స్వాభావికంగా సుందరించడానికి రెండు సమాధానాలు, దశాబ్దం సమయానికి వచ్చింది. కాబట్టి నేను నస్తుంది రెండు సమాధానాలను, వేగం ఉండడానికి అక్కడ అదే దరించలు. ఇది తెలిస్తుంది కాని వేలు కాదు ఉండటం మరియు వస్తు కాదు ఉండటం కోసం సమయం సమయానికి వచ్చింది. ఈ విధానం ఉండాలంటే కొనసాగించిన ఉంది అప్పుడు ముందుగా ఉండటం కోసం గారు మరియు సమయం సమయానికి ప్రభావితం చేసేందరు. అప్పుడు ముందుగా ఉండటం కోసం గారు మరియు సమయం సమయానికి ప్రభావితం చేసేందరు. అప్పుడు ముందుగా ఉండటం కోసం గారు మరియు సమయం సమయానికి ప్రభావితం చేసేందరు. అప్పుడు ముందుగా ఉండటం కోసం గారు మరియు సమయం సమయానికి ప్రభావితం చేసేందరు.

SaiRealAttitudeManagement(SAI RAM) - స్యయ మరియు అనేక సమాధానాలు ఉంటాయి. * సమయం సమయానికి ప్రభావితం చేసేందరు *
http://www.new.dli.ernet.in
"అయినా వివిధ ప్రతిభలు గారి వీటింటిని చెపుకుండా! కూడా నాకు సిద్ధి కుందాలను, ప్రత్యేకంగా, అంశానికి" అంటే ప్రామాణిక నాయకుడి. 

మనం ఏమీసిని也不సిని కొత్త ప్రతి దినోత్సవాలు తీరించవచ్చు. నాయకుడితో నమోదు అంటే అమలులు దానిలో ఉన్నటప్పటం తెలుస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు మనకు మాటలు మొత్తం కాదు, అతిపెద్ద మనం తయారు ఇంటిని చెపుకుండా, అతిపెద్ద మనం తయారు ఇంటిని చెపుకుండా.

మనం అయినా అయినా అయినా మనం తయారు ఇంటిని చెపుకుండా.

సమయం కూడా మనకు ప్రత్యేకంగా మనం తయారు ఇంటిని చెపుకుండా.

మనం ఆయనలు ఆయనలు ఆయనలు మనం తయారు ఇంటిని చెపుకుండా.

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GLOSSARY OF JUDICIAL TERMS.

Comprising those used in civil, criminal and revenue matters, arranged in alphabetical order.

- dedication.
- a germ, a sprout, a bud.
- a number, a sign or mark.
- a sturrup.
- a stride or pace.
- measurement ascertained by pacing.
- the body, a limb, a branch, a rank.
- an estimate, a valuation.
- to estimate (crops)
- a surveyor or an appraiser.
- An estimate of the produce before it is cut.
- an estimate of the produce of a field after it is cut and heaped.
- a relay or post at different stages.
- connection.
- a sub-tenant, a tenant, a lessee.
- a buttress.
- a seraglio.
- the heart or mind.
- interval.
- included.

- the whole.
- unrestrained.
- a heap, a stack.
- a howdah.
- the scapula.
- inverted, topsy-turvy.
- to be interested in.
- neighbouring.
- spite, malice.
- to become emaciated.
- brokerage, commission.
- calamity, adversity.
- to prefer an accusation.
- an advance of money, earnest money.
- the van of an army, in front.
- discharge a gun, explosion.
- a village or street habited by brahmns.
- a village free from taxation.
- a village, an estate.
- a certain fixed asset of conduct in the ed at a rent which with the produce.
personally, individually.
chosen men.
to be indebted. to be advantageous or prosperous.
dry land prepared for wet cultivation.
amount, gross produce, grand total.
under-rate, value unfairly, embezzle.
trial, proof examination.
a cash book, a ledger, an index.
revenue runner or peon.
a weekly account.
agency, commission.
an agent, a broker.
a mortgage.
to hop.
a dam.
to come in the way.
cost price, prime cost.
to rent out, to let on a lease.
letting out on rent.
to keep in awe.
to perform, pay or discharge.
midnight.
the fee for the looking a court of justice.
a Stamper or marker, also manufacturer of salt.
mortgaged land.

hire, rent. a rented house.
the ruling power, authority, power. to delegate powers or to invest with powers.
to exercise powers.
the presiding deity.
perseverance, constance in progress.
a superintendent, a chief, a grandee.
list, account, roll.
a chapter, a section.
 eternal, immemorial.
land which was never cultivated. immemorial waste.
enjoyment, possession.
miscellaneous heads in revenue, accounts.
opium.
unpaid labour.
lying, perjury.
collection of revenue.
a native collector of revenue.
to distraín goods.
twins.
to be employed.
unexpectedly.
all goods, market wares.
deposit, charge.
the direct management of any branch of revenue by Government in opposition to that which is farmed or rented out,
a cable.
a petty revenue officer.
hereafter, henceforth, in future, next time. the next year.
net, whole, the net collected revenue.
grand total, the entire sum.
general account.
substitute, exchange, capital.
days, time, period.
during his time or tenure of office.
a yoke of oxen with a plough and all other implements of husbandry appertaining thereto.
an account showing the number of ploughs belonging to each ryot in a village.
a plough with a pair of bullocks.
a petition, a letter. a petitioner. a written petition, address, memorial, representation.
price current, market price. to test by an experiment. to re-examine.
various items.
miscellaneous sources of revenue.
pastures, waste land kept for grazing. a grazing tax. loose folk, not regular cultivators.
signature, counter-signature. according to account.
to train bullocks etc. to the plough or to bear burdens.
to lay waste.
a buoy.
to commit disturbances.
an oar.
to sow seed in a prepared field.
a sluice, water channel.
boundary, limit, landmark.
error, oversight. voice, sound, report, fame, echo, a whisper.
sky rockets.
foolish conversation, pratling.
original, principal, excellent.
orginal complaint.
original complainant.
the original annual assessment.
orders, deeds, vouchers.
public servants, officials.
particulars, circumstances.
seedlings.
to transplant.
transplantation.
an established rule of conduct in the vicinity.
one who has killed a tiger. a grant of land at a certain fixed assessment. gift to one who bore the umbrella. a grant of land free from all rent. a grant of land at an assessment which varies with the produce. or a deed of gift. a remittance. jurisdiction. in perpetuity, continual. a deed of permanent property in land. a written proclamation. a written proclamation. the sides of a pit in salt works. a heap of grain before it is winnowed. in all sorts of ways. depopulated, waste, deserted. to judge of the proper weight or value. starboard. hastiness. to cause to fly, to spend extravagantly. to be hasty, to be rash. abusive language. a superintendent.
employment, situation.
favour.
a tenant-at-will.
a swamp or salt marsh.
a salt water river.
swamp or spontaneous salt.
salt bed.
the husk of paddy.
hope, expectancy.
expectancy.
a candidate for employment.
alias.
presents, supplies made to travellers.
a written memorandum left with goods or grain, specifying the quantity and the owner.
the stalk of the great millet.
to transplant.
service, function.
acknowledgment, admission, confession.
to confess.
suddenly, unexpectedly.
violently.
exportation.
water brought from a distance.
defendant.
boundary, limit.
holes made by crabs in the embankments of rice fields.
a bond executed by several persons.
total, the sum total.
fellow holders, joint partners.
the shaft or pole of a plough.
a picottah.
a ship's keel.
the commencement of cultivation.
to commence cultivation.
to sell by auction.
a certain fee or allowance in grain granted to reapers.
the straw of the great millet.
a heap of grain previous to the straw being separated from its sheaves of corn.
a telescope.
the prisoner's ward.
gravel.
the head or ear of corn.
watch.
a consignment of goods.
a quarrel regarding the distribution of water.
coir rope.
labourers, servants.
a supplementary or additional grant of inam land.
an office or a place of public business.
the lesser measure.
a mean fellow.
nonsense.
trial for extortion.
to quarrel.
cutting, harvesting.
the money paid for leave or permission to reap a crop.

account, to post an account. a ledger, an entry, a rough statement.

allowance or remission to Dasabbandam mamsars.
an embankment, anicut, dam

the old and hereditary cultivators of a village.
a breach or hole.
a bullock load. bullocks carrying firewood or forage.
a receipt for pay.
an agreement. to agree.
a document, a grant or title-deed.
labourer, ploughman.
lands cultivated by zamindars through their own domestic slaves.
husbandmen.
an arch. the bow of a drill.
the spring of a watch.
a bow and arrows.
a large bow for cleaning cotton.
affairs, business, management.
one appointed to collect the revenues of a district.

restraint, prison.
a detailed statement of circumstances, or particulars.
intoxication.
the actual measurement of grain.
boundary dispute.
land lying on two boundaries.
the village accountant.
the office of accountant.
a scribe, writer.
an agreement or engagement, contract.
a deed of agreement.
a daily account, a running account.
to balance or settle accounts.
the ploughshare.
an overseer or inspector.
land that pays no tax unless cultivated.
a pen (of reed), a paragraph.
an inkstand.
a base coin or false rupee.
alkaline earth.
the spirit trade.
an arrack shop or farm.
a weed. to weed.
the threshing floor.
gleanings from the threshing floor, a kind of harvest fee granted by the owner to ploughmen.
drill, parade.
a lease or agreement in writing given to ryots. a contract, an agreement with its counterpart, articles and stipulations exchanged.

palmyra trees which are not fit for drawing toddy.

excess surplus.

the head station in a taluq or division.

repairs to tanks.

a mahommedan judge.

dry cultivation.

hereditary right, office or employ.

a running account constituents.

supplementary.

an officer acquainted with the customs and tenures of a district.

the hollowed trunk of a palmyra tree used in watering fields.

permanent.

an artificial fountain or jet.

workshop, manufactory, establishment, factory.

temporary arrangement.

demand or cess levied; an estimate.

an agent, a man of business.

a water channel.

the liver.

thumb-screws.

a heap of winnowed grain.

a pass certifying the value of the goods.

grocery.
ent, hire.

a post-clearance bill.

a stated payment, an instalment towards rent or revenue.

settlement of payment by instalments.

paddy some of the ears of which are empty from disease or want of rain.

a tract of land in which garden produce is generally cultivated, and which formerly formed part of the village-site.

a measure of grain.

a land measure.

the butt of a gun.

the cultivator's share of the crop.

glassware.

a grain allowance granted to village servants.

a leader or captain.

a settlement made with the ryots individually.

individual settlement.

caste or tribe.

land let at a low rent.

to march.

partners in trade.

tax levied on a caste.
prostrations, homage.
the ribs of a ship.
rioting.
a field.
fees in general.
cargo, freight.
a prisoner; a prison, imprisonment; to imprison.
a cow-house, a stable.
a magazine or store.
a salt depot or pan.
a storehouse, a bank.
to set up or open a bank.
the chief officer of police in a city or town.
a savage, a mountaineer.
a bricklayer.
a rivulet, a nullah.
a firm or mercantile house.
a ware-house man.
territory, a sea-coast.
gradually.
a small village or hamlet.
a fixed rent.
a certain measure of grain.
a treasurer.
a treasury.
a bad debt.
the government revenue.
price, value; settlement of price.
village fees; discharge or pay away.
order, disorder, confusion.
retained under government, not rented or alienated, fiscal.
to castrate.
cultivation, manuring.
gross, unsettled; a rough account; gross receipts; miscellaneous or petty items.
family, household.
large scales.
a complete abstract of the actual receipt and expenditure of the revenues for the past year.
domestic, private; a private account.
a census.
lord, owner, master.
harvest fees.
empty, vacant.
a commonwealth.
personal. personally, he himself.
coming in person. a slave or hereditary bondsman.
having cultivated fully.
personally, without intervention.
of his own accord, voluntarily.
batta, subsistence.
embezzlement.
abstract, abridgement.
free, open, disengaged.
particulars, substance or essence; thoroughly, essentially.
untitled land; cultivating untitled land; or "dry" land cultivated as garden land; wet cultivation carried on in lands ordinarily classed as "dry"; paying in ready money.
a tax levied upon different castes; the fees paid for the right of fishing.
manslaughter, murder; a murderer.
batta to peons. adulterated, not pure.
a corn-field.
extra, additional.
delusion, imagination. the hemp plant.
gruel.
bank or shore. a portion of the gross produce collected by Zemindars from each village for tank repairs.
a water course.

to break the clods in the fields.
a violent man, an outrageous person.
opalent, rich.
the tops of masts.
waste, uncultivated land.
invasion, incursion, tour, round.
poor, humble, a stranger.
a patrol.
to go the rounds.
village by village.
to hang on the gallows.
a ship's topmast.
a sheave of a pulley.
a godown, an outhouse, storeroom.
mortgage, pawning.
a circular order; to circulate.
plastering.
slander, scandal, tale-bearing.
early, betimes.
to draw toddy.
defect, imperfection.
an instrument used in levelling ploughed fields.
a petty inam.
a market-place; the shopping time.
the ayacut of a village.
rent, lease.
a dagger.
rumour.
a clerk.
suspicious, suspected.
a ships' gang way.
a sentry box.
a balloon, a dome.
the hull of a ship.
ahamlet.
a fixed time for payment, an instalment.
a heap of salt.
the establishment of public servants at out-stations.
unoccupied, waste.
misplaced, missing, what is not found.
extra collections.
unreasonable, false.
trees not liable to tax.
missing, absent.
letters that require no answer.
an instrument of husbandry.
a tax taken from the shepherds.
the joint renting of a village by all its ryots.
an abstract; an index.
a balustrade, railing.
the general demand, collection and balance delivered to the landlord at the period of settlement.
house-site.
family; a respectable man.
a hill-pass.
earnest money, an advance.
a subscription; subscription paper; to raise a subscription.
a map or plan of lands.
regulation.
a half-caste.
a well sunk in a rock.
raising rent.
concealment, embezzlement.
a stamp, seal or impression.
a slap, a clap.
features, personal appearance.
to decamp, run away.
a menial servant.
menial service.
land given in fee for the performance of menial service in a village.
witchcraft.
a slander. a slanderer, a talebearer.
a bank on which salt is placed immediately after it is taken out of the pans.
to seal or print.
stamp paper.
an invoice or challan.
tenancy-at-will.
incidental, occasional.
a furrow.
polishing of arms.
a rough day (book) account.
a rough copy.
the direction or superscription of a letter; the person to whom a letter is addressed.
the balance on hand after remittance was made to treasury.
a four-anna piece; a piston. a letter or note; a bill of sale.
to get rid of.
 a rudder.
a telescope.
a hearth-tax.
a flint.
an abridgement, an abstract.
the instalment levied every six months.
an artificial tank; a tank for the irrigation of paddy fields; a tank for the common use of the village community.
current as coin or currency.
a field left fallow.
the amount ultimately fixed as payable.
toddy.
a certain grain allowance granted to the village washerman.
the cultivation of wet land.
a field.
a simple loan debt without bond or account.
stray cattle.
leaning, sloping.
signature.
a bonfire.
the straw of the great millet.
a mace-bearer.
thief, smuggling. a spy.
clandestinely.
 bazaar.
a square, court.
a watch or guard; a custom-house.
land granted on favourable lease, one-fourth of the rent being forgiven.
the headman of a trade.
a cantonment.
troops raised for war and then allowed land for subsistence.
a flag-staff.
a machine for weeding a field.
an almanac.
custom-house duty; a contract for custom-house duties.
a drill plough or a sowing machine.
land recently bestowed.
poll tax.
a census.
your majesty, your excellence.
attachment, seizure of goods.
oppression, violence.
sum up, strike a total.
collection, sum, total;
the receipts and disbursements.
surety, security, bail.
the yearly settlement of assessment.
demand, collection and balance.
land held under a peculiar tenure.
a permanently settled estate.
survey, measurement; garden land irrigated by wells.
monied security.
sacks, bags of grain.
a peon, a police or revenue officer.
an answer. responsibility, liability.
a scribe, a clerk.
lorded over; bestowed as a free gift; a grant of land, revenue payable to government.
a ship. exportation by sea.
place, land, home.
slow, loitering.
a list. a list or account, of fixed establishment.
bail, surety, security.
a surety. money-security. personal security.
(the tank) to be injured; damaged.
current, in force; to issue, enact, put in force; grant land free of assessment for building purposes.
darning; to darn.
extra; too high an estimate.
explain, represent.
possession, charge.
a catalogue, descriptive list.
a great dispute.
contrariety.
cultivation, the Government lands as opposed to Inam lands.
a volume; bind (a book) a subordinate revenue officer.
a supplement; an appendix. hereinafter written.
total, total sum.
a fine, a penalty levied.
an embrasure to shoot from.
land lying under a tank.
loss, risk, danger;
an estimate, probable produce; the estimated demand, collection and balance.

