byatha Village, Oordugere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	A.D. Village extension
34	18 th May 1950, Part III-1, L. B. 7786-A.D.C. 2-49- 263 dated 23 rd January, 1950	Antharasanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony

35	18 th May 1950, Kotta Part III-1, No. L.B. 7793-A.D.C. 2-49- 259 dated 23 rd January, 1950	Village, Sira Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	A.K. extension
36	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 130	Deveerammanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka Colony
37	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 130	Anagodu Village, Anagodu Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Extension of Banajar Hatti
38	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 131	Manangi Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chitaldurg Taluk, Chitaldurg District	A.K. Colony of Kallihatty
39	11 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 131	Kattigehalli Village, Jagalur Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka Hatty
40	18 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 138	Madagonahalli Village, Huliyurdurga Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Village
41	18 th May 1950, Part III-1, p. 138	Bugudanahalli Village, Bellavi Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adidraida Colony
42	25 th May, 1950, Part III-1, p. 184	Gubbi Village, Gubbi Hobli, Gubbi taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
43	1 st June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 185	Huliyurdurga Village, Huliyurdurga Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Extension

44	1 st June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 185	Bagur Village, Nittur Hobli, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District	Formation of Adidraida Colony
45	1 st June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 185	Kempanahalli Village, hutridurga Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnatakas Village extension
46	1 st June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 190	Vanakanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka houses
47	1 st June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 192	Harachanahalli Village, Honnnavalli Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
48	1 st June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 193	Jakkanahalli Village, Kibbanahalli Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
49	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 201	Karehalli Village, Tyamagondur Hobli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka extension
50	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 202	Belagumba Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
51	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 203	Melehalli Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
52	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 203	Hegganahally Village, Hamlet of Yeliyur, Kasaba Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
53	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 207	Honnakalasapura Village, Kasaba Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka Colony

54	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 208	Matnahalli Village, Sugutur Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
55	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 431	Sulanayakanahalli Village, Hoskote Hobli, Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
56	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 432	Jadegondanahalli Village, Madhugiri Hobli, Madhu giri Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
57	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 432	Muthasandra Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
58	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 433	Salkatte Village, Kandikere Hobli, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
59	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 433	Halkur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
60	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 433	Buraganahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Extension
61	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 220	Gottigere Village, Sompura Hobli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka Village extension
62	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 220	Kachanahalli Village, Hobli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka Village extension
63	8 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 221	Jammanahalli Village, Avani Hobli, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony

64	15 th June, 1950, Part III-1, No. L.B. 818-A.D.C. 1-49-111, Dated 21 st April, 1950	Huskur Village, Dodbeltangala Hobli, Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District (Rural)	Adikarnataka extension
65	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 235	Kestur Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
66	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 235	Hosoor Village, kasaba Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Village
67	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 236	Heggavady Village, Therakanambi Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka extension
68	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 237	Melanahalli Village, Hiremallur hobli, Kadur Taluk, Chikmagalur District	Adikarnataka Colony
69	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 237	Hesagal Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mudugere Taluk, Chikmagalur District	Adikarnataka Colony
70	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 238	Chikpatnagere Village, Kadur Hobli, kadur Taluk, Chikmagalur District	Banajars' Colony
71	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 238	Yalavatti Village, Maleb ennur Hobli, Harihar Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Use of Banajars
72	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, pp. 239-40	Bachihalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chiknaikanahalli Hatty taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka

73	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 241	Siragunda Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk, Chikmagalur District	Adikarnataka Colony
74	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 251	Yelurahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District	A.K.Colony
75	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 251	Yelurahally Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Extension at Yalurahally
76	22 nd June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 252	Devarahalli Village, Vemagal Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	A.K. Colony
77	29 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 257	Bisalvadi Village, Haradanahalli Hobli, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District	Adijambava extension
78	29 th June, 1950, Part III-1, p. 257	Pandrahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chitaldurg taluk, Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka Colony
79	6 th July, 1950, Part III-1, p. 269	Miyapura Village, Basava patna Hobli, Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District	Banjar Colony
80	31 st August, 1950, Part III-1, p. 361	Bhatrahally Village, Huliya Hobli, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka and Adidravida Hatty
81	31 st August 1950, Part III-1, p.392	Hosahalli Village, Saveballi Hobli, Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District	Houses for Bovi Community
82	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 392	Ambale Village, Ambale Hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk, Chikmagalur District	Adikarnataka Colony

83	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 392	Nagarkatte Village, Hos durga Hobli, Hosadurga Taluk,Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka Colony
84	31 st August, 1950, Part III-1, p. 362	Bhatrahalli Village, Huliya Hobli, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk,Tumkur District	Adidravida Hatty
85	31 st August, 1950, Part III-1, p. 362	Kathrikehal Village, Kandikere Hobli, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Hatti
86	31 st August, 1950, Part III-1, p. 362	Ramanahalli Village, Kandikere Hobli, , Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Hatti
87	31 st August, 1950, Part III-1, p. 363	Chinnenahalli Village, Midigesi Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
88	31 st August 1950, Part III-1, P-363	Kolihalli Village, Irdugere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
89	31 st August 1950, Part III-1, P-363	(Kodagapura) Seegavady Village, Begur Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka extension
90	No. L.B. 5043-A.D. C. 11-50-7, dated 10 th August 1950	Jodi Uganavadi Village, Kasaba Hobli, Devanahalli Taluk,Bangalore District	Construction of Adikarnataka Houses
91	No. L.B. 4941-A.D. C. 3-50-7, dated 8 th August 1950	Dimbachamanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar district	Adikarnataka Colony

92	No.L.B. 4568-A.D. C. 4-50-9, dated 28 th July 1950	Chikkabyaladakere Village, Kittadahall Hobli, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka Colony
93	7 th September 1950, Part III-1, P-387	Maradagahatta Village, Kyasambally Hobli, Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka village extension
94	7 th September 1950, Part III-1, P-390	M. Venkarapura Majara Bandarihalli Village, Holavanahalli Hobli, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	Village extension
95	7 th September 1950, Part III-1, P-390	Tavarekere Village, Hebbur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adidravida's and Adikarnataka's Colony
96	7 th September 1950, Part III-1, P-391	Chikgundagal Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
97	7 th September 1950, Part III-1, P-391	Singanahalli Village, Urdugere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka Colony
98	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 391	Inam Kesaramadu Village, Urdugere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Harijans Colony
99	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 391	Hosahalli Village, Sasvehalli Hobli, Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District	Houses for Bovi community
100	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p-394	Lakkojanahalli Village, Kylancha Hobli, Ramanagara Taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. Colony

101	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 396	Settyhally Mazaregotligere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension
102	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 398	Rajatadripura Village, Kibbanahalli Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka and Adidravidas
103	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 399	Nagarakatte Village, Kasaba Hobli, Davanagere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For Banajara Hatti at Nagarakatte
104	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 632	Nugunalli Village, Santhebennur Hobli Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District	Formation of Adikarnataka Colony
105	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 411	Kundur Village, Sasvehalli Hobli, Honnali Taluk Shimoga District	For Adikarnataka
106	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 412	Naraganahalli Village Anagodu Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurg	For shifting the Adikarnataka, Adidravida and Bovi's Hatti at Naraganahalli
107	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 414	Thalagunda Village, Kallambella Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
108	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 415	Marichakanahalli village. Dudda Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka
109	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 415	Bhadrapur Village, Anjanapura Hobli Shikaripura Taluk Shimoga District	For Banajara's Colony

110	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 416	Neethigere Village, santhebennur Hobli, Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District	For Adikarnataka
111	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p.417	Venukalugudda Village, Dharpura Hobli, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug	For Adikarnataka
112	7 th September, 1950 Part III-1, p. 417	Madadakere Village, Madadakere Hobli, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitaldrug District	For Adikarnatakahatty at the place
113	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 418	Yadagatta Village, Srirampura Hobli, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitaldrug District	For Colony Bovies
114	7 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p.418	Kanchiganala Village, Tubugere Hobli, Dodballapura Taluk Bangalore (rural) District	For Adikarnataka Colony
115	7 th September, 1950 Part III-1, p. 419	Kanehiganala Village, Tubugere Hobli, Dodballapura Taluk Bangalore (Rural) District	For Adikarantaka Extenstion
116	7 th September, 1950 Part III-1, p. 419	Heggere Village, Banasandra Hobli, Thuruvekere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarantaka Extenstion
117	7 th September, 1950 Part III-1, p. 420	Chamanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Colony

118	14 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 431	Kandali Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District	Adikarnataka Colony
119	21 st September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 436	Neelanakoppal Village, K. Settihally Hobli, Srirangapatna Taluk, Mandya District	Adikarnataka extension
120	21 st September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 436	Nalenakoppa Village, Hosur Hobli, Shikarpur Taluk, Shimoga District	Undermentioned land situated for Banajar Tanda
121	21 st September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 437	Yelavatti Village, Kasaba Hobli, Shimoga Taluk, Shimoga District	Village extension for Lambanies and Banajars
122	21 st September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 437	Yelavatti Village, Kasaba Hobli, Shimoga Taluk, Shimoga District	Lambanies and Banajars
123	21 st September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 437	Arabagatte Village, Kasaba Hobli, Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District	Adikarnataka Colony at Arabagatte
124	21 st September, 1950, Part III - 1, p. 438	Jantikolalu Village, Hosdurga Hobli, Hosdurga TALuk, Chitaldurg District	Adikarnataka hatti
125	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 441	Shapur Village, Huttur Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony at Shapur
126	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 442	Tulavanur Village, Chilkalnerpu Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
127	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 442	Agasanahalli Village, Anavatti Hobli, Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District	Construction of houses for Adidraidas

128	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 444	Medaginakere Village, Bilechodu Hobli, Jagalur Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Formation of Banajar hatti
129	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 444	Neralagunte Village, Naikanahatti Hobli, Challakere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Extension of Adikarnataka hatty at the place
130	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 444	Jampannahalli Village, Mayakonda Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For Banajar and Bovi Hatty
131	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 445	Doddasiddavannahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chitaldurg Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Bovihatty extension
132	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 445	Bhuchanahalli Village, Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District (Rural)	Adikarnataka extension
133	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 446	Arahalli Village, Attibele Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District (Rural)	Adikarnataka Houses
134	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 448	Kibbanahalli Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adidravida extension
135	28 th September, 1950, Part III-1, p. 449	Honganur Village, Mallipatna Hobli, Arkalgud Taluk, Hassan District	Adikarnataka Colony at Honganur Village
136	5 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 454	Harati Village, Huthur Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony

137	5 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 454	Sadali Village, Sadali Hobli, Sidlaghatta Taluk, Kolar district	Adikarnataka Colony extension
138	5 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 455	Nitre Village, Begur Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka and Adidravida extension
139	5 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 455	Bettahally Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka extension
140	5 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 456	Raghavapura Village, Begur Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka extension
141	19 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 460	Jodi Kottanur Village, Nandi East Hobli, Chikballapur Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka village extension
142	19 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 461	Voddagere Village, Thambadi Circle, Korategere Taluk, Tumkur District	Banajara Extension
143	19 th October, 1950, Part III-1, P-462	Honnenhalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adidravida extension
144	19 th October 1950, Part III-1, p. 463	Karpuravally Village, Saligrama Hobli, Krishnarajnagar Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka extension
145	19 th October, 1950, Part III-1, pp. 469-70	Kurky Village, Angod Hobli, Davanger Taluk, Chitaldurg District	Adidravida hatty

146	19 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 472	Tyamangondlu Village, Tyamangondlu Hobli, Nelamagala Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka Extension
147	19 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 473	Sulekere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka extension
148	26 th October, 1950, Part III-1, p. 479	Hadli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Malvalli Taluk, Mandya District	Adikarnataka Colony
149	2 nd November, 1950, Part III-1, p. 483	Nangali Village, Byrakur Hobli, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka extension
150	2 nd November, 1950, Part III-1, p. 487	Keddatti Village, Vakkaleri Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	Adikarnataka Colony
151	23 rd November, 1950, Part III-1, p. 529	Bommanahalli Village, Doddabelavangala Hobli, Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District (Rural)	Adikarnataka Colony
152	14 th December, 1950, Part III-1, p. 563	Belavalli Village, Javagal Hobli, Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District	Banajar Tandya

1951 Part 1 – Documents

Document No. (1)

Revenue Secretariat

No. L.B.7322-A.D.C. 4-51-79, dated 18th October 1951¹

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Somasettihalli Village, Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit Adikarnataka extension, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Hassan Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Goribidnur Taluk, Hossur Hobli,
Somasettihalli Village

Survey No. 113-1, 2-4, in the khate and anubhava of Thippaiah and bounded on the North by Survey No. 112, South by Survey No. 113-2, East by Survey No. 113 and West by Approach road, the area required being 11 guntas.

Survey no. 113-2, 2-14, in the khate and anubhava of Bhavi Lakshamma and bounded on the North by Survey No. 113-1, South by Survey No. 114, East by Survey No. 113-2 and West by Approach road, the area required being 14 guntas.

Survey no. 114, 0-25, in the khate of Kadappa and anubhava of Kadappa and Venkatappa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 113-2, South by Madhugiri Road, East by Survey No. 114 and West by Approach road, the area required being 5 guntas.

Document No. (2)

No. L.B. 7329-A.D.C. 4-51-75, dated 18th October 1951²

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Ahanya Village, Malur Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony Extension, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Kolar Sub- Division and his subordinates and alsoto exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Malur Taluk, Lakkur Hobli, Ahanya Village

Survey No. 3-4, in the khate and anubhava of Motareddy, son of chikkananja Reddy and bounded on the North by Survey No. 4, South by Survey No. 1, East by Survey No. 4-2, and West by Survey No. 3-3, the area required being 9 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-6-0.

Survey No. 4-2, in the khate and anubhava of Narayana Reddy, son of Nanja Reddy and bounded on the North by Survey No. 4-1, South by Survey No. 1, East by Survey no. 24, and 4-1, and west by Survey No. 3-4, the area required being 11 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-8-0.

Document No. (3)

No. L.B. 7336-A.D.C. 4-51-71, dated 18th October 1951³

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Gadagevarahalli Village, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony at Gadagevarahalli, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Assistant Commissioner Kolar Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Chintamani Taluk, Chiklanerpu Hobli,
Gadagevarahalli Village

Survey No. 275, in the khate and anubhava of Subbarayappa bin Byranna and bounded on the North by gramatana, south by Survey No. 275, East by Survey No. 276, and West by Survey No. 274, the area required being 28 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-2-0.

Survey No. 276-1, in the khate and anubhava of Appi Reddy bin Venkatasubbiah, and bounded on the North by Voni, South by Survey No. 276, east by Survey No. 277, and west by Survey No. 275, the area required being 26 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-0-0.

Document No. (4)

No. L.B. 7943-A.D.C. 4-51-55, dated 18th October 1951⁴

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Sangsandra Village, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony at Sangasandra village, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Assistant Commissioner Kolar Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Mulbagal Taluk, Mandikal Circle
Sangsandra Village

Survey No. 9 in the khate and anubhava of Thippaiah, son of Venkatappa and bounded on the North by Village site, South by Survey No. 13, East by Survey No. 10, and west by Village site, the area required being 6 guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-4-0.

Document No. (5)

No. L.B. 7477-A.D.C. 4-51-63, dated 22nd October 1951

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Pallur Village, Srinivasapur Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Assistant Commissioner Kolar Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Srinivasapur Taluk, Addagal Hobli, Pallur
Village

Survey No.156-3, in the Khate and anubhava of Subbaiah bin Ramappa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 156, South by Survey No. 160-6,7,8,9,10, East by Village, and West by Survey No. 156, the area required being 34 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-5-3.

Survey No.160-6, in the Khate and anubhava of Venkatarama bin Chikka Gowda and bounded on the North by Survey No. 156-3, South by Survey No. 163, East by Survey No. 160-7, and West by Survey No. 160, the area required being 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-11-0.

Survey No.160-7, in the Khate and of Subbaiah bin Gangalu and in the anubhava of Nagamma and bounded on the North by Survey No. 156-3, South by Survey No. 163, East by Survey No. 160-8, and

West by Survey No. 160-6, the area required being 6 guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-4-0.

Survey No.160-8, in the Khate and anubhava of Mallappa bin Ramappa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 156-3, South by Survey No. 163, East by Survey No. 160-10, and West by Survey No. 160-8, the area required being 4 guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-3-0.

Survey No.160-9, in the Khate and of Subbaiah bin Gangalu and in the anubhava of Nagamma and bounded on the North by Survey No. 156-3, South by Survey No. 163, East by Survey No. 160-10, and West by Survey No. 160-8, the area required being 11 guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-7-0.

Survey No.160-10, in the Khate and anubhava of Mallappa bin Ramappa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 156-3, South by Survey No. 163, East by Village, and West by Survey No. 160-9, the area required being 2 guntas, assessed at Rs. 0-1-6.

Document No. (6)

No. L.B. 7430-A.D.C. 3-51-99, dated 20th October 1951⁵

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Rantavalalu Village, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village Adikaranataka extension, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and His Highness the Maharaja hereby authorizes the Deputy Commissioner Tumkur District and his subordinates and also..... to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-

section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Tumkur District, Madhugiri Taluk, Dodderi Hobli,
Rantavalalu Village

Rantavalalu, Survey No. 1, in the khate and anubhava of Ramegowda bin Lingegowda and bounded on the North by Remaining No. 1. South by Village, East by remaining No.1, and West by Survey No. 129, the area required being 1 acre, assessed at Re. 0-18-0.

Document No. (7)

No. L.B.7437-A.D.C. 3-51-91, dated 20th October 1951⁶

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Chikkasarangi Village, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Extension, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and His Highness the Maharaja hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Tumkur Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Tumkur District, Tumkur Taluk, Gulur Hobli, Chikkasarangi Village

Survey No. 3, in the khate and anubhava of Thoti Service Inam and bounded on the North by Gavatana and Road, South By Survey No. 29, East by road, and west by Gavatana and Survey No.....the area required being 1 acre and 3 guntas.

Vacant site, in the khate and anubhava of Sri Srinivasa Rao, and bounded on the North by Adikarnatakahatti, South By Vacant site, East by Vacant site of Iyanna, and West by Road the area required being 4 guntas and 92 sq.yds

Vacant site, in the khate and anubhava of Iyanna, and bounded on the North by Adidravida houses, South by Village, East by road, and West by Vacant site, the area required being 2 guntas and 78 sq.yds.

Document No. (8)

No. L.B. 7354-V.P. 4-51-44, dated 18th October 1951

Under Section 6 of the land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the lands measuring 2 acres, and 49 square yards be the same a little more or less are needed for a public purpose to wit, Extension of Banajaratty Colony, and under section 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Chitaldrug Sub- Division is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands . Under sub-section (1) of may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9(1) of the Act. A plan of the lands is kept in the Sub- Division Officer, Chitaldrug and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chitaldrug District, Challakere Taluk, Challakere Hobli, Veeradimmanahalli Village

Survey No. 3, khate and anubhava of P. Gurusiddappa, Pujari Papaiah (jointly), and bounded on the North by Survey No. 45, South by Survey No. 2 East by Survey No. 3 and West by Village, the area required being 2 acres, assessed at Re. 0-8-0.

By order of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Document No. (9)

No.L.B.11011-A.D.C. 11-50-62, dated 31st January 1951

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Appagere Village, Channapatna Taluk, Bangalore District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit Adikarnataka extension, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Hassan Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Name of Khatedar or owner	Anubhavaders (if any)or other persons interested in the property	Survey Number or ML.No.	Whether dry, wet or garden, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Extent required		Boundaries			
						Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Thoti Inam, Anubhavadar-Hucha Bora, Eara and others		109	Dry	6 acres and 20 guntas	4 guntas	1 acre and 20 guntas	Rs. 1-8-0	Remaining extent of the S. No	Road and Village	Survey No. 108	Survey No. 93

Document No. (10)

No.L.B.11012-A.D.C. 11-50-63, dated 31st January 1951

Under Section 6 of the land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act No I of 1927, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declare that the lands measuring 1 acre and 20 guntas be the same a little more or less are needed for a public purpose to wit, Adikaranataka extension, and under section 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Ramanagara Sub- Division is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands . Under sub-section (10 of may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in Section 9(1) of the Act. A plan of the lands is kept in the Sub- Division Office Ramanagara and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Name of Khatedar or owner	Anubhavaders (if any)or other persons interested in the property	Survey Number or ML.No.	Whether dry, wet or garden, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Extent required		Boundaries			
						Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Thoti Inam, Anubhavadar-Hucha Bora, Eara and others		109	Dry	6 acres and 20 guntas	4 guntas	1 acre and 20 guntas	Rs. 1-8-0	Remaining extent of the S. No	Road and Village	Survey No. 108	Survey No. 93

By order of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Document No. (11)

No.L.B.10992-A.D.C. 7-50-41, dated 31st January 1951

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Illahalli Village, Arkalgud taluk, Hassan District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranatakas, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Hassan Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the

urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Name of Khatedar or owner	Anubhavaders (if any) or other persons interested in the property	Survey Number or MI.No.	Whether dry, wet or garden, etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Extent required		Boundaries			
						Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Nanjappa bin Chinnappa	Nanjappa, elder member of the joint family		Dry	1 acre and 27 guntas	1 acre and 27 guntas	Rs. 2-0-0	Voni	Survey No. 44-1	Gramatana and the present A. K. Colony	Survey No. 44-1

Document No. (12)

Revenue Secretariat

No. L.B. 11553-A.D. C. 3-50-79, dated 23rd February 1951

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Bydarahalli Village, Mulbagal taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Hassan Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of

the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Mulbagal Taluk, Byrakere Hobli, Byadarahalli Village

Survey No. 7-5, in the khate and anubhava of Kommasandra Subbanna, son of Eregowda and bounded on the North by Survey No. 7-6, South by Gramanatta, East by Survey No. 7-8 and West by Gramatana, and the area required being 5 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-4-0.

Survey No. 7-6, in the khate and anubhava of Muniswamy bin Muneppa and bounded on the North by Survey No. 7, South by Survey No. 7-5 and 7-8, East by Survey No. 6-1 and West by Survey No. 8, and the area required being 6 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-4-6.

Survey No. 7-7, in the khate of Venkatamma bin Venkataramgowda, and in the anubhava of Munivenkatappa and Patel Gopalgowda, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 7-8, South by Survey No. 7-5 and 7-8, East by Survey No. 6-1 and West by Gramanatta, and the area required being 2 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-1-0.

Survey No. 7-8, in the khate and anubhava of Venkatiga bin Avalaga, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 7-6, South by Survey No. 7-7, East by Survey No. 6-1 and West by Survey no. 7-5, and the area required being 9 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-8-0

Document No. (13)***No. L.B. 11560-A.D. C. 3-50-75, dated 23rd February 1951⁷***

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Kondihalli Village, Mulbagal Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Kolar to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Mulbagal Taluk, Duggasandra Hobli,
Kondihalli Village

Survey No. 98, in the khate of Venkatachalavadani in the anubhava of Seetharamavadani, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 95, South by Bestarahalli boundary, East by Survey No. 99-1 and West by Survey No. 98, and the area required being 1 acre and 7 ½ guntas, assessed at Re. 0-12-0.

Document No. (14)***No. L.B. 11567-A.D.C. 3-50-87, dated 23rd February 1951***

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Gennerahalli Village, Bangarpet Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Hassan Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Bangarpet Taluk, Venkatapura Hobli,
Gennerahalli Village

Survey No. 73-4, in the khate and anubhava of Chimalamuni Reddy and bounded on the North by Village, South by Survey No. 73, and East by Survey No. 73-5 and West by Survey No. 73, and the area required being 1 gunta, assessed at Re. 0-8-0.

Survey No. 73-5, in the khate and anubhava of Munemma, Gantlamma, and bounded on the North by Village, South by Survey No. 73, and East by Survey No. 73 and West by Survey No. 73-4, and the area required being 10 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-8-0.

Document No. (15)

No. L.B. 11573-A.D.C. 3-50-83, dated 23rd February 1951⁹

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Moodlagollahalli Village, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit village extension for Adikaranataka Colony in Moodlagollahalli Village, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Kolar Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Kolar District, Chintamani Taluk, Muganahalli Hobli,
Moodlagollahalli Village

Survey No. 1, 3 acres abd 31 guntas, assessed at Rs. 6-0-0, in the khate and anubhava bin Kempa Reddi and bounded on the North by Village, South by Survey No. 31, East by Survey No. 1 and 2 and west by Village, the area required being 35 guntas, assessed at Re. 1-0-0.

Document No. (16)

No. L.B. 11639-A.D.C. 9-50-51, dated 24th February 1951¹⁰

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the under mentioned lands situated in Suthur Village, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District, is needed for a public purpose, to wit Adijambava Colony extension at Suthur Village, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act no. I of 1927 and the Government hereby authorize the Deputy Commissioner Mysore Sub- Division to exercise the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the act under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, as amended by Act No. I of 1927, the Government direct that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the Act shall not apply to the acquisition of the lands noted below.

Mysore District, Nanjangud Taluk Biligere Hobli, Suthur
Village

Survey No. 174-2, in the khate and anubhava of Muddarangachar and bounded on the North by Survey No.and 173, South by Survey No. 174 and 175, East by Survey No. 174 and 176 and West by Road and Survey No. 201, the area required being 22 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-13-0.

1951 Part 2 - Tables

Table 1, showing details of land acquired for various purposes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Volume	Place	Purpose
1	10 th May 1951, Part II, p. 225	Tumsoge Village, Kasaba Hobli, Heggadadevanakote Taluk, Mysore District	Construction of Houses for Adi karnatakas
2	10 th May 1951, Part II, p. 225	Undiganalu Village, Javagal Hobli, Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District	Adikarnataka Colony
3	10 th May 1951, Part II, p. 225	Handi Village, Aldur Hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk, Mysore District	Adikarnataka Colony
4	5 th April 1951, Part III-1, p. 171	Ilahalli Village, Magge Hobli, Arkalgud Taluk, Hassan District	For village extension of Adikarnataka Colony
5	12 th April 1951, Part I, p. 183	Champalli Village, Somayajalapalli Hobli, Srinivasapura Taluk, Kolar District	For AD (Adidravida) Colony
6	17 th May 1951, Part I, p. 229	Uppalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chikkamagalur Taluk, Chikkamagalur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
7	17 th May 1951, Part I, p. 241	Thubinakere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Village Extension

8	24 th May 1951, Part I, p. 250	Kaadukottanahalli Village, C.A. Kere Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Colony Extension
9	24 th May 1951, Part I, p. 250	Ummadahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Hatti
10	24 th May 1951, Part III-1, p. 251	Neelakantanahalli, Kasaba Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Extension
11	24 th May 1951, Part III-1, p. 251	S. I. Hosahalli, B.C. pura Hobli, Malvalli Taluk, Mandya District	Village Extension of Adikarnatakas I & II
12	24 th May 1951, Part III-1, p. 254	Bhaktipur Village, Attibele Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Extension
13	31 st May 1951, Part III-1, p. 271	Palpal Dinne (Hamlet of Jodisubbarayanagenahalli Village), Tubagere Hobli, Doddaballapura Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Extension
14	31 st May 1951, Part III-1, p. 272	Chikkamallur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chennapatna Taluk, Bangalore District	For Mangalavaara pet Adikarnatakas Village Extension
15	7 th June 1951, Part I, p. 278	Chikkaraamapura Village Kasaba Hobli, Chikkanay akanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension
16	7 th June 1951, Part I, pp. 278 - 9	Banavara Village, Gulur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Formation of Adikarnataka Colony

17	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 279	Dasarahalli Village, Tumbadi Circle, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikatnataka Extension
18	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 279	Kandagala Village, KAsaba Hobli, Gundlupete Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikatnataka Extension
19	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, pp. 279'-80	Narayanapur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Krishnaraja nagara Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikatnataka Extension
20	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 280	Kalkunike Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka Extension
21	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 281	(Banahallihundi) Yeragan halli Village, Mugur Hobli, T. Narsipur TALuk, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka Extension Banahallihundi
22	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 282	Thibbanahalli Village, Devalapura Hobli, Nagamangala Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Extension
23	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 284	Bellur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Extension
24	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 287	Huligere Hamlet Madalur Village, Sira Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur Distirict	For Adikarnataka Extension
25	7 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 288	Lingadahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension

26	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 294	Nagamangala Village, Madabada Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District	For Formation of Lambani Village Village Extension
27	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 295	Sampangere Village, Sam pangereCircle Hobli, Malur Taluk, Kolar District	Formation of Adikarnataka Colony Extension
28	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 296	Halepalya Village, Tekal Hobli, Malur Taluk, Kolar District	For construction of dwelling houses to the Adikarnataka People
29	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 296	Kudrebyalya Vllage, Rampura Hobli, Goribid nur Taluk, Kolar District	For A. K. Colony
30	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 296	Bommasandra Village, Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District	For the sites to Adikarnatakas
31	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 297	Kudunalamala Village, Vidurashwatha Hobli, Goribidnur, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony
32	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 299 -300	Ullodu Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gudibanda Taluk, Kolar District	For formation of Adikarnatak a Colony
33	14 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 300	Chikkanahalli Village, Holavanahalli Hobli, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension
34	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 306	Malleshpura Village, Kasaba Hobli, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension

35	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, pp. 306-7	Muggondanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension
36	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 307	Kethohalli Village, Gulur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For laying out an extension to Bovi people
37	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 307	Kattigenahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony at Kattigenahalli
38	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 308	Avaragolla Village, Kasaba Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For Adikarnataka Hatty of Avanagolla Village
39	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, pp. 308-9	Lalgatta Village, Kasaba Hobli, Channapatna Taluk, Bangalore District	Adikarnataka extension
40	21 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 310	Khyamgutta Doddigunta, Civil Area, Bangalore	For Adikarnataka Colony
41	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 311	Achepally Village, Mitemari Hobli, Bagepally Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Village
42	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 314	Palasandra Village, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka and Adidraida Colony
43	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 314	Doddanaravangala Village, Bellavi Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	Adikarnataka and Adidraida Colony
44	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, pp. 314-5	Shiramahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Heggada devanakote Taluk, Myosre Distict	The construction of houses for Adikarnataks

45	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 315	Banasihalli Village, Madadakere Hobli, Hosadurga Taluk, Chitaldurga District	Extension of the existing Adikarnata kahatty
46	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 315	Kunduvada Village, Kasaba Hobli, Danavgere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For the shifting of A. K. hatty at Kunduvada
47	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 316	Annapura Village, Maya konda Hobli, Danavgere Taluk, Chitaldurga District	For Adikarnataka hatty extension
48	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 316	Halebathy Village, Kasaba Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurga District	For Adikarnataka hatty extension
49	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 328	Chowdenahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Turuvekere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
50	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 328	Kanchaghatta Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tiptur taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
51	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 329	Jodibittagonahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District	For Adikarnataka extension
52	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 330	Holenarsipura Village, Holenarsipura Hobli, Holenarsipura Taluk, Hassan District	For Adikarnataka Colony
53	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 331	Hyarane Village, Kattaya Hobli, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District	For Adikarnataka Colony extension

54	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 338	Upparahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidravida Colony
55	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 338	Hosepalya a Hamlet of Amrutur Village, Amrutur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Village extension
56	28 th June 1951, Part III-1, p. 338	Somvarapet Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District	For building sites to helavar community
57	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 339	Bachahalli Village, hangal Hobli, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District	Manure pits for Adikarnatakas
58	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 339	Kodlapura Village, Puruvara Hobli, Madhu giri Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
59	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp. 339-40	Heggavadi Village, Harave Hobli, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka extension
60	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp. 340-1	Keelagatta Village, Koppe Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka extension
61	5 th July 1951, Part I, p. 341	Doddasiddavanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chitaldurga Taluk, Chitaldurga District	For Adikarnataka Colony
62	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 344	Badakanahalli Village, Puravara Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnatakahatty extension

63	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 346	Maddur Village Kasaba Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka extension
64	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 348	B. Gowdagere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka extension
65	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 348	Syagale Village, Lokikere Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurga District	For the shifting of Adikarnatakahatty, Syagale
66	5 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 349	Syabanur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurga District	For the extension of Adikarnataka
67	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 354	Narayanapura Village, Bellur Taluk	For Adikarnataka Colony
68	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp.354-355	Chikkatirupati Village, Sampangere Circle, Malur Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka extension
69	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 355	Khajikallahalli Village, Narsapura Hobli, Kolar Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony
70	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 355	Doddabanagere Village, Hulikunte Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
71	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp. 355-6	Bijavara Village, Bijavara Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District	For Voddara's extension

72	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 356	Belaguli Village, Biligiri Hobli, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka extension at Jeemaranahalli dakla to Belaguli Village
73	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 369	Kadagatturu Village, Kadagenahalli Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
74	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 369	Hudralu Village, Kuruvara Hobli, Madhugiri taluk, Tumkur District	For extension of Adidravida Colony
75	12 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp. 370-1	Habakanahalli, Village, Dabbegatta Hobli, Turuve kere Taluk, tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Village extension
76	19 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 401	Tirumagondahalli Village, Thubagere Hobli, Dodda ballapur Taluk, Bangalore District	For formation of Lambani Thand Golahalli Dakla of Tirumagondahalli
77	19 th July 1951, Part III-1 p. 402	Kottanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chennapatna Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka extension
78	26 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 410	Hosahalli Village, Virupakshipura Hobli, Chennapatna Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adijambava Colony
79	26 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 410	Gudibanda Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gudibanda Taluk, Kolar Disrtict	For Adikarnataka Colony

80	26 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 411	Gondihalli, Village, Agrahara Circle, Korat agere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Voddara hatty
81	26 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp. 411-2	Karigaloor Village, Basava patna Hobli, Chennagiri Taluk, Shimoga District	For Adikarnataka Colony
82	26 th July 1951, Part III-1, p. 412	Beedugondanahalli Village, Ubrani Hobli, Chennagiri Taluk, Shimoga District	For extension of Banjara Tanda
83	26 th July 1951, Part III-1, pp. 417-8	Somanahalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka extension
84	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 455-6	Yeralakkenahalli Village, somenahalli hobli, Gudi banda Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka extension
85	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 456	Hosahalli Village, Hulikunte Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
86	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 456	Doddanettagunta Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gubbi Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka and Adidravida extension
87	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 456-7	Ramanahalli Village, Hulikunte Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
88	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 457	Chikkarasanakere Village, Chikkarasanakere Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For formation of Adikarnataka Colony

89	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 457	Naganakere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka extension
90	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 457-8	Bethur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurga District	For Adikarnataka hatty extension
91	9 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 469	Byadanur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
92	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 474-5	Gundalahalli, Village, Murugamala Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnatak extension
93	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 474-5	Digavagollapally Village, Phatapalya Hobli, Bhage pally Taluk, Kolar District	For the construction of Adikarnataka Colony
94	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 474-5	Idrahalli Hamlet Chinna pally Village, Kasaba Hobli, Gudibanda Taluk, Kolar District	For Voddara's Colony
95	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 475-6	Sadlavarahalli Vullage, Dibbunahalli Hobli, Sidlgatta Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony extension
96	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 475-6	Kancharlahalli Village, Chilakalanerpu Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony

97	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 477	Kallenahalli Village, Huliyar hobli, Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnatak extension
98	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 477	Settihalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur Dsitric	For Adikarnatak extension
99	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 478	Mallanayakanakatte Village, Dudda Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Colony village extension
100	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 479	Somanathapura Village, Akkihebbala Hobli, Krishnarajapete Taluk, Mandya District	For A.K Colony village extension
101	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 479	Yethaghadahalli Village, Kothathi Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnatak extension
102	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 479	Karagunda Village, Javagal Hobli, Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District	For the extension of Adikarnataka Colony
103	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 480	Chatnapalya Village, Sakre patna Hobli, Kadur Taluk, Chikkamagaluru District	For Banjara and Voddara Colony
104	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, p. 480	Gummanuru Village, Angodu Hobli, Davangere Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For extension of Nayakara Hatty

105	16 th August 1951, Part III-1, pp. 480-1	Obavvana gattihalli Village,Hireguntanur Hobli,Chitaldurg Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For shifting of Adikar nataka Colony to Obavvana gattihalli Village
106	22 nd November 1951, Part III-1, p. 590	Gorur Village, Kattaya Hobli, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District	Extension of Adikarnataka Colony
107	22 nd November 1951, Part III-1, p. 590	Julapalya Village Mittemari Hobli, Bagepally Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony extension
108	29 th November 1951, Part III-1, p. 595	Srirampur Village, Sriram pur Hobli, Hosadurga Taluk,Chitaldurg District	For Adikarnataka Colony
109	29 th November 1951, Part III-1, p. 600	Arsikere Gollarahatti Village, Kasaba Hobli, Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District	Extension of Banjaras Thand
110	29 th November 1951, Part III-1, p. 614	Alakere Village, Kasaba Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For shifting Alakere South Adikarnataka Colony
111	29 th November 1951, Part III-1, p. 616	Kurubur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, Kolar District	For Adikarnataka Colony
112	27 th December 1951, Part III-1, p. 617	Somenahalli Village, Setti kere Hobli, Chiknayakana halli Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidravida Hatty Colony

Table 2, showing details of election notifications for various Municipalities in Mysore state. Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

s.no.	Date and Volume	Location	Purpose	Remarks
1.	1951, Part III-3, No. RD. R7.C. 1059 __ 51.52, dated 21 st August, 1951	Krishnaraja nagara, Mysore District	Notifies the division of notification Krishnarajanagara for Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved Scheduled Castes are shown.
2.	1951, Part III-3, No. RD. R7. C.854 __ 51.52, notification dated 7 th September, 1951	Mugur, T. Narasipura Taluk Mysore District	Notifies the division of Muguru Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
3.	1951, Part III-3, No. RD. R7.C. 891 __ 51.52, notification dated 25 th August, 1951	Chitaldrug	Notifies the division of Chitaldrug Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
4.	1951, Part , III- 3 No. RD. R7.C. 1189 __ 51.52, notification dated 3 rd September, 1951	Arkalgud, Hassan District	Notifies the division of Arkalgud Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
5.	1951, Part III-3, No. RD. R7.C. 1165 __ 51.52, notification dated 31 st August, 1951	Holenarsipur, Hassan District	Notifies the division of Holenarsipur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election are of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes shown.

6.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7. C. 920 __ 51.52	Turuvannur, Chitaldrug District	Notifies the division of Turuvannur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
7.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7. C.1228_51.52, notification dated 11 th September, 1951	Bangarpet, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Bangarpet Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
8.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7. C. 874_51.52, notification dated 14 th September, 1951	Nanjangud, Mysore District	Notifies the division of Nanjangud Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
9.	1951, Part III - 3, No. RD. R7. C. 1078_51.52, notification dated 23 rd August, 1951	Saraguru, Mysore District	Notifies the division of Saraguru Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
10.	1951, Part III - 3, No. RD. R7. C. 1256 __ 51.52, notification dated 14 th September, 1951	Banawar, Hassan District	Notifies the division of Banawar Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
11.	1951, Part III - 3, No. RD. R7.C.876__ 51.52, notification dated 14 th September, 1951	Hosanagara, Shimoga District	Notifies the division of Hosanagara Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

12.	1951, Part III - 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1061 __ 51.52, notification dated 22 nd November, 1951	Ramasamudra, Mysore District	Notifies the division of Ramasamudra Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
13.	1951, Part III - 3, No. RD. R7. C. 1257 __ 51.52, notification dated 14 th September, 1951	Shikaripura, Shimoga District	Notifies the division of Shikaripura Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
14.	1951, Part III - 3, No. RD. R7. C. 1243 __ 51.52, notification dated 14 th September, 1951	Koppa, Chikmagalur District	Notifies the division of Koppa Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
15.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 912 __ 51.52, notification dated 19 th September, 1951	Sarjapura, Bangalore District	Notifies the division of Sarjapura Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
16.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1219 __ 51.52, notification dated 17 th September, 1951	Chintamani, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Chintamani Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

17.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1077 __ 51.52, notification dated 20 th September, 1951	Heggaddevana kote, Mysore District	Notifies the division of Heggaddevankote Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
18.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1329 __ 51.52	Sira, Tumkur District	Notifies the division of Sira Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
19.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1347 __ 51.52, notification dated 26 th September, 1951	Manchenahalli, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Manchenahalli Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
20.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1055 __ 51.52, notification dated 21 st August, 1951	Tumkur	Notifies the division of Tumkur Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
21.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 903 __ 51.52, notification dated 6 th August, 1951	Saligrama, Mysore District	Notifies the division of Saligrama Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
22.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 917 __ 51.52, notification dated 8 th August, 1951	Harihar, Chitaldrug District	Notifies the division of Harihar Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

23.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 975 __ 51.52, notification dated 11-13 th August, 1951	Hoskote, Bangalore District	Notifies the division of Hoskote Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
24.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1027 __ 51.52, notification dated 20 th August, 1951	Kankanhalli, Bangalore District	Notifies the division of Kankanhalli Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
25.	1951, Part Mysore III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 982 __ 51.52, notification dated 14 th August, 1951	Mirle, Mirle District	Notifies the division of Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
26.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 980 __ 51.52, notification dated 13-14 th August, 1951	Sorab, Shimoga District	Notifies the division of Sorab Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
27.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1109 __ 51.52, notification dated 25 th August, 1951	Nelamangala, Bangalore District	Notifies the division of Nelamangala Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
28.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1081 __ 51.52, notification dated 22 nd August, 1951	Thyamagondlu, Bangalore District	Notifies the division of Thyamagondlu Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

29.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1060 — 51.52, notification dated 24 th August, 1951	Goribidnur, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Goribidnur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
30.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1073 — 51.52, notification dated 22 nd August, 1951	Srinivasapura, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Srinivasapura Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
31.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 837 — 51.52, notification dated 20 th August, 1951	Tiptur, Tumkur District	Notifies the division of Krishnarajanagara Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
32.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 852 — 51.52, notification dated 21 st August, 1951	Pavagada, Tumkur District	Notifies the division of Pavagada Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
33.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1080 — 51.52, notification dated 21 st August, 1951	Yelandur, Mysore District	Notifies the division of Yelandur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
34.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1075 — 51.52, notification dated 22 nd August, 1951	Sagar, Shimoga District	Notifies the division of Sagar Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

35.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1079 — 51.52, notification dated 23 rd August, 1951	Bhadravati, Shimoga District	Notifies the division of Bhadravati Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
36.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1031 — 51.52, notification dated 20 th August, 1951	Narasimharajapur, Chikmagalur District	Notifies the division of Narasimharajapur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
37.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 780 — 51.52, notification dated 25 th August, 1951	Channarayapatna, Hassan District	Notifies the division of Channarayapatna Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
38.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1127 — 51.52, notification dated 28 th August, 1951	Birur, Chikmagalur District	Notifies the division of Birur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
39.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1183 — 51.52, notification dated 7 th September, 1951	Chikballapura, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Chikballapur Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
40.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1345 — 51.52, notification dated 26 th September, 1951	Mandya	Notifies the division of Mandya Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

41.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1223 __ 51.52	Sringeri, Chikmagalur District	Notifies the division of Sringeri Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
42.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1400 __ 51.52, notification dated 4 th October, 1951	Sidlaghatta, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Sidlaghatta Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
43.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1399 __ 51.52, notification dated 4 th October, 1951	Malur, Kolar District	Notifies the division of Malur Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
44.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1230 __ 51.52, notification dated 11 th October, 1951	Shimoga	Notifies the division of Shimoga Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
45.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1280 __ 51.52, notification dated 28 th September, 1951	Honnali, Shimoga District	Notifies the division of Honnali Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
46.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1059 __ 51.52, notification dated 8 th October, 1951	Chikmagalur	Notifies the division of Chikmagalur Municipality into 20 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

47.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1367 __ 51.52, notification dated 13 th October, 1951	Krishnarajapet, Mandya District	Notifies the division of Krishnarajapet Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.
48.	1951, Part III- 3, No. RD. R7.C. 1438 __ 51.52, notification dated 15 th October, 1951	Pandavapura, Mandya District	Notifies the division of Pandavapura Municipality into 15 territorial divisions for the purposes of Election of Councillors.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes are shown.