a gang robber.

an injury, impediment, fear.

an assignment on the revenue; a bond transferred by endorsement; the order for an assignment on the revenue; the detection of underrating.

difficulty, dispute, trouble.

quarrelsomeness.

a quarrelsome wretch.

undisputed; indisputable.

the bottom of a ship.

a small tent.

adjustment.

dispute, altercation.

advances for cultivation. a deed executed by ryots in favour of government for loans.

two a true report.

irregularity, adulteration.

claim, suit or dispute.

usually. ever since.

dismissal.

to oscillate or be agitated.

ascertainment or examination; compare, check or audit accounts; trial measurement.

an ungrateful person.
a detailed account or statement.
lonely, out of the way.
items or sundry collections.
miscellaneous sums paid.
an allotment or division into shares.
nature, genius, constitution, health.
exchange, transportation.
wholly, utterly.
to be made ready.
attendance, service waiting.
advancement in office.
sort, classification.
exertion, application.
a memorandum specifying the crop intended to be raised on a field.
an account showing the species and quantity of seed sown, the extent of land under cultivation, and the quantity remaining fallow.
a classifier.
education, training, qualification.
wet cultivation.
wastage, brokerage.
seasonable time, opportunity.
a translation.
the survey account.
the next or preceding case.
a settled measurement of fields or villages.
the villages in which the ryotwari system is in force.
a water-course from a spring.
summons, requisition.
villages granted on quit-rent for service.
from generation to generation.
search, inquiry.
battle, contest, misfortune.
the ship fell out of its course.
a pension or allowance granted to zamindars or landholders.
valuation, reckoning.
allowance to a Hindu temple.
embezzlement, enjoyment.
a fixed sum paid by Government to a pagoda and as consolidated allowance in lieu of assumed lands.
reward; present.
an assignment or draft for money.
consent, agreement.
to be proved, to be settled.
percentage or allowance made to superintendents of public works.
specification, classing.
comparison.
collection.
a native revenue officer.
an account showing the daily payments of cultivators to government.
a written order.
fresh, new.
ballast in a boat.
tax paid by vendors in bazaars.
dependence.
a menial servant.
a date.
empty ears of paddy.
of or belonging to.
similarity, match.
these reckonings correspond.
solvency, capability.
a brig; a two-masted vessel.
an alienated village.
a turn-screw.
triennial.
an additional assessment.
an advance of seed, an estimate; to estimate.
an oar, a paddle.
a wooden plank with which they collect salt into a heap.
a bed in a salt pan.
a musket or matchlock; to load a gun; to fire a gun.
a storm, a tempest.
the gallows.
a drain, water course.
a certificate of conduct a diploma.
a sluice, a measure.
to winnow grain.
voluminous.
a worn coin.
for the support of the temple.
profits, surplus, balance.
an account specifying the particulars and afterwards the amount.
estimation.
the first rainy season.
kind of hole.
a cartridge box, a pouch.
a cartridge.
a cannon, a gun; an arsenal; the chief arsenal.
to clean.
a treasury.
a pension, an allowance.
voluntarily, at one's will.
to allot.
throne, royal seat.
shattered, ruinous.
option, advice.
mutiny, sedition, rebellion.
a straw band in general tied round the bottom of a heap of grain.
a fine, an exorbitant assessment.
land formerly granted as compensation for extortions.
proclamation by beat of drum.
a bailiff.
a coat of mail.
the plough-share used in the tillage of wet land as opposed to the serjeant or head of a company, a head peon.
an office-keeper.
backbiting, trickery.
to reprove, chide.
to bully, brow-beat.
buried treasure.
a battery.
a simpleton.
mire, mud.
a proposal, an application for land.
a court.
price, rate, value.
deposit, money given in security.
subsequently, hereinafter.
since that date.
interest that subsequently accumulated.
with the subsequent interest.
a large well.
money-security.
monthly wages, salary.
do not meddle with him.
enquiry, trial, investigation.
all, the whole.
a broker or salesman.
an allowance given to persons as compensation for the construction of tanks.
a general, minister or regent.
galloping, inroad.
without observing the stops.
signature.
a quiver.
an order, a summons.
to patronize.
voucher, document.
a quire of paper
gross collections, money realized.
to collect. embezzled rents.
the balance of collections.
collection of revenue.
to make up a deficiency.
from hand to hand.
customary fees, autograph.
a budget, a portfolio.
decennial.
entry in an account, verification, proof.
to keep under control.
allocation, divisions into shares, dividends.
a superintendent.
plaintiff.
substantial. having no money or funds.
spirituous liquor, gun powder.
the rich and the poor.
the black crop.
a claim, a lawsuit, a complaint.
a prosecutor, a complainant.
importation.
to encourage or cheer.
a court, a hall of audience, tribunal, government.
a minister.
bankruptcy.
a bankrupt.
rate.
classification of lands according to value.
half-produce.
(totally) rent free.
a shop.
prodigality, wasteful folly.
yielding two crops in the year.
an agent, an interpreter.
stubble.
a cotton press.
the rear of an army.
secondary, subordinate.
to repair.
adjudication, protestation.
a telescope.
evil counsel.
a fort-gate, the gate of the palace.
lands allotted for the support of pagodas free from all rent.
inland duty.
land-revenue.
inroad, invasion.
power, authority.
to reprimand.
permanent crops, groves of trees.
pledge, pawn.
deposit, advance of a loan.
tare.
price, valuation.
disturbance, plague, pestilence.
rent paid for a field yet unsown.
the flaps or skirts of a coat.
land artificially watered, irrigated fields.
copy; to copy.
a drawing, a map, a plan.
up and down, in every corner.
coin, money, cash.
cash account.

a palace.
a person, an individual.
personal bail.
an individual settlement.
profit, gain, advantage.
shown, particularized, mentioned.
to bring to notice.
a specimen, a form, a model, a skeleton account.
rose-wood
the barrel of a gun.
a clerk, a gomastah.
a leak in a running channel.
service.
punishment.
subsistence, land granted as a pension.
a blank, omission in an account; discount.
a plough.
the plough share.
rejection; rejected coin.
an acquaintance or receipt in full.
ruined, devastated.
nominally.
a letter, deed, writing, letters patent.
an agreement:
 a deed of compromise;
 a deed of attorney, a written power.
a village watchman.
a rivulet or water channel.
wrongfully, unjustly.
view, superintendence, control, care.
to accomplish, to bear, to create, to manage.
unfinished, half done on hand.
market rate (as fixed by police) price current.
a list of market prices.
the unreaped produce of a field.
the settlement of account with the report.
intoxication.
or a clerk or writer.
a certain grain allowance granted to potmakers.
to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet, either of men or cattle.
threshing floor.
a coin worth four pice equal to one.
fixing, appointing.
or to fix, to appoint.
vide.
a large kind of kettle drum.
a music hall, guard house.
free of freiget.
an overseer; the head or manager.
half.
postponement.
wet cultivation.
well watered, having good wells.
ballast.
an examiner of coin, a shroff.
and artificers.
an assembly or jury of five persons to whom a cause is referred for investigation and decision.
an airing, taking a walk.
the head saying station or custom house, a tax or duty of 5% the fifth portion of the net revenue collection.

clearing, distribution.
a battalion, a regiment of native soldiers.
a Patel or headman of a village.
a grant or lease specifying the quantity of land possessed by each tenant and the amount of rent with which it is assessed.
a lease holder.
a bandage.
a piece, fragment, extract from a document.
an entry in an account, a memorandum, an item.
affairs.
the frame on which paper is made.
the last crop of the year consisting of different kinds of pulse.
a kind of peon or watchman, overseer.
examining or inspection.
of money.
reexaminer.
a division of a country.
assignment, reference for.
payment.
indirectly, by means of another.
a grant or letter from any man of power, an order, a precept.
examination, trial, settlement.
a salt measure.
a certain measure of capacity containing ten markals.
a hamlet.
the inland duties.
waste.
a spot of ground near a village which was formerly inhabited and in which tobacco is generally cultivated.
a tract of land newly reclaimed from a jungle.
a temporary or non-resident cultivator, a cultivator without hereditary interest in the soil.
remission made to a renter on account of the depredations of an enemy cattle.
the superintendent or chief authority of a village or temple.
a certain grain fee allowed to the ryots before the grain is measured.
a share or portion, the ryot’s share of produce in contradiction to the government share.
a hired workman who cultivates with the farming stock of another.
difference of shares.
a receipt for money.
a raised path, a broad ridge, between two paddy fields.
a certain quantity of grain, in general one manake per putti, distributed in charity.

the first crop of the year which consists of grain of inferior quality.

a daily account of receipts and disbursements of a village.

a reservoir for water at salt pans.

pecuniary embarassment.

rent to the Government paid by the proprietor of a permanently settled estate.

a subordinate revenue or police officer.

survey or measurement of lands.

insurance of goods.

lands cleared from jungle for the purpose of cultivation.

da command, warrant, royal mandate.

waste land.

or stock, capital, funds, capacity.

a slave, servant or bondsman.

a prison.

a prisoner.

a lie or bond; the bank of a reservoir or tank; a hoop or hinge.

a settlement or arrangement.

arrears, balance.

a report.

contention disputing, a vexatious business.

to grant, bestow pardon

to preserve or rescue.

protection, preservation, security.

distribution, partitioning, disbursement.

according to custom.

to fabricate, make up, feign.

fabrication, fiction.

earnest money.

or. Detailed, with particulars.

details, particulars.

prosperity, thriving condition.

discharge, dismissal.

embezzlement.

a calculation.

breaking up of a court.

opposition, contrariety or falsehood.

a fee in grain from the threshing floor claimed by the twelve village officials.

force, violence, compulsion.
a town, a chief place in a district.

pretext, pretence.

reinstated.

table of receipts and demands.

a bale of goods.

auditing or retrenchment of charge.

sums granted to those
who use the great plough in bringing fresh land into cultivation.
gardens, garden land.
sundry.
sundry items of revenue.
a bag or marsh.
fees in grain paid to the village servants before the division of the crop.
an allowance of grain peculiar to those parganas when more ground was formerly brought to account by the local authorities than existed in reality.
from time immemorial.
an item.
detailed explanation.
a remainder.
land granted to a man for killing tigers.
refunded.
sweepings of grain.
waste book, miscellaneous record.
land not available for cultivation, as the sites of villages.
statement showing the amount of rain that has fallen.
a party or caravan of lам-badis, a herd of loaded cattle.
a request, a petition.
a fixed rent payable in all seasons.
a small allowance of grain to the measured.
quarrel. spite, ill-will, disagreement.
paddy seeds ready for sowing.
waste land.
money paid for insurance.
a digger, a labourer.
account of the boundaries of fields.
household expences.
grain in the husk.
the revenue charged in the summer crop.
to turn up the earth by digging.
the total assessment of a district.
without heir or claimant.
unsealed.
weariness.
a tax or a favourable assessment.
without balance.
discountenanced.
bankrupt.
mortgage on land, which till the debt is paid is enjoyed by the creditor.
a land measure in Ganjam equal to about 1/5 acre. dowry.
tonnage of a ship.
roads, from that which is capable of cultivation and separating the alienated land from the Government property.

mixed soil, not so productive as the black soil but superior to the common red-loam.

a certificate signed by several people.

revenue particularly of a territorial nature, a house or mansion.

or the produce of land, the crop.

an officer employed to prevent the clandestine removal of the produce.

place, station or lodging.

tenure, farm, usually a contract.

a particular settlement with each farmer by the Government.

a donation by merchants or cultivators to a fane, a revenue granted as a privilege;

a tax on looms.

or a donation by merchants or cultivators to a fane or a revenue by privilege.

he who enjoys a revenue by privilege.

the tax formerly paid by fishermen being a branch of the

the tax paid by fishermen.

a hamlet, a cluster of huts belonging to some village but separate from it for the facilitation of agricultural purposes.

the wages of a day labourer.

interview, visit.

approval.

dignity, office, ministry.

a magistrate under the native Government.

or a revenue accountant of a district or province.

a peon attached to a village.

a plough with bullocks etc.

the village munsiff.

to estimate, appraise.

prohibition, hindrance, prevention.

to mind.

to prohibit.

the title of the old nawabs of Cuddapah.

extra assessment, an increased demand or cess.

a kind of allowance given to fakeers at the time of the measurement of grain in the threshing floor.

a certain grain-fee allowed to the potmaker.

a flat ceiling constructed over part of the room in a native house for the purpose of using it as a store.

manuring.

the measurement of land.

a measurer of land.
a sluice or flood gate.
eight measures.
a quantity of land, an acre.
a hamlet, a dependancy of a village.
a rough draft of a letter.
the mouth of a river.
wet cultivation, rice which cannot be cultivated without the fields being flooded.
land artificially irrigated.
refuse heaps of grain so named because mingled with bits of earth and stone.
a village bailiff or petty collecting officer.
good circumstances as those of a substantial farmer.
measurement.
a certificate of tax being paid. a pass given for goods on which no duty is payable at the place from which they came. a permit allowing goods to pass free; a certificate of payment.
pardon, excusing.
management of public business.
to take possession of.
trust, charge, possession.
prosperity, goods.
money security, everything connected with land, crops and ploughing.
owner.
a gardener.

superintendent of thrashing (the crop.)
land liable to payment of revenue.
property, goods.
a gardener.
one-twentieth.
that which is collected; income, product, produce, crop, collections.
dismissed or turned out from office.
a month.
some sort of grain.
a pagoda, a gold coin worth four rupees.
hereditary right, hereditary property.
a visit of ceremony or friendship.
the reddi or farmer who is in the commission or in power.
out of that number.
subtraction, remission.
granted.

A moccasa village is one that is granted either free or on a light rent.
guardianship.
a lease granted generally by inamdars, in which the farmer employed has three-fourths and the landlord one-fourth of the crop.
the sheathing of a ship.
a penal bond or money security or indemnity. a bond or written agreement of any sort,
an agreement or truce.

a final agreement in writing.

the head accountant in a taluk cutcherry.

allowance, substraction, reduction, remission.

donations by Government for religious purposes.

a portion of a district, a subdivision.

a foreclosed mortgage, in which the pawn after a certain time is forfeit. A conditional sale with penalty attached.

a feast observed among salt makers when beginning the year.

a proclamation.

a native civil judge.

a loan, an advance, exchange or barter, sums lent and paid on running accounts without the use of receipts or documents on either side, being merely a temporary accommodation.

the foot or lower corner of a soil.

taking respects to a superior.

appertaining to revenue.

permission, warrant, license.

a renter or revenue collector or farmer-general.

a rough draft of a letter, a memorandum.

a part of the revenue due, taken forcibly in anticipation of the full time, equivalent to the forced loans exacted by James and Charles of England.

general certificate signed by all present; a declaration signed by all. An affidavit, a general petition a declamatory deed.

one-third share of the gross produce, allowed to the ryots.

a place where platforms for heaping salt are raised.

a prisoner, an accused, a defendant.

a seal, a wooden stamp for sealing heaps of corns.

the mending and repairing the bank of a tank.

certain fees granted to pariahs during harvest time.

government share of agricultural produce.

dry land, or land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, depending chiefly on the falling rains for irrigation and therefore unfit for the cultivation of paddy.

the act of ascertaining the produce of village by the ryots themselves.

a band of straw tied around the upper part of a heap of grain.

exchange, interchange.
a statement by many persons acquainted with the facts.
a tax on houses, looms shops or trades.
restraint placed on a person to prevent his escape or to enforce the payment of a demand.
abolishment;
the moturma tax, levied on merchants and artisans.
manner, mode, way, rate, ration, batta.
under some public charge or accusation.
restraint placed on a person to prevent his escape or to enforce the payment of a demand, arrest, confinement.
a town, a considerable village.
a hereditary farmer, the original settlers in the township.
a village granted at a favourable or no assessment to any person for past or expected services.
confession, admission, acknowledgment.
a rough note or memorandum.
to sell by public auction.
a mutineer.
grain thrashed but not cleaned from the chaff.
a ship's keel.
daily allowance, a sum granted to particular individuals in lieu of the ancient daily allowance.
watching fields.
leave of absence.
to annul, abrogate or revoke.
league.
farmers, the peasantry, the country people or community.
a farmer or sub-renter.
passport.
income.
a duty on road-transit only, a guard taken on a journey, a safe-guard.
a tax levied on cattle that travel over grass lands.
the peasantry.
a farmer.
protection.
repeal, abrogation.
acknowledgement or receipt.
public matters.
a plot, treason.
an amicable agreement, a written testimony given by a plaintiff that he is satisfied, a deed of resignation, a release.
passport.
without check.
the business of the secretary.
consent, will.
a small quantity of grain remaining after a heap has been measured which is given to the
ryots.
remission, indulgence, favour; or abatement of a demand.
excess above what is usual where lands have been customarily taxed too low, an additional sum is laid on and this is called the excess tax.
a bribe.
signature, a concession, proof.
fees, dues, custom, bribe, commission.
leave, license, permission.
the country on the banks of the Pennar west of the Gandikota hills.
a division of salt pans.
an account showing the holding of each cultivator.
a day.
a daily account book or journal.
a daily allowance granted to brahmins, fakirs, poor or infirm persons to be enjoyed during their life-time.
a letter.
money rent, revenue paid in money, but not in kind.
remission, indulgence, deduction, allowance.
an anchor.
a poor house or hospital.
a bond or tie.
to insist on payment.
to apply, suit, fit.
a compulsory fee.
land that does not pay revenue to government, land held free of rent.
commencement.
league.
the profits of a custom-house.
traffic, mercantile transaction, buying and selling, money dealing in general.
to plunder, rob.
loss, detriment.
sending a criminal in procession round the town.
a sub-renter, a tenant.
a rent of which a part is remitted, a favourable lease, quit-rent.
land unfit for cultivation.
deductions, subtractions, a set off in an account.
the loss sustained in exchanging money or premium granted or gained in pecuniary transactions.
both shares, gross produce, both the farmer's and Government's, share.
desolate, ruined, depopulated.
the heavy crop, the great crop reaped after the rains.
drought. a year without rain.
income, revenue, resources.
land transferable
from one farmer to another.
charge.

exchange, transfer, transposition.

change of appointment.

betrayal, secret, chicanery, clique, underhand plot, secret alliance.

pension, allowance, living.

a proprietor or landholder, a pensioner.

awe, apprehension.

support, intervention, patronage.

payments, liquidation, collections.

an account book, a book in general, a head in accounts.

a booked account.

collection of muddy rubbish in fields after the subsidence of an inundation.

to prepare land for cultivation.

the channel by which a tank is supplied with water.

a division or part.

period, term fixed for payment, pay day, instalment, stated period.

money advanced upon cultivation.

a circle round a threshing floor.

land that pays revenue to Government.

share or part of a debt or the payment of a sum.

stated periods for the dis-

a receipt by the captain for goods laden in a vessel.

an heir or lawful successor.

a canal or sluice from a tank.

release, leave of absence.

publication, notification.

country, land, home, a hamlet or dependent village.

arrangement, order, distribution.

arranging according to different heads, distribution, settlement.

a claim, a dispute.

the name of a God, the son of Siva.

estate, property.

an investigation, trial.

cess or tax levied on a town and then divided among several persons each of whom pays his share.

a person who performs the lowest service of a village for which he is remunerated by fees.

land immemorially waste.

the sowing of a seed.

a note of hand.

exports. imports, goods received.

a plain, the lowlands.

money advanced to weavers.

auction.

to sell by auction.
desolate, waste, depopulated, ruined.
allotment of shares or portions dividing.
a sceptre, a royal staff.
a corpse.
agreement, conditions agreed on.
partnership in business.
a fine levied on those who steal ears of corn.
conditional agreement.
agreement, condition stipulated.
faith, confidence, wish, desire.charges, cost, expense, expenditure.
a capital; a city.
a village clerk or accountant.
wickedness, cunning, prank.
land mixed with waste, land part of which is waste.
a city wall.
a witness.
subordinate, as a subdivision.
a subrenter.
custom, usage.
balance, outstanding.
fields and meadows lying around and appertaining to a village.
a land tax, assessment.
strong inclination.
about.
commencement.
free land, which though no Inam pays no direct tax to Government. Land rented by a farmer from a Zemindar or possessor of manyam and free of tax to Government. Land which pays no money rent, but a portion of the crop taken as payment in kind.
a trial.
a dry hot wind. The south wind which the English call the long shore wind.
a favourable assessment; a village held at a favourable assessment.
pride, insolence, deceit, jealousy, envy.
partnership in business.
the waste portions of cultivated plots of land, waste united with cultivation.
to have the banks of a pond faced with stone.
to beg off, to apologise.
to calm, comfort, pacify.
to collect money by subscription.
loss in redeeming a pledged article, agency fees, commission, percentage paid to a broker; a penal sum deposited and to be forfeited for the non-fulfilment of a purchase.
violent measures to enforce payment.
field or land granted to an umbrella bearer.
a patent of office or nobility, an order, a written grant, instrument or diploma, charters or letters patent.
old debts, balances of former years.
reason, ground.
a voyage.
the district clerk or paymaster.
a clerk or accountant.
assembled, collected.
any seat of Government.
a subdivision.
arranging villages into a subdivision of a taluk.
the Government.
goods, luggage.
a banker, a cash keeper.
to make equal, to arrange differences, to make content or satisfied.
classification, an account wherein fields are rated according to the nature of the soil.
the order, arrangement.
supply, provision.
boundary, land mark.
the Government.
the head officer of a province also an allowance granted him of ten per cent on the collections.
a steep, a hollow between hills.
land granted without quit rent or free of rent.
an accomplice, an adviser.
persuasion, counsel, advice temptation.
a favourable assessment.
good terms or understanding kindness, benevolence.
correct, right, proper.
an inhabitant, tenant.
manufactured.
low lands, a dell, a low moist field.
cultivation.
maker.
barter, exchange.
proclaimed, enacted.
expense and receipt: outgoings and incomings. Now used for petty charges for pens, ink, paper lamp oil etc.
in continuity to the former orders.
proved, established, brought home, verified.
the transit duty.
the crop raised on low lying land.
any grain that has a light colored husk.
the permanent charges of a village.
annual income.
a measure of land 30 in extent; 14 acres and 14 kunta. This measurement is peculiar to Zemundari land.
the direction or heading of a letter.
succession.
extra heads of revenue.
breaking up a field, ploughing it in winter against sowing in next spring.
a ploughman.
a year without rain.
a province.
a natural son.
a double handful of grain.
transit duty on goods.
traffic, trade, goods, wares.
real property, land and house.
cultivation.
the working season time or period.
temporary for the time being.
a neighbour.
account, statement, representation of occurrences or affairs.
lawful right or title.
a statement of right, a bill of dues, a claim.
the whole, undivided gross produce.
a mansion, a palace.
duty payable, tax.
deduction of a complete head or whole item.
black land in a state of cultivation.
a rough account.
the undivided gross produce.
a loan.
that which remains in hand, that which is in an officer’s charge.
a rough account.
a protector or defender, assurance, the confirmation or ratification afforded by a third person pledging himself to the fulfillment of it.
customs duty payable, tax.
food, maintenance, protection.
an account.
a share or portion.
an estate, division of a district.
a premium for paid bill of exchange.
a bill of exchange.
the produce of a field, the amount of an assessment.
o, order, command.
the presence, court, audience chamber.
Government lands.
employment, situation.
HIGHER GRADE.
1889.

శాసనం యొక్క సంఖ్య మాత్రమే ఉండాలి నిదిరించి కలిగి ఉండాలి కాగా ఈ సంఖ్య కొని ఉండాలి. ఆ సంఖ్య నిలువగా ఉండాలి కాగా ఈ సంఖ్య కొని ఉండాలి.

479, 729, 737, 738, 746, 763 అని అమితంగా, నీటి చాలా సంఖ్యలు కలిగి ఉండాలి కాగా ఈ సంఖ్య కొని ఉండాలి.

31, 35 అత్యంత ఆధారంగా అంగం అంశంలో ఈ సంఖ్య కొని ఉండాలి.
32

ఇది బాగ్యమైన అనుభూతికి చెందిన బంధం. కూడా రామాయణం
సాధనము లో కొనసాగించిన పండుగ చిత్రాల కృతి కాటికి కూడా మనం
అందుకే. ఇది కొనసాగించి అందించడానికి పాటానికి వచ్చింది
కాలానికి మంచి. 87 కోట్లు వి రాఖని పండుగ చిత్రాల కృతి కాని
మాత్రమే క్రిందికి ఉండటం అదనంగా. అప్పుడు ఆసిం సరిపోతాయి
చదుపడి అంటాలేనే. కానీ అది ఇప్పుడు పండుగ చిత్రాల కృతి
నిర్మాణం చేయబడింది. రామాయణం లో దానిని సంకలనం చేసి ప్రతి
సేము ప్రవచించాడు. ఎందుకంటే సాధనమూ దానికి ప్రతి సేము ప్రవచించాడు. అయితే తోడు కాపాడం పెట్టి ఇమిలినే
చేసాడు. అందుకే ఇది మన సాధనములో దాని నిర్మాణం 
చిత్రాల కృతిని కాని అదనంగా మాత్రమే ఇది. అయితే ఇది 
మన సాధనములో దాని నిర్మాణం చిత్రాల కృతిని కాని 
అదనంగా మాత్రమే ఇది. అయితే ఇది మన సాధనములో దాని 
నిర్మాణం చిత్రాల కృతిని కాని అదనంగా మాత్రమే ఇది.
To The Collector of the District.

The humble petition of Kadimetla Pakeerappa, cultivating ryot of Nellithanda, hamlot of Machapuram, Pathikonda Taluk:

Division (partition) was effected between my father’s illegitimate son Lingadu (the counter petitioner) and myself some 30 or 35 years heretofore, i.e., during the time of my father, in the whole property as well as in the lands comprised in (survey) Nos: 479, 729, 737, 738, 746, and 763A which were for a long time (comprised in the pattah standing) in the name of my brother’s son Thimma and myself, and we were living separately each cultivating his respective share in the lands. Subsequently when the distress broke out the said accused (Lingadu) abandoned his house and his share in the lands, and left for Adoni where he lived with his family. Thence I had been cultivating his lands and paying the assessment leviable thereon. After my father’s demise, the pattah was transferred
in the name of Venkanna, my elder brother, and the enjoyment (of the lands) was with me. Before his death, my brother Venkanna was enjoying the lands which fell to himself, myself and Lingadu, and soon after died leaving the revenue on all the lands in arrears. The lands were then ordered to be sold in auction for recovering the arrears. The collector, who was then camping at Kappaprala, coerced me to pay the arrears by submitting me to bear a granite stone on my back. As the distress has then ceased and plenty prevailed, I paid the arrears of revenue and had the pattah for the said lands issued in my name. Since then I had been in the enjoyment till the end of the year 1886, when the accused returned (to the village) from Adoni and implored me to take him as a cooly. In pursuance of the suggestion I took him as a cooly and allotted him a certain land (to work upon). In '87, without working as a cooly, he commenced to dispute that he was entitled to a share in the said lands and with reference thereto I have complained to you, in the magisterial capacity, that the counter-petitioner had been raising vexatious objections; the said complaint was referred by you to the (Taluq) sheristadar and third class magistrate of Pattikonda. My witnesses having been tampered with (as against me) at the enquiry by Linga Reddi, and the village magistrate, who had come for that purpose without your permission, the said complaint was dismissed. I again petitioned on the same matter to the gentleman who had been acting for you when you were on leave. It was returned to be presented in person. I was unable to present accordingly the complaint in person owing to the dislocation of my hand and the consequent pain. In '88, the villagers induced the counter-petitioner to trespass into the lands which I have prepared for cultivation and sown, and caused him to appropriate with violence 2 markals of oil seeds, and 1 markal of spiked millet (a kind of grain). When you were at Kurnool, I apprehended that the same (high-handed) act may be repeated this year and filed a petition with you explaining the above particulars when I was informed to sow my pattah lands as usual, that the counter-petitioner will be restricted from interfering with me and that in case he files a petition, 'he will be directed to go to a civil court. I thereupon came to the village and sowed some of my lands. There are others unsown. At the inducement of the headman and the
kurnam, the counter-petitioner is endeavouring to interfere with the lands. The headman and the kurnam in collusion took the counter petitioner to the Tabhsildar. On learning the above particulars I am moved with fear. Both of these officers have failed to acquaint me with your orders passed on the petition I recently presented to you at Kurnool. I learnt that your orders have been received by these officers but I have not been informed of it. On enquiries I came to know that your orders have reached the village. Thereupon went to Pathikonda and the Tabhsildar there informed me that your orders have been received, that I can unobstructedly cultivate my lands, and that if the counter-petitioner did obstruct me I should cite witnesses and complain to him when the counter-petitioner would be punished. When I returned to the village to carry on cultivation &c, the headman and the kurnam colluded with the petitioner, coerced me to give (a share) to the counter petitioner warning me that if I failed to do so, the petition already presented by me (to you) will cause me to suffer. Thereupon desired the officers to let me know of your orders and they angrily refused compliance with my request. I have therefore presented this petition with apprehension. I therefore pray that you will realize the gist of my petition and direct the headman, the kurnam and the counter-petitioner Lingadu not to interfere with (the possession of) my lands, not to cause me harm, and that the order may be communicated to the village through the Tabhsildar.

1891.

(2) దేవసంపితులు వేష విశ్రాంత సమయంలో ఉండాడు సాంస్కృతిక మాధ్యమాల వల్ల వివిధ ప్రయోగాలను చేసి తన సమాధ్యులను ప్రదర్శించగా విశ్లేషణ ప్రదర్శనాలు మిగిలియాం దేవసంపితులు. కొన్ని చిత్రాల చిత్రాల సమాధ్యులను ప్రదర్శించాడు. వారు సంపితులు గౌరవంతం ఎత్తు ఎత్తు కేస్తే చిత్రాలు-చిత్రాలు ఆనుకుని చిత్రాలు ఎత్తు ఎత్తు కేస్తే పాటు చిత్రాలు ఎత్తు ఎత్తు కేస్తే పాటు చిత్రాలు ఎత్తు ఎత్తు కేస్తే పాటు చిత్రాలు ఎత్తు.
మామ కాలంచి అంటే అనేకానే కాంప్యూటర్లు మయలు కంటి లంచి ఖవేలి లేదా చాలా భారి నిరితి కారణంగా తాను సరిపడడం విశేషాంశం సంఖ్యాంశం తోకు ఇతర సంఖ్యాంశాలతో అనుభూతించుకోవాలని జీవితానికి అనుమానిస్తున్నాను. ఈచేకి మేము లేదా అమేదించే ప్రత్యేక సంఖ్యాంశాలు ఉండకను, అలాగే ప్రతి సార్లు నుండి నిర్ధారించి తప్పించడం నిర్ధారించబడింది. పశ్చాత ఇది మాత్రమే మన రీతిలో ఉండినంతి నిర్ధారించడం తీవరంగా ఉంది. మేము లేదా అమేదించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు ఉండకోండా అంటే మేము నిర్ధారించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు అంటాం? మేము నిర్ధారించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు అంటే మన రీతిలో ఉండినంతి నిర్ధారించడంతో ప్రతి సార్లు నుండి నిర్ధారించడం తీవరంగా ఉంది. మేము నిర్ధారించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు ఉండకోండా అంటే మన రీతిలో ఉండినంతి నిర్ధారించడంతో ప్రతి సార్లు నుండి నిర్ధారించడం తీవరంగా ఉంది.

36

మేము నిర్ధారించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు ఉండకోండా అంటే మన రీతిలో ఉండినంతి నిర్ధారించడంతో ప్రతి సార్లు నుండి నిర్ధారించడం తీవరంగా ఉంది. మేము నిర్ధారించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు ఉండకోండా అంటే మన రీతిలో ఉండినంతి నిర్ధారించడంతో ప్రతి సార్లు నుండి నిర్ధారించడం తీవరంగా ఉంది. మేము నిర్ధారించిన సంఖ్యాంశాలు ఉండకోండా అంటే మన రీతిలో ఉండినంతి నిర్ధారించడంతో ప్రతి సార్లు నుండి నిర్ధారించడం తీవరంగా ఉంది.
On a Tuesday about twenty days back and three days prior to the Deepavali day, at breakfast time, I was with my dependants, labourers, taking bulls, ploughs and other agricultural tools, wending my way to the waste land known as ‘Nadela’s waste’ situated north-west of my village. We met barber Nariga about four fields’ distance from the village. In the course of my conversation with him, he informed me that the cattle-grazing boys have brought the cattle and sheep and allowed them to damage the growing corn in (Deputy) Rajanna’s garden which Narigadu was watching, that when he scolded them saying “Are your mothers my wives? I shall squeeze and pull out your ears and break yours bones. Run away driving your cows and sheep”, they discarded his warning and urged the cattle towards him with sticks, and that he thereupon became afraid and was going to acquaint his master of what has happened. At this time, his master arrived there with his younger brother and
sister's husband on his way to what was known as Pig's dell from the village. Narigadu told his master that Yama Reddi had induced the grazing boys to damage his (master's) growing crop. We all went together to the (said) field. They had the paddy crop grazed completely saying 'let your houses be burnt to ashes and your females made widows. Why should your malice be directed against a poor man? You have ruined (damaged) my crop', the master advanced towards Yama Reddi who was near the grazing boys. Both mingled in fighting. They thrashed each other with ricks of corn (straw ropes) and plough-tails. We were at a distance of ten shoulders' length (from the scene of offence). One grazing boy was shouting 'Kobali'. 'Kobali'. There-after, going near, Narigadu's master was found stretched on the ground. Froth was flowing out of the mouth. He was drivelling, with eyes wide open and was lying on his back. His stomach was rent and the tongue pressed between the teeth. The nerves were become prostrated. He could not talk and was unconscious. Soon after this, the Head Constable and the Constables arrived from the village, sustained the wounded, handcuffed them and took Narigadu's master on a cot (the bottom of which was laced of three strands like ticken) with the others to the native head of Police at Pathikonda. By this time the sun was past the meridian towards the west by two shoulder's lengths. We rested the bulls for a short time under a tree, took our breakfast and returned to the village. I identify the said cattle-grazers as the accused now before the Court. I then went home to do my routine work. On my way I witnessed for a time the panchamas with sacrificial food for the great deity, treading in a measure and going in a procession, and when I reached the house my wife was found to have given birth to a male child. In such confusion, I had no leisure to know what was become of the complaint. The seed sown by Rajanna in his garden could not fail to grow. It was found grazed and trodden down so as to damage the growing corn.