1952 Part 1 – Documents

Document No. (1)

No. L. 5725-A. D. C. 3-52-60, dated 4th October 1952¹¹

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit. Adikarnataka Colony.

Notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894) and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby authorizes the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to exercise the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the said Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands specified below.

Tumkur District, Tumkur Taluk, Kora Hobli, Kodihalli Village

Survey no. 29-7, in the khate and anubhava of Thirumailah bin Rangappa and bounded on the North by road, South by Survey No. 29, East by Survey No. 29 and west by Survey No. 32, the area required being 20 guntas.

Survey no. 32, in the khate and anubhava of Thirumaliah bin Rangiah (Moolemane) and bounded on the North by road, South by Survey No. 32, East by Survey No. 29 and west by Survey No. 31, the area required being 20 guntas.

Document No. (2)

No. L.B. 5739-A.D.C-3-52-64, dated 4th October 1952¹²

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit. Adikarnataka Extension.

Notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894) and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby authorizes the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to exercise the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the said Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands specified below.

Tumkur District, Koratagere taluk, Thumbadi Circle,
Dasarahalli Village

Dasarahalli, Survey no. 92-3, in the khate and anubhava of Lingiah bin Veerarajaiah, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 1-5, South by Lane, East by K. No. 127 and West by Survey No. 92-2, the area required being 18 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-7-0.

Dasarahalli, Survey no. 92-2, in the khate and anubhava of Huliappa bin Chikkayathiah and bounded on the North by Survey No. 1-5, South by Survey No. 92-2, East by Survey No. 92-3 and west by Survey No. 92-2, the area required being 2 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-1-0.

Document No. (3)

No. L.B. 5732-A.D.C. 10-52-115, dated 4th October 1952¹³

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, Adijambava Extension.

Notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894) and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby authorizes the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to exercise the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the said Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands specified below.

Mysore District, Nanjangud Taluk, Biligere Hobli, Nagarle
Village

Survey No. 318-1, in the khate of Malige bin Nanja and Anubhava of Sahukar Siddappa, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 311, South by Survey no. 309, East by Survey No. 310, and West by Survey no. 317, the area required being dry 39 guntas, assessed at Rs. 1-8-0.

Survey no. 318-2, in the khate and anubhava of Mohammed Usuf Sab and bounded on the North by Survey No. 311, South by Survey No. 309, East by Survey No. 310 and west by Survey No. the area required being dry 11 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-.....

Survey No. 318-3, in the khate of Karaga bin Era and in the anubhava of Mohammed Usuf Sab bounded on the North by Survey No. 311, South by Survey No. 309, East by Survey No. West by survey No. 317, the area required being dry 10 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-4-0.

Survey No. 318-4, in the khate and anubhava of mohammed Usuf sab and bounded on the North by Survey No. 311, South by Survey No. 309, East by Survey No. 310 and West by Survey No. the area required being dry 22 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-.....

Document No. (4)

No. L.B. 8028-A.D.C. 3-52-109, dated 26th November 1952¹⁴

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit. Adikarnataka Extension.

Notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894) and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby authorizes the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to exercise the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the said Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands specified below.

Tumkur District, Pavagada Taluk, Kasaba Hobli, Rajavanthi
Village

Survey No. 1-8, in the khate of Ranga bin Laksmaya, and in the anubhava of Ranga, and Survey No. 110, and bounded on the North by Lane and Survey No. 110, South by New road and Survey No. 1-7, East by Survey No. 2, and West by Survey No. 1-8, the area required being 1 acre and 1 gunta, assessed at Re. 0-4-0.

Document No. (5)

No. L. B. 8035-A.D.C. 3-52-113, dated 26th November 1952¹⁵

Whereas it appears to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the lands specified below are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Vaddarahatti Extension at Jodidevarahally.

Notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894) and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby authorizes the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to exercise the powers conferred by Sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the said Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore directs that in view of the urgency of the case, the provisions of Section 5-A of the said Act shall not apply to the acquisition of lands specified below.

Tumkur District, Sira Taluk, Kallambella Hobli,
Jodidevarahally Village

Survey No. 7-1, in the khate and anubhava of Sanjeevappa bin Hanumanthaiah and bounded on the North by Survey No. 24, South by Survey No. 7-2, East by Gravatana and West by Halla, the area required being 1 acre and 4 guntas, assessed at Re. 1-0-0.

1958 Part 1 - Documents

Document No (1)

Planning and Development Secretariat

No. P& D 168, BAK 57, dated 2nd July 1958

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894), His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby declares that the lands specified below, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit for the A.K. Extension; and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sections 3 and 7 of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Nanjangud Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, under the said Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud for inspection.

Mysore District, T-Narsipur Taluk, Talkad Hobli,
Chandahalli Village

Survey No. 99-1, in the khate and anubhava of Madegowda son of Doddamadegowda and bounded on the North by remaining portion of Survey No. 99-1, South by Voni or Road, East by

Survey No. 99-2, and West by A. K. Colony, the area required being 1 acre and 13 guntas, assessed at Re. 1-6-0 or 1-37 n P.

G.V.K. RAO

*Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department*

Document No (2)

No. P& D 168, BAK 57, dated 2nd July 1958

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894), His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby declares that the lands specified below, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit for the Harijan Extension; and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sections 3 and 7 of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Nanjangud Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, under the said Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud for inspection.

Mysore District, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Chandakavadi Hobli,
Hebsur Village

Survey No. 202-1, in the khate and anubhava of Patel Kalappa and bounded on the North by of Survey No. 201, South by Survey No. 208, East by Survey No. 206, and West by Gramatana, the area required being 4 acres and 7 guntas, assessed at Re. 4-8-0.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

G.V.K. RAO
*Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department*

Document No (3)

No. P& D 161, BAK 57, dated 8th July 1958

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894), His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby declares that the lands specified below, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit for the A.K. Extension; and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sections 3 and 7 of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Nanjangud Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, under the said Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud for inspection.

Mysore District, T. Narsipur Taluk, Sosale Hobli, Booiahalli Village

Survey No. 23-1, in the khate and anubhava of Madaiah son of and bounded on the North by road, South by Survey No. 23-1, East by Voni, and West by Voni, the area required being 1 acre, assessed at Re.0-12-0 or 75 nP.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

G.V.K. RAO
*Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department*

Document No. (4)

No. P& D 234, BAK 57, dated 8th July 1958

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894), His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby declares that the lands specified below, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit for the Adikarnataka Extension; and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sections 3 and 7 of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Mandya Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, under the said Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore further directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Mandya for inspection.

Mandya District, Maddur Taluk, Kasaba Hobli, Hannalagere
Village

Survey No. 84-1, in the khate and anubhava of Gopalakrishna Devaru, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 83, South by Survey No. 84, and A.K. Extension, East by Halagur road, and West by survey No. 91, the area required being 35 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-12-0.

Survey No. 84-2, in the khate and anubhava of Narayanaswamy Devaru and bounded on the North by Survey No.84-1, South by Survey No. 85, East by A.K. Street, and West by Survey No.90 and the area required being 15 guntas, , assessed at Re. 0-6-0.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

G.V.K. RAO

*Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department*

Document No. (5)

No. P& D 613, BAK 57, dated 8th July 1958

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Mysore Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (Mysore Act No. VII of 1894), His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby declares that the lands specified below, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit for the A. K. Extension; and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of Sections 3 and 7 of the said Act, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Nanjangud Sub-Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, under the said Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore further

directs that the possession of the said land may be taken on the expiry of fifteen days from the date of publication of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the said Act.

A plan of the lands is kept in the Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud for inspection.

Mysore District, T. Narasipur Taluk, Kasaba Hobli, Alagud Village

Survey No. 100-1, in the khate of Chickadevappa and in the anubhava of M.S. Nagaraja Shetty, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 99, South by Survey No. 100-2, , East by Survey No. 106, and West by road, the area required being 32 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-15-0.

Survey No. 100-2, in the khate of Nanjunda bin Bhogana Sanjeeva and in the anubhava of Nanjunda and his brother Ranganaika, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100-1, South by Survey No. 100-3, , East by Survey No. 106, and West by road, the area required being 33 guntas, assessed at Re. 1-0-0.

Survey No. 100-3, in the khate of Madaraje Urs bin Puttaraje Urs and in the anubhava of Basavaraje Urs, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100-2, South by Survey No. 100-4, East by Survey No. 106, and West by road, the area required being 5 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-3-0.

Survey No. 100-4, in the khate of Rangi kom Narayani and in the anubhava of Basavaraje Urs, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100-3, South by Survey No. 100-5, East by Survey No. 106, and West by road, the area required being 12 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-6-0.

Survey No. 100-5A, in the khate and anubhava of Lingi kom Narayani adopted son Narasimha wife of Rachamma, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100-4, South by Survey No. 102, East by Survey No. 106, and West by road, the area required being 8guntas, assessed at Re. 0-4-0.

Survey No. 100-5B, in the khate and anubhava of Narasimhaiah, Nanjaiah and Sanjeevaiah, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100 5A, South by Survey No. 100-5A, East by Survey No. 100-5A, and West by road, the area required being 25 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-12-0.

Survey No. 101-1, in the khate and anubhava of Nanjaiah, Narasimhaiah minor guardian Rachamma, and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100-5A, South by Survey No. 102, East by Survey No. 100-5A, and West by road, the area required being 4 guntas, assessed at Re. 0-3-0.

Survey No. 101-2, in the khate and anubhava of Narasimhaiah and bounded on the North by Survey No. 100-5A, South by Survey No. 102, East by Survey No. 105-5A, and West by road, the area required being 2guntas, assessed at Re. 0-1-0.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

G.V.K. RAO

*Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department*

1959 Part 2 – Tables

Table 1, showing details of land acquired for various purposes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Volume	Place	Purpose
1	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 4	Siddanahally Village, Malur Hobli, Channapatna Taluk, Bangalore District	For A. K. extension
2	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 4	Dasavara Village, Malur Hobli, Channapatna Taluk, Bangalore District	For A. K. extension
3	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, pp. 4-5	Marikuppe Village, Solur Hobli, Magadi taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Colony
4	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 5	Sulivara Village, Tavarekere Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Colony
5	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 5	Harihara Village, Sathnur Hobli, Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore District	For extension of Harijan Colony
6	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 5	Bommenahalli Village, Gulur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidravida Colony
7	1 st January 1959, Part III-1, p. 5	Byata Village, Uradagere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony extension
8	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 5	Vojenahalli Village, Uradgere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Bovis Colony
9	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 6	Ammanapura Village, Chandakavady Hobli, Chamarajanagar, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka extension
10	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 6	Kurihundi Village, Hulla hally Hobli, Nanjangud Taluk, Mysore District	For Adikarnataka extension
11	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 6	Hunaganahally Village, Basari Hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For A.K. street extension

12	1 st January, 1959, Part III-1, p. 6	Holenarasipur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Holenarasi pur Taluk, Hassan District	For the extension of Harijan colony
13	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 132	Keramangala Village, Begur Hobli, Bangaloe South Talk, Bangalore Dirtrict	For A.K. Colony
14	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 132	Ballur Village, Athibele Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District	For Harijans Colony
15	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 132	Dasarahalli Village, Krishnaraya Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. colony
16	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 132	Benehe Village, Bukkapatna Hobli, Sira , Taluk Tumkur District	For A.K. and A.D Extension
17	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, pp. 132-3	Chikkasandra Village, Yasvantpur Hobli, Bangalore North Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Colony
18	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 133	Koppa Village, Jigani Hobli, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District	For Harijan Colony
19	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 133	Ajjenahalli Village, Channarayapatna Hobli, Korategere Taluk, Tumkur District	For A.K. Colony
20	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 133	Vajjankurki Village, Kasaba Hobli, Koratagere Taluk, Tumkur District	For Vaddars Colony
21	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 133	Hunusekatte Village, Bukkapatna Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adkarnataka Colony extension
22	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, pp. 133-4	Hodakalu Village, Uradagere Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Harijan Colony extension
23	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 134	Beladhara Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidravida Colony

24	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 134	Hunusegere Village, Hebbur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidravida Colony extension
25	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 134	Kambatanahalli Village, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony extension
26	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 134	Myadala Village, Uradara Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
27	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 134	Chinnahalli Village, Amrthahalli Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur Distirt	For Adikarnataka Colony
28	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 135	Madrahalli Village, Mugur Hobli, T. Narsipur Taluk, Mysore District	For Hirajan extension
29	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 135	Nallur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District	For formation of Mahatma colony
30	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 135	Hosahalli Village, Malebennur Hobli, Harihar Taluk, Chitaldurg District	For Adikarnataka Hatti
31	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 135	Kampli Village, Kampli Hobli Hospet Taluk, Bellary District	For providing house sites to Scheduled caste people 'Chenchus'
32	12 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 153	Gulur Village, Gulur Hobli, Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District	For A.K. Colony
33	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 135	Gowragunahalli Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Extension
34	5 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 135	Surekunte Village, Bellavi Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony Extension
35	12 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 154	Yagachagoppe Village, Bukinakere Hobli, Krishnarajpet Taluk, Mandya District	For Harijan Colony

36	12 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 154	Malavalli Village, Kasaba hobli, Malavalli taluk, Mandya District	For Harijan Hostel
37	12 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 154	Vaderahally Village, Devasamudra Hobli, Molakalmuru Taluk, Chitradurga District	For Shifting of A.K. Colony
38	19 th February 1959, Part III-1, p. 173	Teligi Village, Teligi Hobli, Harpanahalli Taluk, Bellary District	For Harijan keri
39	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 192	Agara Village, Kengeri Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. Colony
40	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 192	Agara Village, Begur Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore District	For Adikarnataka Colony
41	26 th February 1959, Part III-1, p. 192	Hounndike Village, Gulur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony extension
42	26 th February 1959, Part III-1, p. 192	Doddamalur Village, Kodigenahalli Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District	For Class Depressed Colony extension
43	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 193	Kallenettyhalli Village, Kubbannahalli Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
44	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 193	Sowdenahally Village, Dudda hobli, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District	For A.K. extension