In accordance with the order sent to me on the 15th ultimo to credit as deposit to Government half the amount of the commission payable by the Abkari Contractor and allow the drawing (of toddy), the contractor's agent has been duly informed of it, and he has this day deposited one-fourth of the annual rental and further requested permission to commence business promising to execute an agree-
ment to pay the amounts of instalments as they fall due. The season for drawing toddy is fast expiring; if permission be not granted there will be loss of the amount due to the state and of that invested by the contractors. I therefore solicit for early permission (being granted). It is also requested that a stamp paper for, and a draft, of the agreement to be executed by the contractors may be forwarded. I was directed to send the Amildar. The appraisements are not yet over. He is going on with the appraisement of dry lands and the work is not yet finished though being done since last month. The daily reports and the past year's calculation (estimation) book have been sent in custody of Naga Reddi. When considered the whole matter will be plain.

1893.

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ఇప్పటి సమయంలో శుభేచ్ఛ సమయంలో అందరిన హుద్ధ సమయంలో అందరిన ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలు ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుంది. నాథ ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలను ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుంది. మరియు ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలను ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుంటాం. నామ ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలను ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుంది. మరియు ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలను ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుండు. నామ ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలను ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుంది. మరియు ప్రతిభాశక్తి రూపాలను ప్రతిభాన్ని సంపాదిస్తుండు.
41

...
Translation.

To Gondal Esqr., Kurnool Dt.

The memorial submitted by the agricultural body (peasantry), the twelve village officials, and all those subject to the Chetti witenagemot of the 108 villages of Munimadugu, Racherla, &c.

Our ancestors, many centuries ago, having no means of livelihood migrated in bands from the east to this tract known as the forest of Dandaka, cleared the jungle, removed the rocks and levelled the highlands, set them into convenient plots and constituted hamlets. Here and there they dug wells, ponds and constructed tanks, resisted as far as possible the violence and the robberies of the Poligars (feudal chiefs), and lived in a precarious manner paying whatever assessments and extortions were resorted to by the prevailing government, tolerating its tyranny. Subsequently, during the regime (or sway) of the present Queen, we are dragging on our livelihood managing to pay the various taxes imposed upon us such as land revenue, road cess, mera, jodi or quit-rent (on inams), house-tax, tolls, income-tax, stamp papers, court fees, meeting further the cost of supplies to officers, purveying for troops on the march, also to the native collector of revenue, land bailiff, court of district office establishment, vaccinators, P. W. D., men, irrespective of the occurrence of droughts or inundations or of our becoming indebted to money-lenders. However, since the time of our ancestors up to now, there have been no difficulties (hindrances) in the matter of fodder for cattle maintained for cultivation, manure and milk. Our elders freely grazed our cattle, both large and small, in the forests and watered them in the springs they have opened in the said forests and in the windings of the mountain rills. We were also securing sometimes without permission and occasionally under free passes, timber for ploughs, drill ploughs, instruments for levelling ploughed fields, and posts, shafts, axle trees, wheels, and beams, grades, rafters, props, &c., for erecting houses and fibre for thick ropes. We did not feel the least difficulty in respect of firewood. We had also been without hindrance obtaining leaves, tares or the leaves of margosa, Galedupa, Punga, Cassia, &c, for fertilising the land for wet cultivation. The poor, as well as those who had no employment by reason of the stoppage of work in the
salt-pans, and the weavers who have lost their living were eking out their livelihood by the sale of firewood, and fruits such as, wood-apple, black berries, cassia, white custard apple, nuts of the wild mango, gall-nut, honey and wax—the minor forest produce. In this state of affairs, since ten years, how are we to manage if we are to pay a tax (seigniorage) for rocks and even a bit of grass when the cattle and sheep have been restrained from stepping into the forests for fodder and water on the plea that the hills and forests are to be reserved? The reserved forest around our village has been demarcated. We have been prevented from interfering with our waste lands which have been included in the hills. We have not been allowed even an inch of land to pen our cattle and tend the fields. The habituated cows and cattle, no sooner they are untied in the village, resort to the hills. How to prevent them? If when the cows and cattle are taken to our fields by the usual tracks, one cow nips a blade of grass, the forest peons impound the whole herd and make us liable to an imposition of 40 or 50 rupees. When questioned as to how the dumb cattle could be driven without touching a blade of grass, they ask us to drive them with muzzles of basket-work. When the herd consists of cattle in hundreds or thousands, how many muzzles are to be used? (They) restrain the cows in a few villages from going into the forest even for being watered. They would not allow us to settle in the village, (they) would not leave us quiet. From the solitary well in each village, how many pots (of water) are we to draw? With carrying water to our household alone, our shoulders bear warts or have become callous or hard. The state has disallowed us from, and reserved, even the hills on which nothing else can grow than species of milkhedge and the aloe! When we question the Ranger if we may not be allowed at least the rocky prominences whereon trees could not grow, he replies that trees are growing (on them). If there had ever been trees and forest on these bare hills on which dross and scorias are profuse, why should there not be traces of even a single furnace or glass-still? Owing to the alleged reservation of these hills it is not possible for us to support ourselves. The soil of our hilly hamlets is very poor and not productive. The state has assessed our lands after deducting the expenses of cultivation and determining the commutation price of half the net output on the average of the prices for 20 years.
About a month back, while Yella Reddi and myself were sitting in the porch of my house and conversing on various topics, Nagi Reddi came there and said "Yella Reddi, do you think that it matters little whose the bull was, and if the cow calves in our herd it is all right? What have you agreed to at the recent caste meeting, and what do you mean by living with her now?" Then Malla Reddi happened to arrive and he said "where there is no calf, the milk is got with pain; why do you ask him to lose the wife he has?" I said "what is past is past, why should she be turned out (of the family)?; However, if the suggestions of the Chetti are not complied with, he will have the matter again brought to arbitration. You (had better) cause Rosi Reddi's daughter settled (to be married), and I shall see that the marriage is performed." Subbayya, the village purohit, who was then driving his he-buffalo to the herd, asserted that he would obstruct Rosi Reddi's daughter being offered (in marriage). Yella Reddi started up saying "feeding the brahmin with ghee is like manuring the sandy ash-colored soil (without effect); these brahmins my wives always act in this manner. (They) eat away our rice in quantities and throw obstacles in our way?" The Brahmin said "You mad widow's son, you abuse me?" Thereupon, Yella Reddi held the Brahmin by the tuft, bent him and dealt him ten blows on the back with the fist; then laid him on his back on the ground, struck him on the belly with the elbow and the knees and saying "feel my blows, the slanting rain will not stop without immersing", dealt a volley of blows like thunder-bolts on the brahmin's face, nose, temple, and chest. Though we all interceded and got the brahmin free, he was not able to move from the place where he fell and was bleeding in the mouth and gasping (labouring for breath or breathing hard), all his teeth drawn out; he was in the same place for an Indian hour (24 minutes). after which he stood there and said "O! sinner, you were murdering the brahmin. You afflictor! You were born among the Yadavas (shepherd caste) as a pestle (to ruin the caste). You have been born of a cancer in your mother's womb (you do not possess the characteristics of a rational being) You murderer (villain)"; when Yella Reddi, saying "Fie, put the dung into your brahmin's mouth" jumped and kicked the brahmin on the left side of his belly, he fell down, turned pale, kicked his legs and expired before a hundred could be counted. In
a short while, the brahmin's wife Venka came lamenting and beating her own head and mouth in despair; she threw mud towards Yella Reddi's house, broke her glass bracelets and left cursing him.

1894.

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46

(1) మాత్రం సరువుతుందనే మాటాలు అని చెప్పాలి. (2) ఇంకా 126మండ స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి. (3) ఇంకా 1261 స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి. (4) ఇంకా 1268 స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి. (5) ఇంకా 1269 స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి. (6) ఇంకా 1270 స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి. (7) ఇంకా 1276 స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి. (8) ఇంకా 1277 స్టేషన్ నాటి మధ్య సాధనాలు చెప్పాలి.
అది ప్రపంచంలో కాకుండా నా రాజధాని విషయానికి పంపుడు సిద్ధించింది. (4) ఈ అధికారిక కొరకు అందించే విషయానికి పంపుడు మనం మరియు ప్రతి పంపుడు ఆశ్చర్యం కుటుంబం సమాచారం కూడా అత్యంత ఆకమించింది. మనం తప్పించే ఆశ్చర్యకర విషయానికి మరియు అత్యంత ఆకమించింది. స్వాభావికంగా మనం ప్రతి విశ్వస్యం మరియు కొనసాగించే విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది. ఈ విషయానికి మరియు కొనసాగించే విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది. ఈ విషయం మరియు అది ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పించింది.

5. ఊభీ వినాడింది వినాడింది అంటే అనుసరించి ఎందుకంటే ఒక విషయం మరియు ఎందుకంటే ఒక విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది.

6. ఇంతకు ఉరిగినే అనుమతి పెంచి రెండు విషయానికి ఎందుకంటే ఒక విషయం మరియు ఎందుకంటే ఒక విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది.

7. ఇంతకు ఉరిగినే అనుమతి పెంచి రెండు విషయానికి ఎందుకంటే ఒక విషయం మరియు ఎందుకంటే ఒక విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది.

8. దేశకు మాత్రం మనకు అధికారిక విషయానికి పంపుడు సిద్ధించింది. మనం అందించగలరు మాట సిద్ధించింది విషయానికి పంపుడు మనం మరియు ప్రతి పంపుడు ఆశ్చర్యం కూడా ఆకమించింది. మనం తప్పించే ఆశ్చర్యకర విషయానికి మరియు అత్యంత ఆకమించింది. స్వాభావికంగా మనం ప్రతి విశ్వస్యం మరియు కొనసాగించే విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది. ఈ విషయం మరియు అది ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది.

దేశం మాత్రం మనకు అధికారిక విషయానికి పంపుడు సిద్ధించింది. మనం అందించగలరు మాట సిద్ధించింది విషయానికి పంపుడు మనం మరియు ప్రతి పంపుడు ఆశ్చర్యం కూడా ఆకమించింది. మనం తప్పించే ఆశ్చర్యకర విషయానికి మరియు అత్యంత ఆకమించింది. స్వాభావికంగా మనం ప్రతి విశ్వస్యం మరియు కొనసాగించే విషయం ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది. ఈ విషయం మరియు అది ప్రస్తుతం చెప్పింది.
Translation.

To The Board of Revenue,

The petition submitted by the Zemindar of Pandipadu, Kistna District.

1. In enforcing the decision passed by you in the matter of irrigating from the anicut, free of water-rate, the immemorial wet lands the irrigation sources of which have become ruined, in certain villages belonging to me, the Collector has put a wrong construction upon it and sent me his favor (order) dated 25th October 1872, and I enclose it herein. I request that, in consideration of the following facts and remembering that the Board's decision pertained only to the area proved to have been under wet cultivation in the first two of the said villages, the proof available from the accounts may be reconsidered and the matter definitely disposed of.

2. As the extents concluded by the Board as under wet cultivation—vide the enclosure herein, have been assumed upon the comparative figures adopted from the accounts compiled prior to the anicut water was taken (for irrigation), it would be reasonable to deduct such extents from the two classes of land cultivable from the anicut water as well as from the comparative figures extracted from the accounts; but as the Collector is of opinion that the extents will have to be deducted from the figures come to at the survey in fasli 1268, (a long time) subsequent to faslis 1260 and 1261 when the anicut water was taken (for irrigation), we are likely to be submitted to injustice.

3. The Collector has superficially viewed that the Board has decided that the areas situated on a higher level in the said villages are immemorially wet and that authority has not entered into field-war details (for the purpose) but the following grounds would suggest that an enquiry as to the fieldwar details, has been made:—(1) The individual shares have already been detailed, with the classification of dry and wet, in the very accounts upon the basis of which the Board has decided on proof of previous cultivation; (2) in respect of those
lividual shares, numbers were assigned and estimation accounts th boundaries have been prepared by public servants, as they are under the management of the Court of Wards in fasli 1261, d no variations are traceable between them and the previous counts. The classification of dry and wet adopted till then has en followed in the estimation accounts. The same total arrived at the former was also come to in the latter; (3) Even now the lds cultivated as wet prior to the aforesaid estimation are shown immemorially wet, those under wet cultivation prior to the irigation by anicut water are alone classed as immemorially wet. e dry plots irrigable by the anicut water are noted as dry transferred to wet. (4) Owing to the kistence of boundaries, the lds are found to have been distinctly classified.

4. Even if there had been an excess arrived at in the extent at a later survey over that of the immemorial wet lands compiled as ited above, that such total of excess will pertain to the memorial wet lands will be evident from the facts illustrated reunder:—(1) In the application submitted by our ryots and our- lives, the extents of the immemorial wet lands alone were given the survey extents were not referred to, and the Board based decision on the former. (2) The survey commenced in 1268, and ere is no scope to ascertain what they would have measured according to the survey standard measurement) prior to faslis 1260 d 1261, and there was no necessity to enter such measurements the accounts. It will be patent that when those accounts had to referred to in illustration, we were bound in our application to int only to the total therein mentioned; (3) As all the immemorial at lands in all the villages have not been completly surveyed, s extent according to the survey cannot be fixed; (4) the total ldwar accounts with particulars corresponding to the extent given our application have been filed in the Collector's office, and they ar the signatures of public officers. The total extent according to e accounts for the said locality are being entered in the survey counts which are under preparation relating to the irregation by e anicut water.

5. There are valid grounds for classifying the remaining extent the first two of the aforesaid villages as immemorially wet and ey are—
6. On the above grounds, the reasonableness of our application will be manifest to the Board.

7. Without considering the above facts, if a deduction is proposed to be allowed in wet lands basing the same merely on the average, the method will not be less oppressive than that by which the late Collector and the then Shrinistalar declared the immemorial wet land on an average of the arable land entered in certain accounts, thereby distressing our ryots and the Board will realise that the method of deduction on the survey extent was unjust. As the present settlement is held to be permanent, though it does not seem expedient on my part in the matter in which such a ground is not yet found satisfactory, to notify now at least to the Collector my acceptance of the contract, considering that my struggling in the matter will place me, before the matter is considered by the Honorable Board, in the same helpless state as my ryots were in when the arrears for seven years were previously collected from them on the basis of the average system, I have at present undertaken the contract.

8. I therefore pray that, in consideration of all the above circumstances, orders may issue to the effect that, the total extent of the immemorial wet land, irrespective of the total survey extent, may be deducted from the total extent arrived at from the accounts, and that the remaining extent in the first two villages may not be included in the extent liable to water-rate.

1895.

Translate into English:—

(a) మీరాత్మకంగా అతనే దానంగా వెలువడానికి కొలిచే ధరాతలు సంఖూడం చేసుకోని, 
వీటిని తమ ఎందుకు విపత్తి చేయడానికి చేసారకు మార్పిడి చేయలి అని మార్గం 
ముందు ఇంటర్ స్ఫతి ఉంటాయి అందా మీరాత్మకంగా వెలువడానికి చేసాం 
ఆశిస్తాం. అని మీరాత్మకంగా 
వీటిని తమ ఎందుకు విపత్తి చేయడానికి చేసార క్రియగా, 
మీ సంస్థ పైకి వెలువడానికి చేసారి, అంద మీ 
మరియు ప్రతికూరి పైకి వెలువడానికి చేసారి, మరియు ప్రతికూరి పైకి 
వెలువడానికి చేసారి, అందా మీ 
మరియు ప్రతికూరి పైకి వెలువడానికి చేసారి, అందా మీ 
మరియు ప్రతికూరి పైకి వెలువడానికి చేసారి, అందా మీ

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మీరాత్మకంగా వెలువడానికి చేసారి.
கொம்புவாதுவே உண்டு கொள்ளவுள்ளது கொண்டுள்ளவரும் உடல் சமாதியான கொண்டுள்ள கொண்டோலவுடன் கொண்டோல உண்டு கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது.

செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது. செங்களாக நீள வாங்க செய்த சிறிதுகள் கலப்பு நோட கொண்டோல கொண்டுள்ளது.
(b) காட்சியானல் மற்றும் சிறுத்தான காட்சியானல் சிறுத்தான மற்றும் காட்சியானல் மற்றும் சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான மற்றும் காட்சியானல் மற்றும் காட்சியானல் மற்றும் காட்சியானல் மற்றும் சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான சிறுத்தான
Translation.

To the Superintendent of Sea Customs. The petition presented by the undersigned inhabitants of—

We have been living in this town for a long time, carrying on trade and exporting the goods of this port to the coasting towns. In the face of the non-liability hitherto to duty on the goods imported
at this port, a duty of Rs. 0—0—2 per bag is being enforced under your direction as Port Improvement dues but it is needless to represent that the port has not been improved at all. No inconsiderable inconvenience is experienced by us at this port at the time of plying boats, and when the passengers go to the steamers or come from the steamers to the port. You have been transferred here recently, and you will come to know by and by of the difficulties existing at this port. Boats cannot reach steamers unless they travel at first for some distance through a canal, and then through the arm or inlet of the sea, and then traverse a bar at the place where they have to enter the sea and travel some miles. Moreover if the low tide when the boats reach the bar, they get aground and have to lie there for some hours i.e., till the setting in of the high tide. Though it may not cause much inconvenience if the stranded boats get stranded there, it will entail great misery on passengers in pinnaces, which, unable to withstand the high tide of the sea, and being tossed about make the passengers giddy, and prone to vomit, drive them to their wit's end, and deprive some of their consciousness. It also sometimes happens that the steamers weigh anchor and sail away, without stopping, by the time the passengers reach them after suffering so many troubles. When this happens, passengers gain the shore half dead after suffering all these troubles. Moreover, as a high surf prevails at this port in certain seasons, neither the boats nor the pinnaces could reach the steamers. By reason of the steamers anchoring at a great distance owing to the shallowness of this port it takes a long time to export and import goods, and the plying boats now and then have to remain on the sea at night without returning to the shore; and the boatmen are given to committing thefts to a great extent from the boats in respect of all sorts of goods: these goods consist for the most part of oil seeds and other seeds. Even if the stolen goods are seized in the houses of boatmen, the Magistrate at the trial dismisses the cases for want of identification of the property: this causes the thieves more to think slightly of us. The Government has not taken into consideration all these inconveniences and there is no protection whatever at this port. The export and import at this port seem to be for the gain of the boatmen, and not for the benefit of the merchants, and some engineers have come here some time back, inspected both the bar
and the circuitous route to the steamer, and observed that the velocity of the current would make the bar, if cut, become shallow a\_c. and that it would therefore be useless to do so, that if the present landing place (wharf) be abandoned and the bathing ghat connected into a wharf, it would avert the thefts and inconveniences and the steamer also will be close to it, but nothing substantial transpired.

We thought that these inconveniences and losses may be averted by the introduction of a railway, but the Government is hesitating to accord sanction though the Southern Mahratta Company is prepared to construct a railway. If the Government on political considerations, since this is a seaport, were to contemplate a broad gauge to communicate with the East Coast Line rather than give it to Southern Mahratta Co., which is of narrow gauge, it does not appear that the Government would construct the line so soon owing to its present financial exigencies. If therefore the Government on the score of the welfare of the people accord sanction to the Southern Mahratta Company at least, it will be conferring a great benefit. The introduction of a railway here will not only be a source of welfare to the people of these parts but the Government will virtually become the saviours of the population of a famine-stricken tract by securing abundance of grain from the villages in these parts at the occurrence of a famine. We therefore respectfully pray that you will take these into your consideration and cause proper measures to be adopted.

(b) In obedience to your orders dated the 6th instant observing among other things that no reply has been received as yet to the order issued by you last month directing me to report on the state of the crops &c., of the Taluq this year, I beg to represent as follows:—

Owing to the failure of the timely rains, the crops are young in the villages in drier parts; in spite of endeavours to plough the land, the soil became hardened and the plough share could not sufficiently sink into the ground and furrows could not be made out. The gingelly or sesamum, black species of pulse, castor oil seeds have become blighted. The wild melon has for the most part been damaged. The first crop is thriving. In the matter of the cultivation of the
immernorially wet lands and those brought under wet as water was available in time in the irrigation channels, seedbeds were prepared, the seedlings have matured and been transplanted. The crops on lands sown broadcast are fair. The dispute between the beneficiaries and the zemindar in respect of the rent fluctuating with the produce remained unsettled; they have not applied for water to cultivate those lands in some of the zamind villages. Some lands cultivated in the last fasli have been submerged in the current fasli in the waterspread of the Colair and have been left waste. The applications for the immemorial waste lands in Chinnivada made this year by some temporary tenants, were submitted for approval to the higher authorities; as orders have not been received thereon, those lands were not cultivated. The abkari contractors have entered into a combination among them in the matter of the tree-tax on palmyras, and have not applied therefor. The toddy-drawing season has also expired. The indigo plant is flourishing. As there is a good market for it this year, the ryot has derived a good profit in the first cutting alone. The indigo vats are being worked incessantly. The second cutting is awaited. There will be no difficulty in realising the kist from these ryots. There is no prospect of the collections being made from the ryots of the highland villages unless demand notices are issued and distrains made. However, I am making the collections without (leaving) balances and without slackness. I have therefore brought (these facts) to your notice.

(c) I applied to have the puttah issued in my name for the said land on the strength of my past enjoyment thereof, and an order was passed that the puttah will be issued after enquiring the villagers and the publication is made in the (District) Gazette. It would therefore appear that a puttah ought to have been issued eral this (date).

1896.
(b) ಸಾರ್ವಧೇಮಳ ಹಾಗು ಏಕಶಾಶ್ರಮ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಪ್ರದ—ಕೆ ಕುಟುಂಬಕ್ಕೆ
ಸರಿಗೆಂದು ಅಧಿಕ ಗುಣದಾಖಲಿತ ಬಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ೧೦೩ ಅಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ. ಸುರಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗಾರಂತೆ ಕೈಸ್ರ್ಯದ ಹೊಂದಿದರೆ, ತನ್ನ ಮಡಗುಂಡಿಯ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ತನ್ನ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ. ಹೊಸ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಬಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ೧೦೩ ಅಟ್ಟಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ.
Translation.

(a) To the Tahsildar of Palmaner Taluq, Chittore District.
The petition of Chenna Reddi, inhabitant of Cheruvupalle village.

In the aforesaid village I am liable to pay, on an average, an annual revenue of Rs. 200. The dry, wet and garden lands in my enjoyment are being amply fertilised and cultivated. During the current year owing to the failure of rains, the wet fields have dried up and there was no harvest. After ploughing four times, the fields were levelled, I raised the ridges and removed dried leaves and dirt, raised and thinned the bund and sowed it in season. The corn too grew luxuriantly. I caused the crop to be weeded. When the tender ears (of corn) were maturing, a hurricane blew and the ears became chaff not able to bear the corn blossoms. Without considering these facts, the Revenue Inspector and the kurnam charged me with the usual assessment thereon and without listening to my solicitations are bent upon selling my cattle in auction. Had the dry lands at least yielded it might have been used for paying the kist on the wet lands; but when the corn was forming in the ears, all the plots excepting two bordering on the village site, became subject to mildew on account of torrents of rain, and resul-
ted in failure of crop. In regard to the wet cultivation on the stubble field, the falling of the rains averted seasonable work. The corn dwindled, and when attempted to be ploughed (to be weeded) the stunted grass obstructed the growth of the corn. In spite of utmost exertion, a quantity of tobacco, chillies and two putties of raggi was secured, but these are barely sufficient for the revenue on the plots, and we and our children are in despair even for the coarse raggi pudding. The castor plants were affected with worm in the current year, not to speak of gram and red gram. I therefore request that you will kindly make a personal inspection and order the remission at least of the assessment on the wet lands. Moreover, the kurnam is levying the tax on the fruit trees at double the rate. That must also be noted. We (I and my children) are ten souls. Owing to the injustice perpetrated by the Revenue Inspector, time has come when I must go away abandoning my house, &c (properties). The authorities have therefore to consider these.

(b) To the Head Assistant Collector.

The petitioner applied in fasli 1690 for the assignment of about 663 inches of land adjoining the village. The kurnam stated that the application was rejected by the Tahsildar, but an endorsement to that effect has not been received. The petitioner hears that Ayyappa Naidu of the same village has subsequently applied for those lands that the application has been filed in your office, and that it has not yet been disposed of. It has been ascertained from the copy obtained by the later applicant Ayyappa Naidu who doubted the kurnam’s information in respect of the rejection of the original durkhash application that the kurnam’s version was false, that the then Tahsildar had assigned the land and with a view to issue a putthah the classifier has been sent for soon afterwards by the Divisional officer to fix the assessment thereon. The authorities are therefore prayed that the said land may be ordered to be assigned only to the petitioner (for enjoyment) by reason of the priority of his application. The copy of the order passed by the Divisional officer in the register of objections referring to fasli 1690 has been filed herewith.

(c) Blessings to C. Ramanna. You left for the village promising to return within a month, but you have not returned yet, thought it
is now three months (since you left.) I could not describe the difficulties I am undergoing here. All the youngsters in the family are affected with small pox.

1890.

(a) గీతాలు ఎంతో సిద్ధంగా జాగ్రత్తు చాపల ప్రాంగణం తృపితి చేసిన మనం గురించి మనం పిలిచేది లోపం కాక వాటిని ధిక్కారించి యుద్ధంలో లాంటి యుద్ధంలో అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. హుక్కాటం మాదిరి మిగిలి స్త్రీలు ఇతరులతో సాధనాలను సహాయం చేసి పరిస్థితులను మరియు వాతావరణం సంయోగం చేయాలనుకుంది. అంతే స్త్రీలు తన మనం సాధనాలను యుద్ధంలో పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ దినం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. నాటికి మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ యుద్ధం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ యుద్ధం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ యుద్ధం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ యుద్ధం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ యుద్ధం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది. ఈ యుద్ధం మనం సాధనాల సహాయంతో జరిగిన యుద్ధం కూడా మనం మిగిలి అంశం కలిగి పాటించి వచ్చింది.
(b) ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್‌ನ ಗೋಷ್ಠಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂದರೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಾಸ್ಯಕಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವದಾಗ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಮುಂದಿನ ಹಾಸ್ಯಕಂಡಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವದಾಗ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1802 ರ ನಂತರ 27ನೇ ಸಾವಿಧಾನದ ವಿಷಯ ಕಲಾ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದ್ದು. ಇದು ಅನುಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಜನರ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮದ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ರಾಜಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಇದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರು.
Translation.

(a) — The object of this bill is to provide for certain matters relating to Government securities which it appears expedient to regulate in law.

Under the English law, the right to sue in respect of a contract in the matter of a promise made jointly by two or more persons or creditors rests with the survivor or survivors after the death of any of them, and with his legal representative after the death of the survivor or survivors. The surviving promisee may hold himself responsible to the representative of the deceased promisee. But under sec. 45 of the Indian Contract Act the procedure has been modified in India. It is provided therein "when a person has made a promise to two or more persons jointly, then, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, the right to claim performance rests, as between him and them, with them during their joint lives, and, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivor or survivors, and, after the death of the last survivor, with the representatives of all jointly." The law commissioners who drafted the section observed of it "In regulating the rights and obligations attaching to those entitled or having claim to them, the obligations and rights will rest jointly, whether according to the Courts of equity in England or under the Civil Procedure in India, after the death of any of them, with the representative of such deceased person jointly with the survivors, and after the death of the survivors with the representatives of both jointly." This idea has, as far as we are aware, been recognized in India. Both prior to the operation of the Contract Act and subsequently, it appears that the Public Debt office has uniformly considered that in the cases of amounts payable in respect of claims for Government Promissory Notes, the right to pass receipts therefor rests after the death of two or more holders thereof with the survivor or survivors jointly, if either or any of them dies. But the Government officers have not lost sight of the principle embodied in Sec. 45 of the Contract Act, and expressed latterly that it would not do well to adopt it.

(b) Clause 7 of section 16 of Regulation III of 1802 regulates the disposal of suits in respect of unclaimed personal property left by Hindus, Mahomedans and others who have died intestate and
without heirs. The District Magistrate shall report such matters to the District Judge and inform the Collector of his having done so. If claims to the property are subsequently advanced, the Collector should arrange for the case being watched and the interests of Government being represented in the Court and any loss to the state averted if there is reason to believe that the claims are unfounded. Property left by European British subjects to whom the provisions of the Indian Succession Act apply is taken charge of by the Administrator-General. In the town of Madras, the moveable property of persons dying intestate if of value not exceeding Rs. 200, is taken charge of by the Police and delivered, under the order of the Commissioner of Police in pursuance of secs. 76-77 of the Police Act, to the persons who establish their claims.

1906.
రోజా కామిస్తే రుచి తప్పాం ప్రతి శక్తి ముందు ఉంటే. ఈంతట్టాడు కొరకు పాలనలు చేయడానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. సాధనాలానికి సహాయం కోసం పంపుడు నీటి అభిప్రాయాలు తెలుపటం కారణం. అందువల్ల పంపుడు పరిస్థితుల లోని పరిస్థితుల విస్తరణను కూడా పంపుడు నీటి తెలుపడుతుంది. ఈంతట్టు పరిస్థితులకు పంపుడు నీటి తెలుపడుతుంది. అందువల్ల పంపుడు నీటి తెలుపడుతుంది.

సాధనాల ప్రారంభంలో ప్రతి శక్తి అనుసరించడానికి వ్యక్తిపై కొరకు పంపుడు నీటి తెలుపడుతుంది. అందువల్ల పంపుడు నీటి తెలుపడుతుంది.

మరియు, ఇది ఆధ్యాత్మిక అవసరం, ఆధ్యాత్మిక పరిస్థితులకు పంపుడు నీటి తెలుపడుతుంది.
“సారిస్తే మరింత ప్రత్యేకించండి” ఎంచుకుంటున్నను మనం. ఈఅంశం `సారిస్తే మరింత ప్రత్యేకించండి` ఒకప్పటికి పట్టించడానికి, ఎంచుకున్నను మనం ఎంచుకున్నది అంటే ఉంటుంది. ఈఅంశం ఉంటే, మనం చాలా సారిస్తే మరింత ప్రత్యేకించండి అంటే ఉంటుంది. ఈఅంశం ఉంటే, మనం చాలా సారిస్తే మరింత ప్రత్యేకించండి అంటే ఉంటుంది.
66

సమాధానం ధరించాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు 

చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని యాదాద్రి చికిత్స పద్ధతి తయారు చేసాలని 

1881 నాటి ఎత్తు, ప్రమాద పండ్లాయనా సంకలనం చేసానికి కరారు కనిపించాయ్యాడు. ఇది మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రయత్నాల ప్రదర్శనం. దీని ముఖం విషయం గడంతో ప్రస్తుతంలో ప్రమాద పండ్లాయనం చేసానికి కరారు కనిపించాయ్యాడు. ఇది మూడు సంవత్సరాల ప్రయత్నాల ప్రదర్శనం.
I regret I am unable to assent to the Committee's report either wholly or materially. The fundamental principles of the Bill as introduced into the Council were opposed to my convictions and the majority of the Committee have generally ratified those principles by leaving the provisions based on them undisturbed in effect and have in some cases even extended their operation further.