45	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 194	B. Kattihalli Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hassan Taluk, Hassan District	For A.K. Colony
46	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 194	Shanegere Village, Banavara Hobli, Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District	Formation of Colony to Banajar Community
47	26 th February 1959, Part III-1, p. 194	Katnalgera Village, Basvapatna Hobli, Channa giri Taluk, Shimoga District	For Adikarnataka Colony
48	26 th February, 1959, Part III-1, p. 194	Chikkasiddavanahally Village, Symaryala Hobli, Hiriur Taluk, Chitradurga District	For Adikarnataka extension of Kovirahatty
49	26 th February 1959, Part III-1, p. 194	Hattyal Village, Humnabad Taluk, Bidar District	For Harijan Housing Site at Village Hattyal
50	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1	Honninganahatti Village, Thavarekere Hobli, Magadi Taluk, Bangalore District	For Harijan Colony
51	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1	Jodi Tharalu Village, Tillarahalli Hobli, Bangalore South Taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. (Adikarnataka) Colony, Jodi Tharalu
52	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1	Sreenivasapura Village, Kasaba Hobli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District	For A. D. (Adidravida) Colony
53	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1	Kengeri Village, Kengeri Hobli, Bangalore taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. Colony

54	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1	Guladahalli Village, Yeshwanthapura Hobli, Bangalore North Taluk, Bangalore District	For Harijan Colony
55	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 225	Raguthahally Village, Munganahally Hobli, Chintamani Taluk, Chickballapur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
56	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 225	Urakere Village, Tumkur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adidravida's Colony at Urakere
57	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 225	Channakere Village, Arakere hobli, Srirangapatna Taluk, Mandya District	For Adikarnataka Colony
58	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 226	Kammargatta Village, Sasvehalli Hobli, Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District	For Banjar Colony
59	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 226	Hulavale Village, Vasthara Hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk, Chikmagalur District	For Harijan Colony
60	12 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 226	Hulgal Village, Sadam Taluk, Gulbarga District	For Harijan House Sites
61	19 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 260	Machenahalli Village, Hossur Hobli, Gauribidnur Taluk, Kolar District	Formation of Harijan Colony
62	19 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 260	Bhimanakere Village, Ksaba Hobli, Maddur Taluk, Mandya District	For A.K. extension
63	19 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 260	Yellamgira Village, Koppal Taluk, Raichur District	For Harijan House Sites

64	19 th March, 1959, Part III-1, p. 261	Danoor Village, Afzalpur Taluk, Gulbarga District	For Harijan Abadi
65	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 330	Mugtihalli Village, Nonavinkere Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
66	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 330	Tadasur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Tiptur Taluk, Tumkur District	For A.K. Extension
67	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 330	Siridadu Village, Kallam bella Hobli, Sira Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
68	2 nd April 1959, Part III-1, p. 330	Katenahally Village, Kora Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka extension
69	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 331	Dodderi Village, Dodderi Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District	For Bovi extension
70	2 nd April 1959, Part III-1, p. 331	Nagasandra Village, Yediyur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk, Tumkur District	For A. D. extension
71	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 331	Kodimuddanahalli Village, Hebbur Hobli, Tumkur Taluk, Tumkur District	For Adikarnataka Colony
72	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 331	Hiriyur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitrdurga District	For Adikarnataka Colony, Hiriyur
73	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, pp. 331-2	Chukankal Village, Koppal Taluk, Raichur District	For Harijan House sites
74	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 352	Dommalur Village, Civil Area Hobli, Bangalore North Taluk, Bangalore District	For A.K. Colony
75	2 nd April, 1959, Part III-1, p. 352	Talur Village, Karur Hobli, Siruguppa Taluk, Bellary District	For Harijans of Talur Village
76	2 nd April 1959, Part III-1, p. 352	Ginigere Village, Koppal Taluk, Raichur District	For Harijan House site notice

Footnotes

1. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 7323-A.D.C. 4-51-80, dated 18th October 1951, repeats the same order and provides additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is 1 acre and 30 guntas.
2. The next Gazette notification, no. L.B. 7330-A.D.C. 4-51-76, dated 18th October 1951, repeats this order and provides the extent of land being acquired, which is 20 guntas.
3. The next Gazette notification, no. L.B. 7337-A.D.C. 4-51-72, dated 18th October 1951, repeats this order and provides the extent of land being acquired, which is 1 acre and 14 guntas.
4. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 7944-A.D.C. 4-51-56, dated 18th October 1951, repeats the same order and provides the extent of land being acquired, which is 6 guntas.
5. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 7431-A.D.C. 3-51-100, dated 20th October 1951, repeats this order and provides additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is 1 acre.
6. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 7437-A.D.C. 3-51-92, dated 20th October 1951, repeats the same order and provides additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is one acre, 15 guntas and 49 square yards.
7. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 11561-A.D.C. 3-50-76, dated 23rd February 1951, repeats this order and provides additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is 1 acre and 71/2 guntas.
8. The next Gazette notification, no. L.B. 11568-A.D.C. 3-50-88, dated 23rd February 1951, repeats this order and provides additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is 20 guntas.
9. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 11574-A.D.C. 3-50-84, dated 23rd February 1951, repeats the same order and provides

additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is 35 guntas.

10. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 11140-A.D.C. 9-50-52, dated 24th February 1951, repeats the same order and offers additional information about the extent of land being acquired, which is 22 guntas.
11. The next Gazette notification, no. L.B. 5726-A.D.C. 3-52-61, dated 4th October 1952, repeats the same order and provides additional information about land being acquired, which is 40 guntas.
12. The next Gazette notification, no. L.B. 5740-A.D.C. 3-52-65, dated 4th October 1952, repeats the same order and provides additional information about land being acquired, which is 20 guntas.
13. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 5733-A.D.C. 10-52-116, dated 4th October 1952, repeats this order. The land being acquired is 2 acres and 2 guntas.
14. The next Gazette notification, No. L.B. 8029-A.D.C. 3-52-110, dated 29th November 1952, repeats this order. The extent of land being acquired is 1 acre and 1 guntas.
15. The next Gazette notification, no. L.B. 8036-A.D.C. 3-52-114, dated 26th November 1952, repeats this order. The extent of land being acquired is 1 acre and 4 guntas.

MILLER COMMITTEE REPORT

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER STEPS NECESSARY FOR THE ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF COMMUNITIES IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Our committee was constituted under Government Order No. E. A. G. 308, dated 23rd August 1918, in which it was desired that a report should be submitted to the Government in two months from the date of the order. We held meetings on the 3rd September 1918, 11th and 12th March and 24th and 25th June 1919. At the first meeting it was due to the length of time required for their compilation that an extension of the period allotted to our deliberations had to be obtained. After the meetings in March at which some members of the Committee were absent, it became necessary to circulate a draft of the resolutions arrived at those meetings, and this produced some fresh suggestions and opinions, it then became necessary to hold another meeting and this could not be held before June owing to the absence of the President of the Committee from the State. Our best thanks are due to the Government for the information supplied to us. The tables containing the information are printed at the end of this report as appendices.

2. Terms of reference :- The Government Order states that there is at present a large preponderance of the Brahmin Community in the public service, and that it is the desire of the Government that the other communities in the State should be adequately represented therein. Our committee was appointed to investigate and report on the question as to what steps should be taken to encourage the members of the important communities other than the Brahmin

Community to seek employment under the Government in larger numbers. The specific questions we are required to consider are the following.

- (1) Changes needed, if any, in the existing rules of recruitment in the public service.
- (2) Special Facilities to encourage higher and professional education among member of the backward communities.
- (3) Any other special measures which may be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public services, without materially affecting efficiency, due regard being paid also to the general good accruing to the State by a wider diffusion of education and a leading of increased status which, it is expected, will thereby be produced in the backward communities.

3. Definition of Backward communities :- By backward communities, we understand generally those castes or communities coming under a general head of caste or community as enumerated in the Census Report of 1911, which contain less than 5 percent of literates in English. The Indian Christian, Mudaliar and Pillay communities are also included for certain purposes in the backward communities by view of Government Order No-89-10-90-Edn. 96-1-1, dated 8th May 1917, and Government letter No. 3919-Edn. 42 17, dated 13th October 1917. It will thus be seen that the term backward classes is recognized to include all the communities in the State other than the Brahmin. The Europeans and Anglo-Indians who have English for their mother-tongue will of course be excluded by that fact.

We have in these circumstances dealt with the matters referred to us in accordance with this classification. The European and Anglo-

Indian servants of the State are few in number and do not materially affect the questions under consideration. For practical purposes, therefore we divide the communities in to two groups only Brahmins and Others, but in fixing the proportion of appointments between the Brahmin and the other castes, it seems to us that the appointments held by European and Anglo-Indians should be excluded from the total number of appointments, and that the remaining appointments alone should form the basis for the distribution.

It will be understood therefore that in the report when we use the expression backward classes, we mean all communities other than Brahmins and Europeans and Anglo Indians. A third class included in the 'backward classes' is the 'depressed classes' to them we refer in particular in some places, and include them in general among the backward classes.

4. Recommendations include menial and inferior services:-

We assume, having regard to the third paragraph of Government Order No. 1069-1118-E. A. G. 247, dated 25th September 1918, that the menial and inferior services are not to be taken in to account in compiling the returns of appointments given to backward communities and our recommendations do not refer to these branches of the service.

5. No need to justify our recommendations :- From the returns of the Government Order dated 23rd August 1918, our task appears to be to suggest some suitable means by which the object of the Government to secure larger representation of the backward communities in the service of the Government may be effected without materially affecting the efficiency of the service, remembering at the same time that the efficiency of the service as is ordinarily understood is not the only end in the view, but that due regard should also be paid to the general efficiency of the State as measured by the social and educational results of a proper distribution

of high offices among the different communities. We refrain from discussing the causes which have led to the existing preponderances of Brahmins in the services, or the effect of this preponderance on the services and the people of the State, because we understand from the order that the Government are convinced of the necessity of making a change in this respect and no arguments of ours are necessary to support that conviction.

6. What is 'adequate' representation :- proceeding then on the basis that in the distribution of the public offices of the State, the communities other than the Brahmin are not adequately represented, we have first to arrive at a conclusion what is 'adequate' representation. The Census Report of 1911 shows that the Brahmins number 1,94,570 out of a total population of 57,01,579. The depressed classes viz. the Panchamas, Madigas, etc. form a population of 10,43,807 (vide G.O. dated: 8th May 1917). Even if we exclude the depressed classes who may not be expected to enter the superior service in any numbers for some years to come, the Brahmins form only 1-22nd of the rest of the population. These figures doubtless indicate that there is room for a considerable diminution in the representation of the Brahmin community in the public services. We recognize that population is not the only factor to be taken in to consideration, and that one important factor is the maintenance of the efficiency of the services. Efficiency, however, is not to be measured solely or even mainly by academic qualifications and it will not be denied that there are many important branches of the administration in which other qualities such as sympathy, honesty of purpose, energy and common sense go as far to make an efficient officer as literary superiority. We do not wish to suggest that the Brahmin community is deficient in these qualities, but it cannot and does not claim a greater share of them than other communities, while its superiority at present in the capacity to obtain academic distinctions can hardly be questioned.

Again under the present system of Government, the officers of the Government in the higher grades of the service have necessarily much influence in shaping the policy of the administration, and the efficiency of the services viewed as machines for securing the even and uniform progress of the State, is likely to be increased by the presence, in their ranks, of officers of different communities. And viewed from the point of view of the services themselves, it is likely that their efficiency will be advanced by promoting a greater feeling of equality among officers and by relieving those who are in the minority of the feeling that their interests are likely to suffer at the hands of the majority. For the fact cannot be ignored that an officer in the exercise of his duty of making appointments and promotions finds it easier to see the values of his own community than those of others.

We think that a large increase in the proportion of officers drawn from communities other than the Brahmin may safely be advocated without any fear that the efficiency of the service as a whole will thereby be materially reduced. We recognize that this increase cannot be suddenly made without risk of dislocation of the Administration or injustice to present incumbents of offices, and after giving good deal of consideration and discussion to the matter, we have determined in to recommend to the Government to fix a period of seven years within which to reach what, for the time, may be regarded as adequate representation. If by the end of this period not more than half of the higher appointments, administrative and ministerial, be held by Brahmin and not more than one-third of the subordinate appointments, we think, that the question of adequate representation will be answered for the time.

Our colleague, Mr. Ranga Iyengar, is of opinion that it is undesirable to fix any definite proportion, and that it must be left to the Government to see that the increase in the representation is fair

and adequate according to their own views of adequacy, but the majority of us think that the hands of the Government will be strengthened if a minimum be fixed up to which they can require all dispensers of official patronage to work. Without it, we fear that the object in view is less likely to be gained in a reasonable time. Mr. Ranga Iyengar, agrees with the rest of us that if any period and any proportion have to be fixed, those which we are suggesting are reasonable and suitable.

7. Representation to be general in all grades :- We think it essential that the distribution of the proportion fixed should be made equally in all grades and departments of the service, and we believe that the best, if not the only way to secure the continuance of a proper representation of those which are not Brahmin, in the highest offices. If that is done, there is little fear that inequalities will be allowed to recur in the lower ranks, and what inequalities there may be will soon adjust themselves. Moreover we are of opinion that the proportion is maintained in the grade of Assistant Commissioners it should be maintained also among the officers of those grades serving in the Secretariat, and it should be maintained among Heads of Departments and Secretaries to the Government and we venture to think it should be the rule to maintain it in the Executive Council itself.

By the higher appointments to which we recommend the application of the rule of equality in seven years, we mean, those whether executive or ministerial, which carry a salary classed as Rs. 50-100 or a higher salary. The lower appointments to which we propose the rule of 2/3 and 1/3 within seven, years are those below that grade and also especially the subordinate executive grades whether the pay reaches or does not reach Rs. 100, offices such as those of Police and Excise Inspectors, Shekdars and the lower executive officers in such departments as the Agricultural, Public

Works and Co-operative Departments it is these officers who come most frequently in contact in their Official capacity with all classes of the people of the State and from the point of view of general administration it seems desirable that in these grades a full representation of all important communities should be found.

8. Unnecessary to provide for separate representation for each individual community: - It is not necessary at the present stage, to complicate the problem by taking each separate community in to consideration and trying to adjust its claims, nor could we do so satisfactorily with the information at our disposal. For the present, it can be seen from what is happening in Southern India, in spite of the numerical and communal disparities of the different communities, still from the point of common interests to be achieved, these communities fall roughly in to three groups, 1) the Brahmins, 2) Other Caste Hindus, Mahomedans and Indian Christians, and 3) the depressed classes. These may be taken as unitary groups for the purposes of our report, as they are for other purposes.

In regard to the depressed classes we have suggested measures elsewhere in the body of the report by which their interests can be promoted and here we need say only that we are emphatically of opinion that those among them who are qualified by education for the higher grades of service should, for the present be preferred by to others when they are available. In respect of the other two groups, we desire as mentioned above the establishment of equality within the next seven years, which still leaves the Brahmins in a position of undoubted advantage. The future will have to determine itself on lines which we trust will be equitable and will lead to a more harmonious and uniform developments of all classes. We believe that our proposals represent a fair and adequate representation to which it will be possible to work up in the case of the backward classes within the period of seven years. We regard the period as the

maximum to be permitted and the proportion as the minimum to be achieved in the period.

9. The above is our principal recommendation and may here be repeated. With in a period of not more than seven years not less than one-half of the higher and two-thirds of the lower appointments in each grade of the service and so far possible in each office are to be held by members of communities other than the Brahmin community, preference being given to duly qualified candidates of the depressed classes when such are available.

10. Measures to achieve this end : - We now discuss particular means to be adopted by the Government to reduce the disparity between the representation of the Brahmin and the other classes in the service and to bring about the equalization within the fixed period. The measures which the Government Order shows are at present adopted with a view to ensure the larger employment in the public service of persons belonging to the backward communities are :-

- (i) the grant of exemption from qualifying educational tests.
- (ii) Preferential selection in the case of equal or nearly equal qualifications.
- (iii) Relaxation of the severity of prescribed tests, and
- (iv) Requiring the selection of a minimum proportion of the backward classes in making appointments.

11. The statements appended in Part - III of this report show that these rules and measures, though not without value, have not as they are worked, fulfilled the purpose they were expected to serve. The reservation of a fixed or of the appointments as in the case of Probationers, etc., may not achieve the object of equalizing the representation of communities and may even produce contrary effect. We need only take two instances to show how the reservation of a

fixed proportion of appointments intended to equalize the representation has in its working borne out the above assertion. Firstly the order passed during the Commission days in 1874 and reiterated without any modification in Circular No. 2138-98 dated 21st January 1895, during the time of Mr. V.P. Madhava Rao, reserved 10th of the appointments in the grades of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and other Hindus. In Spite of this long-standing order, we find from a table in the appendices about the officers in the Police Department that in 1918, out of 361 Officers, 191 were Brahmins, Secondly, since 1914 though the number of men nominated by Government to the grade of Assistant Commissioner was increased with a view to increase the representation of backward classes in the civil service, the number of men selected through the Mysore Civil Service Examination has also been raised, and in the result the backward classes continue relatively where they were. Again till 1914 the number of men promoted to Assistant Commissionerships was 3 or 4 each year. But since 1915, this number has gone up to 10 or more each year and there is a large preponderance of Brahmin among them. If we take Statement II in the appendices and calculate the percentage of non-Brahmin appointments to the total number of appointments in each grade during the year 1916, 1917, and 1918 we find that the results obtained have not shown any progressive reduction of the inequality each year, but on the other hand have actually aggregated it year as will be clearly proved from the following table.

Taking the class of appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 50 to 100, it will be seen that the percentage of members of backward communities to the total men in service in that grade in 1916 was 32 which was reduced to 28 in 1917 and further reduced to 26 in 1918. In the grade of Rs. 250 to 450, the corresponding percentage was 31 in 1916 which reduced to 22 in 1971 and it was 24 in 1918. We beg to draw attention in this connection to the practice recently adopted in Madras of appointing men from different communities for the post of the Deputy Tahsildar on lines approaching the proportion basis which has a real tendency to equalize the representation. In our view, the right course is to take the existing proportion of Brahmins to other communities in each grade of appointments together with the percentage of those communities to the total number of appointments in each grade and reserve as many appointments in that grade as may be necessary to secure a progressive reduction of inequality in each year and vary it each year according to circumstances in order to attain the goal which we have recommended. We see that there will be difficulty in the way of applying a similar rule in the case of promotions, but we do not think the difficulties are insurmountable.

PART II.

12. Special educational facilities:- Having dealt with the matter referred to us in some of its general aspects, we now propose to discuss the three questions stated in paragraph 3 of the Government Order. Education being the basic principle which tends to the harmonious equalization of the representation of the different communities in public service, we propose to take up first for consideration the second question which refers to 'special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among members of backward communities.'

13. Primary education:- So far as primary education is concerned, our recommendations relate to the depressed classes in particular and to the other backward classes in general. We fully support the recent policy of Government declaring that the pupils belonging to the depressed classes should be freely admitted into all schools and that grants should be refused to such schools as decline to admit them. At the same time we believe that for the rapid expansion of education among these classes, a system of special schools also should be developed. Great sympathy and care are required from the teachers, if results of any value are to be expected. A system of special Panchama schools with the teachers drawn from the Panchamas and a special Inspectorate seems to us to be necessary to secure speedy results. We deem it important that the Head of the Education Department and the supervising agency generally should be selected with reference to their sympathies and general attitude towards the depressed classes. A large extension of the system of distributing small scholarships or doles will be useful to overcome to some extent the reluctance of most of the parents to spare their children to attend schools which they are unable to do in their present condition. Such an extension should cover both the number and value

of scholarships. We also recommend the establishment in each district of an institute like the Central Panchama Institute in Mysore with boarding and special facilities for general and industrial education.

As for the other backward classes we recommend a wider expansion of primary education by the establishment of more schools with competent and better paid teachers and by the strengthening of the supervising staff. This is an obvious recommendation and the Government are alive to the importance of the question, the main difficulty in the way of adopting it is the question of the provision of the necessary funds. As to this we think that in the provision of funds for education and in making education free, preference may be given to those kinds of education which are resorted to by the backward communities even at the risk of stinting for a time the requirements of higher education.

14. Secondary education:- As regards secondary education, we are anxious to see an early increase in the number of Lower Secondary Schools of the Anglo Vernacular type. We prefer this type to the purely vernacular type and we think that schools of the latter type might well be converted so as to make English a compulsory subject in order to give equal opportunities to the rural as well as to the urban population.

We are of opinion that all secondary schools and colleges should be remodeled on a sort of polytechnic basis, so that those whose special aptitudes lie in that study of manual arts may be enabled to reach the stages of higher education with the assistance of their special aptitudes, and that proficiency in the studies certified by a diploma or degree might properly serve as a passport to the Government services. We cannot of course set out here details of a scheme of this kind, but we think that if preferred as a part of the scheme of general education, it would serve as a stimulus to members of the backward classes to pursue their studies into the regions of higher education,

and that the efficiency of the general administration would be increased by and admixture of officers with some practical acquaintance with the difficulties and requirements of many of the people with whom they have to deal, officers who may be expected to render perhaps greater help in the material development of the country than university graduates in arts and theoretical sciences.

15. Fair proportion of teachers to be of the backward classes:- It is necessary to have in all the secondary schools and indeed in all schools where the number of teachers is more than two, a fair proportion of teachers recruited from the backward classes so as to ensure for their pupils a sympathetic treatment. This goal, can, we think, be reached without any delay and without impairing departmental efficiency either by giving preference to qualified teachers of the backward classes or, should there be an insufficient number of these, by exempting temporarily members of these classes from the stringent operation of the rules restricting recruitment to natives of Mysore. And it might be worth-while, we think, to grant special or extra allowances to teachers of the backward classes, which should not be less than what is allowed in case of Malnad service. We think it is essential that the rule that a proportion of the Inspectors of Schools shall be of the backward classes be rigorously enforced, and these officials might also be given similar allowances. In calculation this proportion, the Inspectorate employed for the Hindustani schools should be excluded as in the case of European and Anglo-Indian officers and the remaining appointments should be distributed among Brahmins and other classes.

16. Distribution of general scholarships: - The question of the distribution of the scholarships other than those awarded by competition for merit both in schools and colleges is important in considering the facilities for the higher education of the backward classes. Besides the scholarships reserved for backward classes, there

are general scholarships in the University colleges and secondary schools, technical scholarships and scholarships awarded for qualifying for some of the departments. Such as Forest, Public Works, etc. As regards the first class, i.e., backward class scholarships, we think that the amount of Rs. 85,000 out of the some lakh of rupees granted for students in the University Entrance Classes, High Schools and Secondary Schools is insufficient and requires to be doubled at least. As regards the general scholarships, there seems to be now a danger of the failure to recognize the fact that the backward classes are entitled to have their adequate and fair share of those scholarships in addition to the special scholarships reserved for them. On account of the existence of the backward class scholarships, there seems to be a tendency in practice to regard them as the only kind of scholarships to which those classes are entitled, and to exclude students of these classes completely in the University grade and largely in the other grader from the benefits of a distribution of these general scholarships. It must, we think, be made clear by the Government that the special scholarships are not to be taken into consideration as having any bearing on the distribution of general scholarships except in so far as to prevent one student from getting two scholarships. For the better distribution of scholarships we recommend the appointment of representative sub-committees similar to those created in paragraph 2 of the Government order of 31st May 1919, consisting of one or two educational officers and three non-officials representing important communities, not only for the special scholarships but also to allot the general scholarships and free-studentships in all grades of education including the university. This method is, we think, preferable to leaving the matter entirely to educational officers or to the University Council. It may be found possible to reserve a certain number of the existing Indian and Foreign scholarships for the backward classes and we think it should be done. We would suggest that 2/3 the number be reserved for them for the

next five years. If there are not sufficient number of candidates of those classes in any one year, the scholarship so left over may be awarded to Brahmin candidates. We think that advertisements for applicants for such scholarships ought not to demand, at any rate in the case of candidates of the backward classes with whom alone we are now concerned, educational qualification higher than those prescribed for admission to the course for which the scholarship is granted as is being done now in the case of scholarships to Dehra Dun (Forest Department Notification dated 17th February 1919) and foreign scholarships. Whatever be the selection finally made, it is not right, we think, by such advertisements, to exclude from candidates any one who is qualified for admission to a course is regulated. If the course is open say to graduates, the advertisement for candidates should not restrict application to those who have taken a degree with honours.

17. Distribution of seats in Schools and Colleges and Hostels:- A subject which we think requires the careful attention of the Government is the provision of sufficient accommodation for students of the backward classes in the existing Government schools and hostels. From Statement No.XVII, we see that out of 522 students accommodated in the Government hostels, 435 are Brahmins and only 87 of other classes. We recommend that preference be given to the backward class pupils for admission into such institutions. It is pointed out in the Government order of May 1917 that there is a great falling off in the number of students after reaching the Primary grade. This is in part due to the fact that they have to leave their villages to pursue their higher studies in towns and cities. We deem it essential that hostels should be constructed in all taluk headquarters to encourage parents to send their children from the village elementary schools to the secondary schools. It is also necessary that in all hostels there should be at least three separate kitchens, two for vegetarians

and one for non-vegetarians with a view to meet the convenience of all communities. These may be provided as early as possible. In the Government hostels, a certain proportion of seats should be reserved for the backward class students, and we would fix it at not less than 50% unless the students forthcoming are less than that number. Private or communal hostels should receive the same grants as the Government hostels do. This would give an added stimulus to the philanthropy of public spirited persons and would go to satisfy a much needed want of the student community.

A matter which is of importance and as to which we believe there exists some dissatisfaction is the question of the allotment of seats in schools and colleges. The refusal to admit the backward class students to a high school or college class for want of accommodation is obviously a serious blow which may to an appreciable degree counteract any attraction towards higher education which the Government may provide. The discouragement caused to his community by the refusal to admit a backward class student is probably much higher in degree and more intense than would be caused to the Brahmin community by the rejection of a student of that class, and it is for this reason that the backward class students should receive a preferential treatment in this matter. We suggest that the claims of the backward communities should be satisfied first up to one-half of the number of seats available in each class or section thereof. And this should be done not over all the seats available as a whole but class by class to ensure that a member of the backward communities shall not unnecessarily be driven to study in a class which does not suit him. Such an even distribution is suggested as it has been represented to us that some students of the backward classes have had to seek admission to aided school in order to pursue studies in the mathematics and science sections, owing to refusal of admission to those sections in Government schools.

18. Hindustani schools:- The existing six Anglo-Hindustani schools in the province are certainly not enough to impart English education to Mussalmans. It is necessary that their number and efficiency should be increased without delay. The Government may also consider the advisability of opening Hindustani sections in some of the Taluk Anglo-Kannada schools, as an experimental measure, in places where an adequate number of Mahomedan boys are available to join the schools but where there is no Anglo-Hindustani school and may employ Hindustani knowing teachers on the staff of these institutions to teach boys in the Hindustani sections English and other subjects through the medium of their mother tongue. The addition to such Hindustani sections to selected Anglo-Kannada schools is likely to bring together Hindu and Mahomedan boys under one roof and under one management and would prove a very desirable means of giving education to Muslim boys side by side with their Hindu brethren. After all, Mussalman students are in need of this arrangement only in the Lower Secondary stage of English education.

19. Modification in the rules of recruitment :- we now pass on to question I in the Government order, viz., the changes needed, if any, in the existing rules of recruitment to the public service.

20..(a) As regards qualification: - A perusal of the existing rules of recruitment, a copy of which is included in the appendices, suggests the following questions, viz., (1) whether a higher educational qualification than is necessary for the particular office has not been insisted upon in some of the offices, (2) whether an undue preference has not been shown to candidates possessing a knowledge of English greater than is actually necessary, (3) whether there has not been an unnecessary insistence on the B.A. degree qualification. (4) whether the competitive examination for the Civil Service is desirable when the educational development of all classes of the people is not uniform, and (5) whether too great prominence

has not been given to literary education without sufficient regard to executive or technical efficiency or other qualities which go to make up a sympathetic and successful officer. The crux of the matter is the English language. It is true that the University degree marks a definite standard of general education apart from English, and it may well be that a University life has a good effect on the character and manners of our young men, but there seems to be no reason why the standard of general education attainable in the high schools, if they are properly organized and administered, should not be sufficient to justify the admission of young men to the services, to those at any rate which do not require special proficiency in any particular branch of knowledge, whether it be English or Science or Philosophy.