I am not oblivious of the fact that in my general attitude towards the principles and provisions of the Bill, I have not the support of my Honourable colleagues. The explanation for this might be found in what fell from His Excellency the Viceroy the other day in his reply to the address of the Talukdars of Oudh. His Excellency said in the course of his observations: "as a landowner myself, I could fully sympathise with you in the many responsibilities thrown upon you. People unconnected with the management of landed estates appear to be often incapable of understanding the difficulty of fulfilling the responsibilities which the ownership of land always carries with it; but whatever the difficulties may be, I am sure that in every country the secret of success lies in the friendly relations which ought to exist between landlord and tenant, between ryot and talukdar, in the recognition that what is good for one is good for the other and that mutual assistance can alone ensure general prosperity."
In the light of the striking sentiment expressed by the Viceroy, I should wish it had been realised more than it is that every privilege or right of the landholder does not necessarily connote a burden or detrimint to the ryot, but has its counterpart in an apparent or veiled benefit to him. I might further observe that in a case like the present where the State undertakes legislation to declare for the first time substantive rights and obligations between two important sections of the community, sentimental predilections and a priori reasonings without adequate regard to existing facts or historic development of interests can quite conceivably play a great part in shaping the convictions of many. And the situation in the present instance has been by no means free from difficulty seeing that this said legislation has been engaging the attention of successive Governments and exercising the judgment of eminent men consulted by them, and the tenor of the whole discussion has been, as aptly described by Lord Ampthill, "a perplexing record of indecision and disagreement." Nevertheless, in venturing to disagree with the rest of the Committee, I am reassured by the fact that my views are in agreement with the eminently authoritative pronouncements up to date on the land tenures of the province.

The avowed intention of the present Bill was from the beginning to declare existing rights and not to create new ones. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that "the status of the Zamindari ryot has never been lost in this Presidency" and "has been confirmed by the most recent decisions of the High Court"; and His Excellency Lord Ampthill said that the intention of the Bill was "to putrify into law" those decisions. If either the Bill had, in my humble opinion, kept to its avowed intention of declaring existing rights without introducing "new or revolutionary" changes, or only endeavoured to putrify judicial decisions, or if the Select Committee had kept the Bill to its declared object without deviation, I should not have had the least hesitation to accord to the present report my unreserved acquiescence. But unfortunately, as I shall endeavour to show, neither existing rights sanctioned by custom or judicially declared have been sought to be preserved nor grave changes subversive of existing conditions have been refrained from. I have therefore to record a respectful dissent.
Having defined "public cultivable land," to be all land other than landholder's private lands with the exception of tank-beds, communal lands and service-tenure lands, the Bill lays down universally that every ryot now in possession or who shall hereafter be admitted to possession of public cultivable land shall have a permanent right of occupancy in his holding. There are some exceptions made of waste lands let on contract for pasturage for cattle, lands reserved bona fide by land holders for forest let under a contract for temporary cultivation of agricultural crops and lands reclaimed by landholder for a period of twenty years from the date of reclamation. It is further declared that the right of occupancy is to be heritable and transferable by the ryot.

It must be admitted on all hands that this is the fundamental right on which the whole scheme of the Bill is based and on which most of the privileges enacted for the ryot are made to depend. The first objection that occurs to one to the right declared as above is that the clause gives the asserted substantive right a retrospective effect so as to abrogate existing contracts based on the existing statutory and judge-made law. If the proposed universal and permanent right of occupancy is decided to be tenable at all, the provision should be made to take effect only from the date of the Bill being passed into law. Turning to the merits of the provision itself, I must submit there is no warrant or foundation whatever for such universal declaration of the right. The reason for the consensus of opinion among the authorities named above in refusing recognition for the proposed right is that they distinctly held that there were everywhere in the country two well-marked classes of ryots, viz, occupancy ryots and non-occupancy ryots. When in the year 1881 the Government of India proposed to take a classification of lands instead of the status of the tenant as the basis on which the recognition of occupancy right should be effected and to attach that right with a few trifling exceptions to all "ryoti" land which correspond to the "public cultivable land" of the present Bill, the Secretary of State wrote to the Government of India "your proposal in the first place annuls the distinction deeply rooted in the feelings and customs of the people, not only in Bengal but in most parts of India, between the resident or permanent, and the non-resident or temporary, cultivator. This, when your avowed intention
is to restore to the ryots their original position and rights, appears to me anomalous and undesirable."

The Madras Government in the order aforesaid (reviewing the report of the Board of Revenue on the draft Tenancy Bill framed by the Committee, designated "the Bill Committee") fully adopted the above view of the Secretary of State and held that the scheme recommended by the Board "which in respect of lands other than the proprietor's private lands, abolishes the distinction between occupancy and non-occupancy tenants, is both unfair to the landlord and inexpedient and would by squeezing all tenancies into the single mould of occupancy tenant right, convert the landlords into mere rent receivers in respect of them and thus narrow the scope of their usefulness as landlords." Recognising, however, that by custom obtaining in estates there were occupancy ryots side by side with non-occupancy ryots, the Government expressed their approval of the scheme of the committee that "Courts shall presume that occupancy right attaches to every tenancy and shall throw on the landlord the onus of proving its non-existence in every case in which he denies it.

1897.

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(a) of 1865 was 1866. 486 was at

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1265

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మాయని రాసిన నియమాలు వాటా ఘరం గా పాలులు అంటే యొక్కతో కనిపించి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించడం సాధ్యం.

మాయని రాసిన నియమాలుకు ప్రస్తుతం నియమాలు ప్రామాణికంగా నిర్ణయించడం సాధ్యం.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సామాన్యం</th>
<th>ఉపాధ్యాయసంఖ్య</th>
<th>విద్యా సంహారం</th>
<th>చరిత్ర శాసనం</th>
<th>సంఖ్యలు</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ఆ.</td>
<td>65-87</td>
<td>21-75</td>
<td>44-10</td>
<td>253-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>సాధనా</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
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<td>159-87</td>
<td>567-7</td>
<td>87-75</td>
<td>71-10</td>
<td>408-12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

సాధనాలు నిర్ణయించిన చిత్రాలను. ము 1263 పాటలు ఆ సాధనాలు నిర్ణయించిన చిత్రాలను. అందుకే వాటా ఘరం నియమాలు కూడా సాధ్యం కనిపించి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించడం సాధ్యం. అందుకే వాటా ఘరం నియమాలు కూడా సాధ్యం కనిపించి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించడం సాధ్యం. అందుకే వాటా ఘరం నియమాలు కూడా సాధ్యం కనిపించి మాత్రమే నిర్ణయించడం సాధ్యం.
(b) మోడ, మాట, కనిపించడం మీద రాధాకృష్ణ కంటే తప్పంతే
మాట వాటాయి కాబట్టి వాటాడాం. ఇదే విధంగా
కంటే మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం.

మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా
మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం.

మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా
మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం.

మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా
మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం.

మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా
మాట వాటాం. ఇదే విధంగా మాట వాటాం.
73

(3) ఇప్పుడు మేనేమెస్సర్ పాతన పతన సమాధానానికి అనుసంధానం చేయాలంభించండి.

1. చాలా కొండం కోర్రంలో నియంత్రణ పదవుల మొత్తం ఎండిల్లి చాలా లోకాల వాణిజ్య పాఠశాలలు. మ. 300 అంశం ఎనిమిది రటంలో లేదా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి మంది మంది. మ. 124 అంశం ఎనిమిది రటంలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి క్షేత్రంలో మరింత ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి నియంత్రణ చేయబడింది.

2. చాలా కొండం కోర్రంలో నియంత్రణ పదవుల మొత్తం ఎండిల్లి లేదా లేదా రాతిల్లి కోముల వాణిజ్య పాఠశాలలు మంది మంది. మ. 124 అంశం ఎనిమిది రటంలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి నియంత్రణ చేయబడింది.

3. చాలా కొండం కోర్రంలో నియంత్రణ పదవుల మొత్తం ఎండిల్లి ప్రతి రటంలో కోముల వాణిజ్య పాఠశాలలు మంది మంది. మ. 124 అంశం ఎనిమిది రటంలో ప్రతి సంవత్సరం నుండి నియంత్రణ చేయబడింది.
Translation.

Letter from the Tahsildar of Ramachendrapuram to the Collector of Godavari.

(a) I have herewith forwarded the particulars in respect of the submerged lands in Zemin Vegayammapeta in obedience to your order No. 468, dated 9th December 1865, after causing an enquiry to some extent made by the Revenue Inspector and having inspected the same lands personally. In spite of repeated directions to the kurnams of Vegayammapeta to bring the accounts of the individual war engagements to cultivate the sub-merged lands and those in the vicinity as well as the cultivation accounts from fasli 1258 up to the current year, they have stated that such accounts do not exist. It was not on that account possible to compile and submit detailed accounts of the extents of cultivated and waste
lands. Agreements appeared to have been entered into in the case of some inam lands and copies of such made from the originals are enclosed herein.

Submerged lands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Submerged in the first instance</th>
<th>Subsequently brought under cultivation</th>
<th>Yet remaining submerged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extent.</td>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>Extent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivated (ryotwari)</td>
<td>A.</td>
<td>CS.</td>
<td>RS. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>397 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inam</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>867 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Such is the nature of the submersion. It appears that subsequent to the commencement of the submersion of the cultivated lands in Fasli 1263, by reason of the opening of the Adrangi Channel, the submersion decreased to some extent to the north of Indaram Channel, and that consequently 215 acres have been reclaimed from Fasli 1271, and similarly 63 acres and 4 acres or a total of 67 acres have been reclaimed in Inam lands from Faslis 1267 and 1275 respectively. The kurnams acquaint me that the loss (by submersion) amounted to Rs. 7—8—0 per acre in ryotwari land and Rs. 5 per acre in Inam land. From the agreements forwarded by the (Revenue) Inspector, the (quit-rent) assessment on the inam lands seems to be at Rs. 5 per acre. As to the fixity or otherwise of that rate of assessment for the ryotwari lands, it is not possible to state definitely. Beyond the oral statements of the kurnams that these lands were under cultivation prior to the advent of the anicut water, no proof is available from the accounts.

If a new channel be dug from the path in Indaram village and led into Dangeru channel, an extent of 55 acres of submerged land lying to the south of the Injaram channel may become cultivable, and similarly the extent lying to the north of the Injaram channel may be reclaimed if the aqueduct to the Vilasagangavaram channel
is widened and if the existing channel to that limit is repaired. It will be advantageous if the Engineering Department be desired to prepare an estimate for the execution of such works. It does not appear to me likely that the 7 and odd acres of inam land now under submersion may be reclaimed until adequate drainage channels are dug. This extent is overgrown with bullrush and always under water. It is talked of that the submersion as described is due to the 'flow' of the water in the Injaram channel. No opportunity exists to come to a decision definitely owing to the inability of the kurnams to explain by accounts any one of the required particulars. I have sent the said kurnams to present themselves at the Huzur office (District Head quarters) with all the accounts with them. I therefore pray that the matter may be disposed of as may be deemed fit.

(b) The memorial of the undersigned residents of Routhampudi comprised in the Thotapalli Estate, Peddapur Taluq, Godaveri District.

Two fresh-water wells exist in our village reserved for public use but we suffer much during the hot season from total scarcity of water therein. There are neither tanks for irrigation nor such as to contain water throughout the year nor such to serve the cattle. During the summer, the cattle also suffer seriously for want of water.

The extent of 3 acres 79 cents comprised in Survey No. 847 lying to the south of the village and shown in the accompanying plan had been the site of a tank prior to the settlement when, having been found ruined, it was entered in the accounts as burial ground. In the said area, only one acre 79 cents situated on the southern part of it, is being used for the said purpose. This will appear correct to the authorities by the measurement made by the village kurnam. The entry in the Government accounts that the whole extent of it is burial ground is totally incorrect. It has been the cause of so much suffering to us till now. If your honor be pleased to kindly visit our village, it will be evident that this land, with the exception of 1 acre 79 cents, is ever overflowed with a gushing spring and vexatiously damp, and that for this very reason it is popularly known as 'spring marshy land.' Fourteen-sixteenths of the cattle of the village reach the fields by the paths marked A, B.
C and D on the plan. The route marked as E is used by those going from other villages through this village. During the monsoons, the spring water and the rain water make it miry and therefore inconvenient for cattle to pass. Therefore, if after deducting 1 acre 79 cents used as burial ground from the total of 3 acres 79 cents, the remaining extent is utilised for a stone-faced tank in charity it will be comfortable for men and cattle. We therefore pray that we may be permitted to dig a stone-faced tank in charity on the said site. No sooner orders are passed, we shall again apply to you for help from the Taluq Board.

(c) The agreement executed and filed by the Mokhasadars (favorable tenure holders) of Lachireddipalem in the limits of Thotapalli Estate.

1. Out of the average assessment of our village on favorable tenure we agree to pay annually according to the kist-bandi noted below the previous fixed favorable quit-rent of Rs. 300 and also Rs. 124 being one-fourth of the favorable rent now fixed by the authorities and obtain receipts thereto.

2. We agree to levy seigniorage on wood felled within the limits of our village at a rate not exceeding the rate leviable in Government villages.

3. We agree to collect the quit-rent on minor inams in our village as from time to time notified to us by the authorities and remit the amount according to the kistbandi less ten per cent for our expenses in collection. In case of excess collections, the discretion to refund the same vests with the authorities.

4. We believe that as the authorities have retained the general control of our village on favorable tenure with themselves, the Civil Court will have no cognizance over the lands therein.

5. We are bound to act up to the orders and regulations of the state in the matter of the lands and tenants of our "Mokhasa" village.

6. By reason of the state having been pleased to fix one-fourth assessment to us, we are bound to render assistance to the police whenever required by the state under the orders of the Collector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kistbandi</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>15th</th>
<th>Rs. 100.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1899.

(1) 

(a) స్మార్ట్‌తో 401-454 ఎంపిక రాయం చేసాడు

1. మహాశివరాతి సొమ్మ రోతి బాలకు మంగలం కే 6-0-0 లో

2. సమంచే ఎన్నిక కన్నా సార్లు కృతి పెంచి మనం చిత్రాన్ని కొలువు చేసాడు. మనం మూడు మంది ప్రతిమ కొలువు చేసాడు. మనం సాంస్కృతికంగా ఉండాడు. మనం కుమారులంద్భం సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు కలిగి ఉండాడు. మనం కుమారులంద్భం సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు కలిగి ఉండాడు.

3. మనం ఇంటి చూపకులు మూడు మంది ప్రతిమ కొలువు చేసాడు. మనం సాంస్కృతికంగా ఉండాడు. మనం కుమారులంద్భం సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు కలిగి ఉండాడు. మనం కుమారులంద్భం సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు కలిగి ఉండాడు.

4. మనం ఇంటి చూపకులు మూడు మంది ప్రతిమ కొలువు చేసాడు. మనం సాంస్కృతికంగా ఉండాడు. మనం కుమారులంద్భం సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు కలిగి ఉండాడు. మనం కుమారులంద్భం సాంస్కృతికంగా ఉండాడు.
5. కేంద్ర సంబంధిత కార్యాల తరుపతి సంచాలన కోసం 2000 జెల్లిపట నం 1471 అనే విధానానికి సంబంధితంగా పాటు దానం బందిపోయింది. 12562-9-10 అధికారికంగా ఉపయోగం లేదా పాటు దానం ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతంలో ఉంది. 529 అధికారికంగా ఉపయోగం ప్రతి పాను దీనితో సంబంధితంగా పాటు దానం ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతంలో ఉంది. 2. పాటు ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతంలో ఉంది. 225 ప్రాంతంలో ఉంది. 1991 శాతం

3. విధానానికి ప్రాంతంలో 461-379, 454-400 విధానం ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతంలో ఉంది. 225 ప్రాంతంలో ఉంది.

(6) 1885 కు నం 21 సంమేధం కార్యాలు మాత్రమే ఉంది. 12 కార్యాలు ప్రకారం తెలియవి. చిహ్నంగా ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతం ఉంది. 10 కార్యాలు ప్రకారం తెలియవి ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతం ఉంది. 4 కార్యాలు ప్రకారం తెలియవి ప్రతి పాను ప్రాంతం ఉంది.
80

இலையுடன் ஒன்றாக ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் மாற்றும் குறிப்பிட்டிய பாதையை வழிபடுவதற்கு ரசங்கக் கீழில் கூறுகின்றது. தற்கொன்றாக ரைல்களும் மலர்களும் பழக்களும் தோன்றினால் யாரும் தெரியாதது. மேலும் பல நாடாளும் செய்திகளும் வழிகாட்டுகின்றது. இவ்வாறு வருடங்களிடையே ஒவ்வொரு வருடமும் மாற்றும் குறிப்பிட்டிய பாதையை வழிபடுவதற்கு ரசங்கக் கீழில் கூறுகின்றது.
Translation.

(a) To The Inspector of Police, Bhimilipatam.

Complainant—Kotnam Rangaswami, resident of Bimilipatam.

Accused—Chittavalasa Buchanna, inhabitant of Bimilipatam but at present at Chintagunta.

The complaint presented under Secs. 401, 454 I. P. C.—1. That the accused contracted with the complainant on the 5th of April last to supply the latter with 2,000 bags of ramtil or hill-gingelly seeds and deliver the same at Bimilipatam at the fixed rate of Rs. 6 per bag inclusive of the cost of bag and the contract was put into writing as between the complainant and the accused.

2. In pursuance of the said contract, the accused delivered to the complainant the 1,000 bags left as security with the bank in respect of a loan taken by him, for being shipped in S. S. Lingfield in June last. The accused has also received from the complainant Rs. 5,600 through the Bank, on the 26th of that month, Rs. 400 towards the balance due for the said 1,000 bags, and Rs. 600 on account of advance for the same or in all Rs. 6,600.

3. Out of the 1,000 bags yet to be delivered to me, the accused handed over only 471 bags and took boat notes to export the same per S. S. Coringa and requested an export order from the Bank for
the remaining 529 bags with reference to 500 bags he has left with them for the loan.

4. As the Bank refused to accept the proposal of the accused, he induced the complainant on the 7th idem to draw a hundi upon the Bank for Rs. 4662—9—10. promising to release the bags from liability and deliver them to the complainant, released the consignment from liability for the loan, evaded and failed to fulfil the contract in the matter of delivering the remaining 529 bags for being exported, obtained possession of the said bags which had been previously weighed and checked by the complainant, broke the lock put on to the gate on behalf of the complainant and removed the bags stealthily.

5. In the matter of the said contract for 2,000 bags, though the accused had till now delivered to the complainant 1,471 bags and received from time to time Rs. 12,262—9—10, he put off delivering the remaining 529 bags and defrauded (the complainant).

1. The accused caused the complainant to believe in him (accused) and induced the latter to pay the former for the purpose of releasing his debt (the loan with the Bank) and without delivering the bags in pursuance of the trust had committed the offence of criminal breach of trust.

2. The accused had again broken open during day-time the lock put on the gate on behalf of the complainant and committed theft of the bags therein (secured).

3. Under these circumstances, the complainant prays that the accused may be dealt with for the offences he had committed under Secs. 461, 379, 454 and 409 I. P. C. 22nd July 1891.

(b) The usufructuary mortgage deed dated Thursday, the 12th of Ashada, Parthiva year corresponding to 22nd July 1885, executed in favor of Venkata Nayudu son of Thadikela Ramanna, a Kapu by caste, cultivator, and a resident of Katravaram in the Northern Division of the Sub-Registry of Bapatla, Bapatla Taluk, Krishna District, by Pedda Ramdoss Nayadu, E. Sanyasi Nayudu, E. Venkatapathi Nayudu, E. Venkatpeddi Nayadu sons of Cheralala Dharmarow Nayadu, Kapus, by caste and cultivators, residents of Katravaram.
On personally adjusting the accounts of the stamped document we have executed in your favor on Sunday, the 9th day of Vaisakha of Tharana year in the matter of the hand loan we have taken for our pressing need, the amount owing by us is found to be Rs. 553. Rs. 8 has been received to pay for stamp and registration expenses, and the total amount due by us is Rs. 561 (rupees five hundred and sixty one). We shall pay interest on the above amount at one percent per month. We assign the lands mentioned below in Kattravaram village comprised in our puttah and in our enjoyment as security for the said amount and have given possession of the same to you this day: cultivable wet field No. 37 measuring 3 acres, assessed at Rs. 20; field No. 292, measuring 19'50 acres assessed at Rs. 117; cultivable wet No. 314, measuring 75 cents assessed at Rs. 4—8—0, purchased from Thathi Veeradu and others and now in our enjoyment, in all acres 23’25 paying an assessment of Rs. 141—8—0. You may lease the lands to whomsoever you may think (desirable), and deducting at the rate of 3 bags per garce on the estimated outturn of the yield by respectable men on account of wages for daily labourers, must credit the interest payable (by us) up to the 30th of dark Phalguna out of half the remainder available to our share delivering the residue to us. Until such time as the said lands are encumbered with you, the interest must be credited in the aforesaid manner at the rate current on the 30th of dark Phalguna and the remainder delivered to us. The assessment and the land &c cesses pertaining to the said lands shall be payable by us alone and the vouchers shown to you for verification. In case of default of such payment on our part and the same should be paid by you, this may be construed as an absolute conveyance for the amount owing by us, without the necessity of a separate conveyance being executed in your favor, and you may from that date, exercise over the said lands all the rights vesting in a vendee, and deal with them according to your discretion paying the assessment, land cess, &c. You shall debit us with the separate amounts paid by us for the principal herein.

If the yield of the lands encumbered does not satisfy the interest payable to you, we shall remit the interest from (the income of our other properties and note the payment herein. If the balance of the amount of principal and interest due herein is paid on the
30th day of the dark Phalguna of any year within the 30th day of the dark Phalguna of Virodhi, you shall receive the same, endorse the discharge here on, and deliver back this document and the lands to us. Such of the payments as are not herein recorded need not be taken into consideration at the settlement of the amount due by us.

(c) If it appears to the satisfaction of a Revenue officer conducting an enquiry or his superior that the accused had either intentionally or stubbornly failed, or that he had been, from facts on record, either mentally or from bodily ailment incapacitated, to attend within a reasonable time not exceeding six months from the date of the order issued to him to answer the charges brought against him, the said enquiry may be made exparte. However, before proceeding with the enquiry, the said Revenue officer or his superior shall, in such a case, issue a further notice to the accused communicating his satisfaction as above and the date on which the exparte enquiry will be held.

1903.

(1) రాజసాధనం సహాయాన్ని ఏడాది తోడగా ఈ పాటు పోస్టరు చేసించటం, సర్వప్రమాద సంస్థాన పరిసరాలలో ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న. ఇది కారణంగా కంచా సాగించి మరణాలపోస్టరు చేసించటం తప్పని ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న. దీని కారణంగా చిత్రాలతో విస్తరం చేసించటం తప్పని ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న. దీని కారణంగా చిత్రాలతో విస్తరం చేసించటం తప్పని ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న. దీని కారణంగా చిత్రాలతో విస్తరం చేసించటం తప్పని ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న. దీని కారణం చిత్రాలతో విస్తరం చేసించటం తప్పని ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న. దీని కారణంగా చిత్రాలతో విస్తరం చేసించటం తప్పని ప్రతిభావంత గిమన్న.
మాధ్‌యము సాధనాల సమాధానాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా మాధ్‌యము కౌన్సిల్ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతిష్టించలేదు. లాంటి విషయాలు మాదిరి మరియు పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతిష్టించాలి. ఈ పరిస్థితిలో మాదిరి ప్రతిష్టించాలి. మరియు రాళ్ళు ప్రతి విషయాలు మాదిరి ప్రతిష్టించాలి.

మాదిరి కౌన్సిల్ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతిష్టించాలి. మరియు రాళ్ళు ప్రతి విషయాలు మాదిరి ప్రతిష్టించాలి.
అనుమానం మరియు సమాధానం సాధనాత్మకమైన విధానం లేదు. పరిస్థితుల కోసం నాటికి సమాధానం లేదు. యువరాజు ప్రస్తుతం వివిధ సమస్యల సమాధానం లేదు. యువరాజు ప్రస్తుతం వివిధ సమస్యల సమాధానం లేదు. 


(3) ప్రకాశానికి చెందిన శిద్ధాంతాలు సాధారణం లేదు. ప్రకాశానికి చెందిన శిద్ధాంతాలు సాధారణం లేదు. ప్రకాశానికి చెందిన శిద్ధాంతాలు సాధారణం లేదు. ప్రకాశానికి చెందిన శిద్ధాంతాలు సాధారణం లేదు. ప్రకాశానికి చెందిన శిద్ధాంతాలు సాధారణం లేదు.
విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రాన్ని ఎందరు తెలుస్తుంది వేసలిన ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది. అందుకే విభాగంలో సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది. అందుకే విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది.

(4) ఈ ప్రస్తుతం చర్చించిన సమస్యను మూలాన్ని సంపాదించడానికి మొదటి చోటు పొందడానికి ముందు సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది. అందుకే విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది. అందుకే విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది. అందుకే విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది. అందుకే విభాగం సాంస్కృతిక కేంద్రం ప్రత్యేకంగా సిద్ధాంతము అభివృద్ధి సంపూర్ణత అధ్యయనం సాధించాలంటే ముందు సధనానికి సహాయం పొందడాని పరిమితి చేయబడింది.
Translation.

Report submitted to the Tahsildar of Guntur by the first class Revenue Inspector.

During the last week I camped at Chendur within your jurisdiction and in my firka and in overchecking the affairs going on there discovered the following particulars: it has been elicited during my enquiry that the Head (of Police), who was legally bound to investigate and report upon the case of theft that had occurred there, has left the village in the absence of orders from his superiors and returned two days after and had further omitted to intimate to the Police and take action in respect of the assault and violence committed by them in recording confessions. The Head (of Police) has not yet furnished me with the blank book of forms of receipts numbered and sealed by you to be issued to the ryots. I have reminded the Head man and the kurnam, that they should then and there make out (a statement of) the necessary particulars showing the arrears and the current (demand of) assessment payable by the ryots and attest it with their signatures in token of the accuracy of the same. I have also reminded them that the (amount of) assessment collected should be credited in the chittah and, after ascertain-
ing whether the collections in respect of each kist have been completed or not, the same remitted to the treasury on the responsibility of vettis through a reliable person with adequate safeguard. It appeared to me that the village officers are sufficiently alive to serve the processes and carry out fully the legal provisions. A few durg-hast applications for assessed waste lands have been received by the village officers. The latter stated that they will as usual register the applications, prepare the AI memoranda after notifying the fact by beat of tom-tom and forward them to you appending the list of owners in pursuance of the AI memorandum. As some of the occupiers attempted to relinquish, in the absence of special orders from the Board, their lands under the ruined tanks proposed to be repaired, the village officers informed me that they had not received the said relinquishments. Owing to partial loss of crop from deficiency of water on lands which have not yet been classified by the settlement department, I have recommended the grant of remission according to rules, calculated not with reference to individual losses, but solely with reference to the irrigable extent excluding the waste. In pursuance to the order that you will arrive soon to conduct the Jamabaudi, the kurnam has compiled the accounts leaving blank spaces therein for your remarks. I beg to submit that the applicants for the unclaimed portions of the existing village site have brought to my notice that the Collector has ordered the assignment of the same for building purposes, and that the said order of assignment has not as yet been communicated to them by you. Kurnam Ramayya, deputed to be trained in field measurement, has only learnt till now to use the chain, off-set, the staff, and the cross-staff, and has not learnt to take the angular measurements and the off-sets of the angles at the terminal boundaries. He expressed that it will take three days more for him to understand the method of preparing the abstract to the village register, to plot according to scale each block with the survey fields therein, also note the sub-divisions with their respective measurements, and enter the same in the field register. Here and there in the village cattle diseases such as anthrax, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease and tuberculosis prevail and the ryots are inconvenienced thereby. (I) have explained (the matters).
(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 8 of the Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation of 1802, the proprietor of every such estate shall be restricted from alienating his estate or any portion thereof except in circumstances where alienation would be permissible by law if the estate were ancestral property and the proprietors occupied the position of managing member of a joint Hindu family governed by the ordinary law of succession; and no decrees for debts contracted after the passing of this Act by such proprietor otherwise than under the circumstances aforesaid shall be executed against his scheduled estate. The Local Government is of opinion that a scheduled estate is too heavily encumbered to be preserved as an impartible and inalienable estate may, by notification, direct such estate to be excluded from the schedule and may similarly exclude any portion which it may be necessary to alienate in order to preserve the remainder.

(3) The suits shall not be entertained provided, however, that in the cases specified in the preceding clause of this section the cause of action has arisen within twelve years previous to the institution of the suit, or that the plaintiff do shew by clear and positive proof either that he had demanded the money or matter in question, and that the defendant had admitted the justice of the demand; or that he had directly preferred his claim within the period above-mentioned to a competent authority and in such case that he assign satisfactory reasons to the panchayat why he did not proceed with the suit. If either the plaintiff or defendant shall fail to appear in person or by vakil to receive a copy of the decree, or having attended, shall refuse to receive a copy, the Village Munsiff shall cause the Karnam to endorse on the copy intended for such party such omission or refusal and the date; the Village Munsiff shall attest the same with his signature, which shall be witnessed by the Kurnam; the copy so endorsed shall be deposited with the village Karnam to be delivered to the party afterwards claiming it.

(4) When a short Bill, to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning, whether that learning was imparted at the expense of the joint family or by the tuition &c., of a member thereof, or his exclusive property, was drafted and published for the comprehension of the public in view to ascertain their
assent or dissent thereto, it collapsed at the initial stage. By 'learning' was therein meant education whether elementary or liberal, technical or scientific, or any training whatever ordinarily intended to equip one for trade, manual labour, or livelihood; and by 'gains of learning' was meant all acquisition to which education was the stepping-stone whether made either prior or subsequent to the operation of the said Act, and whether the source of the gains is ordinary or extraordinary education. On a scrutiny of the decisions of the High Courts, it appears that the income acquired by one who has received a little or elementary education at the family expense has to be regarded as his exclusive (property) acquisition, and that by one who had been imparted instruction with the joint family funds in some special branch of science or liberal education which is the immediate source of the gains, has to be regarded as joint property. The determination of learning as elementary, liberal, ordinary or extraordinary not being possible, it has been urged that a short enactment distinctly laying down that all acquisitions made by a person by means of his learning shall form his separate and exclusive property, irrespective of the assistance which he may have derived from family funds, would tend to the public weal. In opposition of the Bill it has been argued that the aforesaid Gains of learning Bill reverses the principles of the Hindu law, that it would be highly illegal to disclaim to any extent the income of a person who has been instructed at the expense of the joint family funds in connection with which the other members of the family have on occasions stinted (and starved) themselves, become indebted and submitted themselves to hardships, for prosperity in the future, and that the passing of the Bill would do away with the stimulus on the part of even a discreet member of the family to educate another member at a heavy outlay from the joint family funds.

1904.
92

మాయానికి సాధన సాగి దీశలాడుకుందానికి అంటే మాయా నాటి సాధనం సాగి దీశలాడుకుందానికి. ఆ లోని సాధనం సక్షిప్తం చేసి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి వచ్చి.
మాత్రమే కాయలు ఉండాలి. అంటే ప్రతి అరుదుగా ప్రతి తలారిన రామాయణం చెప్పాలి లేదా పాండవాలను చెప్పాలి లేదా అన్ని రూపాలను చెప్పాలి. కానీ ప్రతి రామాయణం చెప్పాలి లేదా పాండవాలను చెప్పాలి లేదా అన్ని రూపాలను చెప్పాలి.

ప్రతి రామాయణం చెప్పాలి లేదా పాండవాలను చెప్పాలి లేదా అన్ని రూపాలను చెప్పాలి.

ప్రతి రామాయణం చెప్పాలి లేదా పాండవాలను చెప్పాలి లేదా అన్ని రూపాలను చెప్పాలి.

ప్రతి రామాయణం చెప్పాలి లేదా పాండవాలను చెప్పాలి లేదా అన్ని రూపాలను చెప్పాలి.
92

இல்லையாலே நம்புக்கோட்டு குறிப்பிட்டான வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான நபர்களின் வாழ்க்கைகளை குறிப்பிட்டான. தன்னாலே கூறுமாசா க்குறிப்பிட்டான காலன வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான. வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான நபர்களின் வாழ்க்கைகளை குறிப்பிட்டான. தன்னாலே கூறுமாசா க்குறிப்பிட்டான காலன வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான. 

மேலும் செய்ய வேண்டும் காலை முதல் வளர்ந்து 1313 ஜூனியே வருந்தும் விளக்கத்தில் கூறாகக் கூறுமாசா காலன வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான. வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான நபர்களின் வாழ்க்கைகளை குறிப்பிட்டான. தன்னாலே கூறுமாசா க்குறிப்பிட்டான காலன வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான. வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான நபர்களின் வாழ்க்கைகளை குறிப்பிட்டான. 

பின்னர் தேவ குறிப்பிட்டான வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான. வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான நபர்களின் வாழ்க்கைகளை குறிப்பிட்டான. தன்னாலே கூறுமாசா க்குறிப்பிட்டான காலன வாழ்க்கையைக் குறிப்பிட்டான.
అధికారికంగా క్రింద వున్న సమాచారాన్ని రాచించడం చాలా సాధ్యం కలదు. అంటే ప్రతి వారిని సమూహానికి అందుకు మీద విధానపత్రికలు ప్రతి కాలంలో ప్రభావితాలను కూడా కలిగి ఉంటాయి. ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకతలు అందుకు ముందు పిలివాలను కలిగి ఉంటాయి.

చాలా సంఖ్యలో సాంస్కృతిక సమాచారాన్ని ప్రకటించడం సాధ్యం కలదు. ప్రతి వారిని సంస్కృతిని ప్రదర్శించడం సాధ్యం కలదు.