The University degree is doubtless a mark of value, and it operates as a standard which it is easy to fix, but it can hardly be said to be necessary when we consider the number of eminent statesmen and successful administrators whom we have had in Mysore and whom we may name Dewan C. Rangacharlu, Messer, Thumbu Chetty, C. Madaiah, C. Sreenivasiengarm K. Doraswami Iyer, Abdur Rahman and Dewan Bahadur K.P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., etc., who though unprovided with university degrees, admittedly proved not less efficient than those who had secured such distinctions.

Most of the rules prescribing high educational qualification are of recent origin and we cannot but think they may have had some operation in excluding members of the backward classes from positions which they might have filled with credit to themselves and their community. We may here invite attention to the rules of recruitment for entry into the Excise Department for the post of anti Inspector as contained in pages 20 and 21 of the same rules in both of which cases a somewhat peculiar and as it seems to us, unnecessary preferential gradation is laid down, which we think ought to be abolished.

We think the Government should lay down a policy for each department of public service and fix the minimum of educational qualifications for entry into particular grades of appointments according to the nature of their functions; and leave the future promotions of officers to depend largely on their general and executive efficiency. That is to say an officer deserving to rise from a lower grade which he had entered with the minimum qualification, should not necessarily be required to equip himself with the qualification prescribed for the higher grade which he tries to enter but should secure his promotion in his turn if he seems to be fit for it, apart from prescribed tests. Officers in service may improve themselves and fit themselves for promotion though they may be unable to study for examinations or seek entrance to a University.

The next point of which we suggest the consideration is the desirability of making some classification of departments and appointments from the point of view of recruitment rules.

(1). The Educational Department and perhaps in a lesser degree the Judicial Department require an high standard of general and literary education in the officers entrusted with the execution of the duties of the department.

(2) The Revenue and Police Departments do not require so high a standard; in them energy, good sense and initiative are probably surer aids to success than scholarships.

(3) Practical and technical services such as the Forest, Agriculture, Mining, Electricity, Commerce and Industries, in which efficiency is probably better achieved by early apprenticeship and by training in the department itself under a thoroughly expert head than by a course of University training, and (4) for clerical and ministerial officers, the standard of general education need not be very high, and a knowledge of English, except in a few offices, need

not be regarded as essential. We suggest that it may be possible to consider and remodel the rules of recruitment on these lines.

21. (b) As regards age at the time of appointment:- We consider also that in regards to candidates of the backward classes, the age limit for entry into service may, for the present, be raised from 25 to 28 years.

22. (c) Substituting competitive examination by a Board of Selection:- In regard to the selection of officers to the higher grades of services such as appointment of Assistant Commissioners and Munsiffs in which some are selected by a competitive examination, some others are nominated while the rest are promoted from subordinate service, we do not see why a Board of representative officers should not be able to select candidates without a competitive examination in the very subjects in which a University will have declared them to have passed.

Coupled with such educational qualification as may be prescribed, selection by a Board ought, if properly done, to secure the admission of suitable candidates, better than a purely literary competition like the present Civil Service Examination. A system of selection by a Board of special officers is, we believe, in force in Madras for the selection of Deputy Tahsildars in that Presidency, and the Committee appointed under Government Order No. G.9060-9102-G. M. 401-16-1, dated 2nd January 1917, is on these lines. We are therefore in favour of the abolition of all competitive examinations. It is desirable, at any rate at present and until education is more evenly distributed among the various communities, to revert altogether to the system of nomination, as experience during the last 20 years has shown that the only candidates selected through the Mysore Civil Service Examination who are not of the Brahmin community are three Indian Christians from outside the State. The competitive examination for

the selection of Munsiffs may for the same reason be abolished. Provisionally until the competitive examinations are abolished, a larger proportion, say 2 out of 3, of the total number of appointments should be given to members of the backward classes by nominations. For example, if six appointments of Assistant Commissioners are to be made by direct recruitment, four of them should be filled by candidates from backward classes and the remaining two by the other class. If, however, one or more candidates of the backward classes obtain a rank in the competitive examination, the number of candidates nominated from those classes may be reduced proportionately.

23. Substitution of English by the Vernacular in official correspondence in the districts:- In respect of the lower grades of appointment, it will, we believe, be found possible to reduce considerably the volume of English correspondence by extending the use of the vernacular, particularly in all District and Taluk offices, except when such correspondence is conducted directly with Government, and in such offices, a knowledge of Kannada and some departmental tests in Kannada such as Accounts, Revenue, Excise, Registration, Stamps, etc., seem to be quite sufficient. The object is to permit a larger employment of clerks who are quite sufficiently educated in the Vernacular to perform all their duties efficiently without pursuing their studies in English to any large extent. Regarding the clerical staff of the District offices it may be sufficient to have a handwriting and dictation test like that of the Local Service Examinations to show how far the candidate is capable of dealing with the English correspondence.

We are of opinion that for the offices such as those of Sub-Registrar, Inspectors of Police and Excise and all appointments of higher status but which do not belong to the gazetted ranks of the service, the minimum qualification in English required by the present

rules should be reduced, and that no higher general educational qualification than the S.S.L.C should be prescribed. In the case of Shekdars, the Lower Secondary certificate may be deemed to be a sufficient qualification.

24. Shanbhogs:- We have not overlooked the fact that there is one other class of public servants in which Brahmins preponderate or may even be said to have practically a monopoly at present, i.e., the Shanbhogs. We note, however, that these appointments are held by hereditary succession under the existing law and that legislative action will be necessary before a change can be effected.

25. Special proposal for Secretariats:- It will certainly tend to the better carrying out of the policy above sketched out if steps are taken to bring about equality in the Secretariats in three or five years instead of seven years. So much of the patronage passes through the Secretariats that this is important. The remark applies alike to Secretariat officers and Secretariat clerks.

26. Arrangements for review of progress:- To enable the people to gauge the progress made by the adoption of these reforms, it is desirable that the administration report of each year should show the proportion of Brahmins to all other classes in each grade of appointment together with number of appointments and the percentage of appointments given to the members of backward classes to the total number of appointments in each grade showing also how the principle of progressive reduction of the inequality in public service has worked during the particular year towards the attainment of the goal arrived at by these recommendations. The report may also publish what special facilities for education of the backward classes have been provided and how far they have helped the promotion of the even distribution of education in the State. It is desirable we think that a standing committee consisting of official

and non-official gentlemen representing the classes for whose benefit these reforms are introduced. Should be appointed to watch the administration of the rules. And we would suggest that a Member of Council may be the President of the Committee.

It may be noted that the rules regarding the exclusion of outsiders were passed between the 9th of August 1913 and the 10th of May 1918 and the rules requiring higher educational qualifications which have in effect excluded from the public service those who are not of the Brahmin community, were also passed during the same period. Whatever the ideals of the authors of these rules may have been, they have in effect worked considerably to the detriment of the backward classes.

27. Appointment of outsiders in certain cases.- In this connection, we have considered the possibility that for a particular appointment which according to the scheme of proportionate representation, ought to go to a member of the backward classes, there may be no qualified candidate among the members of those classes. With the extension of education among them this contingently should become less and less probable, and even now, if our recommendations are accepted, can rarely occur in the case of the lower appointments. Should it secure when higher appointments are in question some of us are of opinion that it is better to invite applications from members of backward classes outside Mysore rather than to fill the vacancy by a member of another class. It is thought by those who take this view that not only will the attainment of our general aim of equality in seven years be promoted, but that it is desirable in the interests of the backward classes to secure in all grades of the service a leaven of officers of those classes who may naturally have grater sympathy and consideration for their subordinates of the backward classes than can be expected of officers of others classes. Another suggestion and one which might be applied

all round is that those whom it is the fashion to style non-Mysoreans may be admitted to the Mysore services if they are educated in Mysore schools and colleges. It is said that students in Coorg, for instance, might be attracted by the proximity of the Mysore University to study there, if they could hope for admission to the service of government in Mysore, but might be deterred if they had not that hope, by the fear that a Mysore degree may not qualify them for admission to government service elsewhere. On these questions we have been unable to make an unanimous recommendation, but the view set out above has the support of all the members of the committee who represent the backward classes and so is entitled to the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

28. In regard to the third point which we are required to consider, namely, "any special measures which may be taken to increase the representation of the backward communities in the public service without materially affecting efficiency, due regard being paid also to the general good accruing to the State by a wider diffusion of education, and a feeling of increased status which, it is expected, will there by be produced in backward communities," we have made certain recommendations in other parts of the report, such as the appointment of a standing committee, the publication of the results of our recommendations with regard to services and education, in the annual administration report and the exemption of non-Mysoreans of the backward classes temporarily from the rules of exclusion from higher offices.

29. Social legislation:-In addition to them, Messrs. Chennaiya, Kalami and Basavaiya desire that permissive social legislation such as is projected in British India on the lines of the Honourable Mr. Basu's Bill and the Honourable Mr. Patel's Bill should be passed in Mysore to enable the enlightened to enjoy civic and social freedom and to create an atmosphere of greater practical liberalism and unity.

Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Mr. Rangiengar and Mr. Muthanna consider that such a recommendation is irrelevant, as not coming within the terms of the reference to us, and others of us are not prepared to express any opinion as to the probable value of legislation of the kind proposed to the backward classes. If there is a demand for it, it will doubtless be considered apart from any question of its effect on the public services.

We desire to express our gratitude to the Government for having given us the opportunity of representing our views on the matters referred to us.

LESLIE C. MILLER.

*C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR.

H. CHENNAIYA.

M. BASAVAIYA.

GULAM AHMED KALAMI.

M. MUTHANNA.

*Subject to this note of qualification appended.

Note of Qualification by Rajasabhabhushana, Dewan Bahadur C. Srikantesvara Aiyar.

My own views being in entire accord with the principles enunciated in Government Proceedings No. E. A. G. 308, dated 23rd August 1918, the aspirations of the backward communities for a larger share in Government appointments of all grades and for further advancement in education have my warmest and most active sympathies. It is therefore with extreme regret that I have to qualify my assent to the Report, as it has eventually emerged. I have to do so, not because any of the important conclusions in it lack my hearty approval but because I cannot subscribe to many of the arguments by which it seeks to support its recommendations. I shall, therefore confine myself to stating the points in regard to which I regret to have to differ with the views of some of my colleagues.

2. Although I am fully conscious of the grave drawbacks of the system of recruitment for public service by means of competitive examinations, I am not for its total abolition in that it is the only effective safeguard against official jobbery. In a form modified to ensure more satisfactory, its continuance is, to my mind, indispensable.

3. Earmarking a certain number of appointments for members of the backward communities and filling them up by promotions from lower grades superseding better men for no fault except that of not belonging to the class of community for which the vacancy is earmarked, is not only incorrect in principle but also unworkable in practice without detriment to the purity and efficiency of public service as a whole. Further an undue lowering of educational qualifications as a means of securing a larger proportion of the backward classes for higher appointments is a retrograde step and is inconsistent with the objects for which we have established a

University. One of the most powerful incentives to higher education will have thus been taken away.

4. The proposal of importing men merely for the purpose of increasing the representation of the backward communities is contrary to the spirit of the Government Order constituting our Committee. We have only to suggest steps for encouraging the members of such communities “in the State,” to seek employment under Government in larger numbers. And it is difficult to understand how the bestowal of appointments on outsiders could be and encouragement to local citizens,

5. Shanbhogs do not come under the category of regular Government servants and any reference to them in this Report is irrelevant. Their appointment is governed by principles totally different from those obtaining in the case of the rest.

6. Social legislation is likewise a matter altogether outside the scope of this Committee's work.

7. Lastly, the recommendations as a whole tend to perpetuate the very evil that this order of Government is seeking to remove. It is the 'Preponderance' of a community in public service, with its consequences, that is sought to be checked. By lumping together all the backward classes, we but actively help the pushful ones among them to tread on the toes of the others. That this is not an imaginary piece of criticism is amply borne out by the facts and figures furnished by the reports of the Scholarship Committees of the backward classes, which we have but boldly to face. They bear incontestable testimony to the universal tendency to overlook the claims of the unrepresented or more backward communities. I am, therefore, strongly opposed to the lumping together of all such classes. Each of them should have its due share of attention paid to it separately, and its interests properly safeguarded.

8. Barring these exceptions, I generally agree to the recommendations in the report. Only, I should like to emphasize that whatever may be done for the advancement, of any community, the utmost care should be taken to see that the motive to better them is not impaired, the incentive to make themselves competent is not taken away.

MYSORE.

30th July 1919.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR

Note of dissent by Rao Bahadur M.C Ranga Iyengar on the subject matter of the reference under G. O. No. E. A. G. 308, dated 23rd August 1918.

1. I desire to express my cordial sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of not only the so-called backward communities but of all backward persons the community they may belong. In a progressive State like Mysore, the ideal conditions to be aimed at for attainment should be perfect harmony among all the subjects of the State, equal enjoyment of social and political privileges and equal opportunities for bettering their moral, social and economic condition. Unfortunately for reasons which it is not necessary here to discuss, the rate of progress varies with each individual and with each class of individuals. Wise statesmanship consists in making earnest, continuous and intelligent efforts to uplift laggards without retarding the progress of those classes or persons who, having taken full advantage of the existing facilities, have risen and have demonstrated their capacity for rising yet higher. I recognize that the number of backward and depressed persons in the State is unduly large, that every effort should be made to enable them to rise higher and that no stigma or disability should attach to any person merely on the score of his caste. In the attempt to devise methods of remedying existing evils the effects should be distinguished from the causes and attention should be concentrated upon the elimination of the causes-the effects too being dealt with as far as practicable. In my opinion, the root cause of the present lamentable inequalities is the want of the right kind of education. Educate the people properly, and the evils will gradually vanish.

2. The Government rightly desire to ascertain and provide special facilities to encourage higher and professional education among the members of the backward communities. I take it that such education

will be based upon natural aptitude, instinctive preference and social environment of the pupils, and shaped accordingly. No amount of money which the Government can set apart for this purpose will be too much. While expressing my general agreement in the recommendations made by the President of the Committee under question II, I regret to have to respectfully dissent from-

(a) The exclusion of the backward persons belonging to communities styled forward. The number of such persons is very large and they are as much entitled to participate in the benefits of a liberal and enlightened policy as their fellow-subjects designated as backward communities ;

(b) The inclusion of the pupils of the backward communities in the distribution of general scholarships (not merit scholarships), while special scholarships, substantial in value and generous in number are and are going to be, provided for them exclusively ;

(c) The principle of refusing grants to primary schools which decline to admit pupils of depressed classes;

(d) The recommendations for the compulsory appointment of local sub-committees for the distribution of the special and general scholarships and freeships depriving the heads of schools and colleges of their discretion and powers of discrimination in the matter. The delegation of the work to a sub-committee will not be satisfactory and it is not right to distrust the heads of the institutions. The local committee, if appointed, may advise the headmaster or principal. The grant of a scholarship or freeship depends upon considerations, such as poverty, character, fair progress and regular attendance. The teachers are the best judges of most of these points;

(e) The reservation for the backward classes of 2/3 of the number of Indian, Foreign and Technical scholarships. My objection is to the reservation of a definite proportion of scholarships of each

of these kinds and earmarking them as exclusively for the backward communities. I do not object to every eligible student of a backward community being given a scholarship. In respect of industrial and commercial education and technical education, all the communities in the State are backward and there ought to be no discrimination of students by community in the allotment of such scholarships. The reservation of a definite proportion of scholarships for any particular community has an inevitable tendency to lead to the grant of scholarships to even ineligible of the community, when there are more scholarships than eligible applicants. If however the ineligibles are excluded, the undisposed of scholarships will lapse even while quite eligible candidates of the so-called forward classes are forthcoming and are ready to benefit themselves and the State by successfully prosecuting their studies in British India or abroad. I would therefore submit that the number of such scholarships may be fixed and available for all communities, backward as well as forward, and that while awarding the scholarships, preference may be given to eligible candidates of backward communities. This will serve the purpose intended without denying the advantages to candidates of the forward classes. But if reservation of a proportion of scholarships is necessary, the proportion should be based not upon the relative strength of populations but upon the numbers of eligible applicants for scholarships belonging to the different communities. Such proportion will necessarily vary from year to year;

(f) The preferential admission into schools and colleges of the pupils of the backward communities. This presupposes that more students apply for admission that accommodation can be found for. The point I wish to emphasize is that in view of the general backwardness of the country, the government is under a moral, if not legal, obligation to find accommodation for every student applying for admission to a school or college. If for want of accommodation

boys of the 'forward' communities are denied admission, it will lead to woeful waste of excellent material.

3. With the spread of education, the existing differences between class and class, individual and individual will gradually decrease, and no department of human activities will long continue to be more or less a monopoly of any particular class. If Government service was, until recently, chiefly manned by members of one community, the spheres of trade, agriculture, industry, etc., were being monopolized by the members of the so called backward communities. The former by reason of heredity, environment and purely literary education had to resort to the public service as their only means of earning a livelihood. The latter by reason of their heredity, environment and training, adopted the more lucrative vocations, grew wealthy and influential. The economic activities inaugurated in the State only a few years ago have already begun to bear fruit and we find today the barriers between the 'forward' and the 'backward' classes breaking down. Members of the 'forward' classes are readily taking to trade, agriculture, industry and other independent walks of life while those of the 'backward' classes are joining the public service in steadily increasing numbers. In the years to come, the general commingling with undoubtedly be more pronounced.

4. It may be that the sparseness of the 'backward' classes in the public service is due to the very limited spread of English education amongst them. I venture to submit that the real reason for the sparseness is that the members of the backward communities have been finding extremely profitable avocations ready to hand and have been taking them up in preference to a clerkship or other similar post under Government where they could only eke out a bare subsistence or a little more, with no small amount of drudgery. I cannot subscribe to the proposition that for securing the esteem of one's fellows and the feeling of increased status, service under

Government is necessary. The claim of the backward classes for Government appointments ought to be put on a broader and higher basis, viz., the right of every subject to serve the State in the capacity for which he is by nature and training best fitted. In order that he may exercise and enjoy such right he should be properly educated and suitable opportunities afforded. No one should be denied the benefits of such education and opportunities of serving the State. Communities and individuals who are unwilling or unable to participate in the benefits of education should be induced and encouraged to overcome their reluctance and difficulties and take their proper places in the economy of the State. To the subjects the Government owes the positive duty of affording every suitable educational facility and the negative duty of not debarring any subject on the ground of his case from choosing any occupation best suited to his tastes and capacity. "The patronage of the state must be regulated in the main by public competition and by the reward of merit; and the true law of progress is not the depression of the educational standard to humor the limitations of the individual, but the elevation of the individual to the level of modern competition." - Lord Curzon.

5. With these general observations, I proceed to offer my humble opinion on questions I and III of their reference.

(a) The public service ought not to be based upon communal or proportional representation of the different communities existing in the country. The service is designed primarily to be efficient in the discharge of public duties for the benefit of the country as a whole. The only considerations that ought to govern the selection of men for public service are :-

- (1) Whether the applicant is a native of the country,
- (2) Whether he possesses the necessary physical and intellectual qualifications, and
- (3) Good character.

For posts for which eligible men cannot be found in any community within the State, importation from outside the State is justifiable but the men imported ought to be entertained in the service only for limited periods steps during such period being taken to train up suitable young men who are natives of the State to fill such posts.

The number of important communities in the State is more than 20. Each of these communities cannot be proportionately represented in the public service and in every grade and department of it consistently with efficiency. Such representation is not even thought of or encouraged in British India where conditions similar to ours obtain.

(b) No definite proportion of appointments should be allotted to the different communities. It seems to me, and I write subject to correction, that the idea underlying the recommendations of some members of the Committee is to gradually reduce the number of Brahmin employees and increase the number of non-Brahmin employees. The division of employees into Brahmin and non-Brahmin classes and the lumping together of all the non-Brahmin communities into one class is neither warranted by the reference nor is it just and equitable to each of the communities styled 'backward.' The services of the Brahmin community to the State and to the Royal House of Mysore have been graciously and publicly acknowledged and appreciated by His Highness the Maharaja so recently as September 1918 when a deputation of certain members of a few communities waited upon His Highness with a prayer for communal representation on local bodies. His Highness was pleased to advise all his subjects to live in mutual amity and concord, hoped that the Brahmins would extend sympathy and help to their less-advanced brethren and assured the public that the Brahmins would not be penalized for being educated and cultured. If communal representation is deprecated in the constitution of local bodies, how

can communal representation be justified in filling up posts under the Government? In every department and in every grade of service, whether you take them singly or in combination, how can the posts be proportionately allotted to the different communities which number over twenty? If the non-Brahmin communities are all lumped together and a proportion of appointments is allotted to them as a whole, will not inequalities arise by reason of the over representation of the more vocal and the non-representation or under-representation of the less vocal 'backward' communities? In this connection it will be useful and interesting to ascertain the effects on communal representation which have flowed from the operation of the twenty-five per cent rule.

(c) If communal representation in Government service is insisted upon then I submit that each of the important communities should have its adequate proportion of representatives; and in regard to the determination of what is adequate proportion, I agree that "the proportion of a community's successful candidates to its total candidates for service ought not to be less than the proportion of success to candidature achieved by another community."

(d) In determining the eligibility of a candidate for a Government post regard should be had for his being a native of Mysore, his good character, his physical fitness and for his having successfully passed the prescribed tests. The tests, I agree, should be of the minimum standard, just necessary for securing the required qualifications for an efficient discharge of duties. The tests should be the same for all candidates to whatever community they may belong. The English language should be insisted upon only in the case of those appointments in which the knowledge of the language is absolutely necessary. There should be no differentiation of equal and nearly equal qualifications with preferential rights for appointment of those possessing only nearly equal qualifications. Where the candidates

are of equal merit, those of the 'backward' classes may be preferred until a satisfactory proportion of them are admitted into the service.

In granting promotions, passing the tests prescribed for the higher posts may not be insisted upon in every case, provided that in the opinion of the authority making the promotion, there are good reasons for exemption.

(e) I am strongly opposed to the abolition of the Mysore Civil Service and other competitive examinations and to making more appointment by nomination than by competition.

(f) I am not in favour of fixing a higher age limit for entry into Government service in the case of candidates of the 'backward' classes. The age limit is fixed for a variety of reasons conducive to efficiency.

(g) I emphatically protest against the recommendation that where eligible candidates of 'backward' communities are not available in the state men of 'backward' communities outside the State should be invited and given appointments in the State. This crude and unpatriotic proposal is made to surmount difficulties arising from the adoption of the recommended communal proportionate representation, and owes its formulation to the unworthy and undeserved distrust of the sympathy of the 'forward' communities. After a long and arduous struggle the benign Government have openly and repeatedly decided that as a rule no one should be appointed to a place in the Government service unless as in a native of Mysore.

On the question of the permissive Social Legislation I agree with Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar.

In view of the importance of the questions offered by the Government and on account of the differences of opinion among the members of the committee on important points. I would beg to move

that the Government may be respectfully requested to publish the reports of the Committee and invite public opinion thereon.

MYSORE

M. C. RANGA IYENGAR

18th July 1919

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEES RECOMMENDATIONS

PUBLIC SERVICE

1. Within a period of not more than seven years, not less than half of the higher, and two thirds of the lower appointments in each grade of the service and so far as possible in each office, are to be held by members of communities other than the Brahmin community, preference being given to duly qualified candidates of the depressed classes when such are available. (Para 9)

2. The right course to ensure the larger employment in the public service of persons belonging to backward communities is to take the existing proportion of Brahmins to other communities in each grade of appointments together with the percentage of those communities to the total numbers of appointments in each grade and reserve as many appointments in that grade as may be necessary to secure a progressive reduction of inequality in each year and vary it each year according to circumstances in order to attain the goal which has been recommended above. (Para 11).

(Messrs. Srikantesvara Iyer and Ranga Iyengar disagree)

Do do

EDUCATION.

Primary Education - (among depressed classes).

1. A system of special Panchama schools with teachers drawn from the Panchamas, and a special inspectorate seems to be necessary. The Head of the Education department and the supervising agency generally should be selected with reference to their sympathies and general attitude towards the depressed classes. (Para 13).

(2). A large extension of the system of small scholarships or doles will be useful to overcome the reluctance of the parents to spare their children to attend schools which they are unable to do in their present condition. (Para 18).

(3) We also recommend the establishment in each district of an institution like the Central Panchama Institute in Mysore, with boarding and special facilities for general and industrial education. (Para 13).

Primary Education - (among other backward classes)

(4) For the other backward classes, we recommend a wider expansion of primary education by the establishment of more schools with competent and better paid teachers and by the strengthening of the supervising staff. (Para 13). Secondary Education.

(5) We are anxious to see an early increase in the number of Lower Secondary Schools of the Anglo-Vernacular type. Schools of the purely Vernacular type might well be converted so as to make English a compulsory subject in order to give equal opportunities to the rural as well as the urban population. (Para 14)

(6) All secondary schools and colleges should be remodeled on a sort of polytechnic basis so that those whose special aptitudes lie in the study of manual arts may be enabled to reach the stages of higher education with the assistance of their special aptitudes, and that proficiency in the studies certified by a diploma or degree might properly serve as a passport to the Government service. (Para 14).

(7) It is necessary to have a fair proportion of teachers recruited from the backward classes. (Para 15)

(8) Special or extra allowances to teachers of the backward classes may be given, not less than what is allowed in the case of Malnad service. (Para 15)

(9) A fair proportion of the inspectors of schools should be of the backward classes and these should also be given similar allowances. (Para 15)

Scholarships

(10) The amount of Rs. 85,000, out of the one lakh of rupees granted for students in University Entrance class, High Schools and Secondary Schools is insufficient and require to be doubled at least. (Para 16)

(11) The special scholarships should not be taken into consideration an having any bearing on the distribution of general scholarships except in so increase to prevent one student from getting two scholarships. (Para 16)

Mr. Ranga Iyengar
disagree

(12) For the better distribution of scholarships, we recommend the appointment of representative sub committees consisting of one or two educational officers and those non-officials representing important communities not only for special scholarships but also to allot general scholarships and free studentships in all grades of education including University. (Para 16)

(13) Two-thirds the number of existing Indian and Foreign scholarships should be reserved for backward classes for the next five years. (Para 16)

Do do Do do

HOSTELS

(14) Hostels should be constructed in all taluk headquarter towns and there should be at least three separate kitchens in all Hostels, two for vegetarians and one for non-vegetarians. (Para 17).

(15) In Government Hostels, a certain proportion (not less than 50 percent) of seats should be reserved for pupils of backward classes. (Para 17).

(16) Private or communal hostels should be given the same grants as Government Hostels. (Para 17)

(17) The claims of backward classes should be satisfied first up to one-half the number of seats available in each class or section in all schools and colleges. (Para 17).

Do do

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION

(18) The number and efficiency of Anglo-Hindustan Schools should be increased. (Para 18) (19) In places where an adequate number of Mahomedan boys is forthcoming to join the schools Hindustani sections may be opened in some Taluk Anglo-Kannada Schools. In others, Hindustani-knowing teachers may be employed on the staff. (Para 18)

RECRITMENT TO PUBLIC SERVICE

(1) Government should lay down a policy for each department of the public service and fix the minimum educational qualifications for entry into particular grades of appointments according to the nature of their functions. (Para 20). (2) In the case of candidates of the backward classes, the age limit for entry into the service may be raised from 25 to 28 years. (Para 21). Mr. Ranga Iyengar disagree

(3) All competitive examinations including Munsiffs' examination) should be abolished, and until this is done, a larger number of the appointments in the higher grades should be given to members of the backward communities by nomination. A board of

representative officers may be appointed for the selection of candidates instead of the competitive examinations. (Para 22)

Messrs. Srikantesvara Iyer and Ranga Iyengar disagree(4) For non-gazetted appointments, no higher general educational qualifications than S.S.L.C should be prescribed, and Lower Secondary for Shekdars. (Para 23) (5) Steps may be taken to bring out equality in the Secretariats in three or five years. (Para 25) (6) The administration report of each year should show the proportion of Brahmins to all other classes in each grade of appointment, together with the number of appointments and the percentage of appointments given to members of backward classes to the total number of appointments in each grade showing also how the principle of progressive reduction of the inequality in public service has worked during the particular year. The report may also publish what special facilities for the education of backward classes have been provided and how far they have helped the promotion of even distribution of education in the State. (Para 26). (7) A standing committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen representing the classes for whose benefit the above reforms are introduced should be appointed to watch the administration of the rules. A Member of Council may be the president of the Committee. (Para 26) (8) Non-Mysoreans educated in Mysore Schools and Colleges may be admitted to the Mysore services.

Messrs. Srikantesvara Iyer and Ranga Iyengar disagree