ప్రతి సంస్కృతిని ప్రదర్శించడం సాధ్యం కలదు. ప్రతి వారిని సంస్కృతిని ప్రదర్శించడం సాధ్యం కలదు.
As a person had gone past the customs station in a town talking with him certain articles without paying the duty thereon, the patrolling peons of the locality brought and produced him before the customs clerk; and the villager (alleged to have evaded the payment of the duty) admitted, when examined by the clerk, that he was not aware of the formalities in the town and that he never intended to defraud the duty. The clerk, therefore, kept the articles in deposit until the just dues thereon were paid, and then sent him away warning him severely not to do so again.

When the prescribed date for applying for the fishery lease of Bandar Taluk for fasli 1313 was extended, an individual, who, as disclosed by the profession tax register, had leased the same during the past year for Rs. 500, applied for it during the current year only for Rs. 40. However, the scanty rain (in the previous year) having directly affected the increase in fish, the said application has been accepted, the lease confirmed to him and substantial security taken from him,
There being (only) about 500 garce of salt in the Ennore salt depot, and as the rainy season is coming to a close, the salt Sub-Inspector has represented that permission should be given for the commencement of the manufacture of salt and that, by reason of the palmyra trunks and the levers (used in baling the water) having become decayed, an order should be sent to the arrack contractor for felling and making over 60 palmyra trees, and that a small amount should be sent for wages of daily laborers; in submitting the above daily memo to the higher authorities he detailed the method of manufacturing salt and the classification of the lands. He informed that the soil of the lands attached to the depot is of two classes—red and brown earth; and that the finest salt is produced in the former while an inferior kind is derived from the latter. As the salt manufacture is begun, after the cessation of the rains in January—February, and when the weather becomes warm, the earth clogging up the channels is removed, the beds are prepared, and, in view to moisten them well, are dug with rakes, and watered. On the ninth day, the water heated in the reservoirs are let into the pans. After coming into a state of efflorescence the salt is well formed. They then beat down the pans with rummers and water them until the salt is entirely destroyed. When the crust is formed, it is collected upon the ridges and (thereafter) stored on the platform in heaps and covered with reed-grass.

When the first rains set in. the ryots will sow the first crop. To progress the cultivation of the great millet, and paddy, &c., the respective status, substantial or poor, of the ryots will be enquired into and money will be advanced to each adequately for the purchase of seed, &c. The lands held by temporary tenants will after some years be entered as 'ayan' lands. If water be deficient, the great millet will become pithless. Moreover, the (soil of the) lands to be cultivated in the future will become hardened and impossible to be ploughed.

The case of Gudur Pergannah (district) in respect of the cesses levied by the public servants and mirasidars, the circumstances of the ryots and the district, with the necessary enclosures for a through understanding of the same has been thus reported. The district comprises of 65 villages including hamlets. Among them,
six were allotted to brahmins free of rent, three again (were granted) at a certain fixed assessment, two granted for police service at a rent fluctuating with the produce, three granted as service inams at a fixed and favorable rent, two granted as service inams the quit-rent whereon fluctuated with the produce, while the remaining forty-nine were merely Government villages. In these, there are about 60 hereditary ryots for each village. Among these, the opulent has each 8 pairs of bullocks or ploughs, the middling 3 ploughs and the indigent one bullock or a single plough. The Headman of the village as village munsiff collects the revenue demand of the village, and transacts the business in the handwriting of the kurnam; the village servants derive their wages for menial service either by the allotment of (service) inams or by fees in kind when the gross produce is measured. Excluding black paddy, all the paddy crops depend upon the tank and other irrigation sources. The garden land, on which chillies &c., is grown, is irrigated by mhothes (water wheels projecting over the side of wells from which water is raised in large leathern buckets pulled up by bullocks that run down a declivity). When the crops have matured and the appraisers have estimated them, the harvest will be cut and stored in heaps. Thereafter, in the presence of the cultivators, the grain will be measured, the Government share of the produce will be valued at the prevailing market rate and the amount collected from the ryots.

Several changes have been introduced in the revenue administration of this Presidency, such as the abolition of the tax on trades and professions, of the Olungu tenure in the Tanjore and Tinevelly Districts, and of the assessment on garden lands. A few modifications have been made in the abstract shewing the details of the extent of lands according to heads (of account) and taram or class (of lands), in the statement showing the wet area under each source of irrigation with the assessment, the remissions in respect thereof, in the individual chitta required at the Jamabandi (annual settlement), in the remittance list, and in the rent-roll of the village. The inam lands consist of the following classes: those allotted (free of rent) for the support of temples, charity, alms and of those for service in the past. In the annual statement of occupation and cultivation, field by field, should be given all the particulars requir-
ed for azmoish and the Jamabandi. Those particulars to which it is necessary to draw the attention of the inspecting officer such as shavi—short produce, &c., should be noted in the register. The Tahsildar will issue orders regarding the time when the account is to be closed. The Revenue Inspector on receipt of this statement should start on his tour of inspection. He should correct the entries therein where they are erroneous, noting with fieldwar particulars any extra cultivation, and entering any remarks in respect of other matters. He should affix his initials in small letters against every field thus inspected. This statement should be forwarded immediately after the Adangal (No. 2) is closed in view to the necessary enquiries being held in time, and orders passed before the jamabandi how each case should be disposed of. The enclosure to No. 3 should be prepared by posting the abstract of the figures from the statement on separate pieces of paper. It should include not only occasional remissions proposed to be granted on account of adverse season, but also customary deductions; the former take in such items as shavi and short produce, and the latter such as taramkammi or reduction of assessment, road-cess, mera or fees of village officers. At foot of the statement, an abstract should be entered showing the amount of remissions granted under each item, under Government and Inam, irrigated and unirrigated. Statement No. 7, the register of miscellaneous items under Land Revenue, will consist of two parts, referring to the periods of the fasli before and after the jamabandi. The items payable by each individual will be given with fieldwar particulars, except in those cases where the items are taken from other statements which contain the details. In the remittance list should be exhibited the particulars of the collections, under the several items noted in statement No. 13, of the amount expended at the village, and of the particulars of coin in which the balance is despatched to the Taluq. When the remittance is counted and found correct, an attestation to that effect should be made at the foot of the remittance list with the signatures of the shooff, the cash gumastah and the Taluk Sheristadar, and the list returned to the person accompanying the remittance. Receipts should be granted to the ryot in acknowledgement of the sums paid by him towards the liquidation of the amount due by him. In the first section of statement No. 21 will be shewn all ryotwari land.
holders, distinguished into single and joint puttadars. The puttadars are to be classified according to their patta ryotwar beriz, inclusive of remissions and water-rate, but exclusive of cesses and meras.

1902.
ప్రమాణాలను ప్రత్యేక అలరికటం అవసరం చేసేదిద్దు దీని అంశాలను ఎదరో నిర్దేశణలు లేదు. ధర్మానికి మరియు నాటికి దృశ్యమయ్యాం ఇదే మామిడి శ్రేయాలు ఉంటాయి. ఈ సంస్థలు నాటికి ఉంటాయి. ఈ దిశలో ప్రతి అవసరం వల్ల సాధారణంగా ప్రత్యేక నిర్దేశాలు లేదు. ఈ సంస్థలు నాటి మూలంగా ఉంటాయి. ఈ దిశలో ప్రతి అదరికటం వల్ల సాధారణంగా ప్రత్యేక నిర్దేశాలు లేదు. ఈ సంస్థలు నాటి మూలంగా ఉంటాయి.
ಮೊದಲ ಕಾರ್ತೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಉದ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ತೇಲಾಯಿತು ಉದ್ಧರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಲೋಹ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ
ಗೆಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಹೊಂದಿಗೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡೆದಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಲಗಳು ಕಾಣಿಸಬಹುದು.
ಅದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಭಾಗದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂಬಂಧ
ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಪರಿಧಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡೆದಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದೆ.
ಕೂಡಾ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯಕಾಯಿಯಾಗಿ
ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹುಲ್ಲಾರ್ವಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ
ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಸೇರಿ,
ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಟೀಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಇವೆ.

ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಸರಿ‌ಗೂಡಿಯೇ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಅದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಸಹಾಯಕಾಯಿಗಳು ಸರಿ‌ಗೂಡಿಯೇ ನೀಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
Translation.

In carrying out the settlement with reference to the foregoing principles, the Settlement department divides the soils into certain classes with reference to their mechanical composition, and sub-divides them into sorts or grades with reference to their chemical and physical properties and other circumstances affecting their fertility, and attaches a separate grain value to each grade after numerous examinations of the actual out-turn of the staple products in each class and sort of soil. The grain value is then converted into money at the commutation price based generally on the average of the 20 non-famine years immediately preceding the date of settlement for the whole district, with some abatement for traders' profits and for the distance the grain has usually to be carried to the markets, and from the value of the gross produce thus determined, the cost of cultivation and a certain percentage on account of vicissitudes of season and unprofitable areas is deducted and one-half of the remainder is then taken as the assessment or the Government demand on the laud. These rates are further adjusted with reference to the position of the villages in which the lands are situated and the nature of the sources of irrigation. This accounts for the several rates of assessment being imposed on lands of similar soils.

It may be needless to dilate that since the recent advent of the power loom the livelihood of those, who were for a time engaged in various handi-crafts in our country, such as twisting yarn for cotton weaving, setting the yarn warp and working the shuttle in the loom, treading the loom, &c., has gone down and inconvenienced them. In this state of affairs, in spite of the fact that, by reason of the opening in several places of rice-mills which automatically perform every work connected with rice-pounding, namely, pounding of rice without pestles, winnowing without a fan, sifting without a sieve, separating bran from coarse bran and in addition checking the pre-
paration of rice cleaned and pounded by the hand, there has been no adequate work available for those who had been eking out their livelihood by rice-pounding owing to the diminution of the larger part of handiwork in the pounding of rice and it has become difficult for such to carry on their living; (note—the repetition of the idea is in keeping with the telugu version), if on the whole, contributes to those requiring pounded rice to secure the supply with more expedition and facility than before, to avert the loss by grits. &c., inevitable when rice is pounded by manual labour, to speedily obtain any quantity required for transporting to other places affected with famine, to ensure profits in the wages (for pounding), and no ordinary gain to the mill-owners.

The authorities are not unaware of the fact that the ryots, who carry on husbandry in the fastnesses, endure their harvests being dibbled by wild hogs and the maturing ears of corn browsed by thousands of spotted deer, coupled with the peril of life from wild beasts; and the refusal, in the majority of cases, of permission to possess guns and spears in view to push on their livelihood and save their lives seems to have been probably on the ground that much trouble would not ensue from the wild beasts as some of the neighbouring Zemindars, &c., had, with their own servants and huntsmen, gone to the forest and been destroying the wild animals by hunting after them, lying for them in ambush and setting traps for them. Though it is well-known that it would be extremely difficult to cause the number of wild beasts dwindle, that those who ordinarily have to resort to the forest from the villages bordering thereon for grazing cows and felling wood are given up for lost by their relations behind until they return home when they are considered to be reborn and congratulated, that there will be no scope for them to effect an escape feasibly whenever molested by wild animals in the forest unless fire-arms are at hand, it would be a very anxious matter if the possession of arms at least for saving of life is not permitted. In this state of affairs, it is also manifest to very many and the authorities from the cases of highway robberies committed to the Courts of Sessions for trial that when the males and females living on the frontier of the said forests and hills secure the earnings of their toil together with anything acquired by them previously by burying the same in private places in their houses for fear of
robbers, and that when the highway robbers break doors and boxes, torture the males, illegally confine the females and even place the houses on fire and create utter confusion, the inmates, being unarmed, know not what to do, appear as if lifeless and await the first opportunity to run away and save their lives. It will be extremely cruel if licenses to possess fire arms are not granted at least to those who submit themselves to such misfortune.

The weights and measures to be referred to in the accounts have been shewn under each column. When the right to quarrystone, &c., at so much (seigniorage) per cubic foot is leased, such stones, &c., should be approximately estimated at an average weight of 150 lbs. as equivalent to a cubic foot.

Clay may be stated to be of five classes—fire-clay, brickclay, potter's clay, kaolin clay, porcelain-clay and fuller's earth.

In all cases in which a well is not known or proved to be a Government or dasabhandam well, it must not only be considered as a private well, but water-rate should not also be imposed for baling water therefrom for irrigation. Wherever such wells exist on assessed waste land, the land or its sub-division in which the well is situated should be assessed and included in the puttah of the ryot who takes the water therfrom.

1905.

(1) మేన్సాంగాయ ఎండియి సాలే సాగిమహింపించా సా తా చేసే పద్మలు పొందాలించాము. లక్షణాలు చేసి 12 టెంపు కంటిఫాల్సు తగిన ప్రతి వంటి మాటన ప్రకారం చేసి 10 టెంపు తగిన ప్రతి మాటన మాటన చేసి ఉంచాలి. ఉన్నత‌పంచమానికి ఇది ఉండాలి. తెలిసిగాతి పరిశీలించ‌ండి. ఉదాహరణ పరిశీలించ‌ండి. తెలిసిగాతి పరిశీలించ‌ండి. ఉదాహరణ పరిశీలించ‌ండి. తెలిసిగాతి పరిశీలించ‌ండి. ఉదాహరణ పరిశీలించ‌ండి. తెలిసిగాతి పరిశీలించ‌ండి.
(3) "FormattedMessage" என்ற கூற்று செய்யப்பட்டது "FormattedMessage" என்றும் செய்யப்பட்டது. அது ஒரு 11 வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 18, 19, 20 வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை ஒரு வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 12, 13, 14 வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை ஒரு வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 15, 16, 17 வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை ஒரு வரையறைகளைக் கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 18, 19, 20 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை ஒரு வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை ஒரு வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை ஒரு வரையறைகளை கொண்டது.  எனவே இவை 11 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 18, 19, 20 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 12, 13, 14 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 15, 16, 17 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 18, 19, 20 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது. எனவே இவை 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 வரையறைகளை கொண்டது.
(3) பெரும்பாலும் செயல் செய்துள்ளனர் பாதிக்கும் போது நீங்கள் கேட்டுக்கோரத்து  சமயில் என்று சொல்லும் பயன்படுத்தும். பாதிக்கும் போது விளக்கச் செய்தல் முடிவு கிளைக்கும் வகையில் என்று சொல்லும் சுற்றுலாத்து மருந்தானை கொண்டு வெளியே விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். அனைத்து சாத்துக்களை திண்டித்தால் முக்கியம் விிளக்கும் விளக்கம் தொடர்ந்து உள்ளது. ஏற்கான விளக்கங்கள் முதலில் செய்கிறது, மாறுள்ள பாதிக்கும் போது விளக்கம் கொண்டு வெளியே விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். பாதிக்கும் போது விளக்கம் கொண்டு வெளியே விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். பாதிக்கும் போது விளக்கம் கொண்டு வெளியே விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். பாதிக்கும் போது விளக்கம் கொண்டு வெளியே விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும். பாதிக்கும் போது விளக்கம் கொண்டு வெளியே விளக்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும்.
ప్రస్తుతం కొండల వాయువుల నుండి ఉంది కేవలం నీరు ప్రవహిస్తుంది అసాధారణమైన కారణంగా, ఇక్కడ ప్రవాహిని ప్రాతిష్ఠించడానికి అధిక ప్రయత్నం పడలేదు. అందుకే ఈ రెండు భాషలలో ఉన్న ప్రయత్నానిక విధానాలు ప్రాతిష్ఠించుకోవడానికి అధిక ప్రయత్నం పడవచ్చు. ఫెరిసత్తు సాధారణంగా కొండల నిర్మాణంలో ఉన్న ప్రయత్నానికాన్ని, ఎవరోట్టు డియ్సిస్టిఅయిన ప్రయత్నానికాన్ని వివరించడానికి అధిక ప్రయత్నం పడవచ్చు. మరా రెండు భాషలలో ఉన్న ప్రయత్నానికాన్ని వివరించడానికి అధిక ప్రయత్నం పడవచ్చు. "మీరు ఏ తపస్సు... మా జాగ్రత్తులు అయిన తపస్సు..." అనే వాక్యాన్ని, కొండల నిర్మాణంలో ఉన్న ప్రయత్నానికాన్ని ఉంటే అయితే అది మనంకు సాధారణంగా ఉండేది. ఈ రెండు భాషలలో ఉన్న ప్రయత్నానికాన్ని వివరించడానికి అధిక ప్రయత్నం పడవచ్చు. మరా రెండు భాషలలో ఉన్న ప్రయత్నానికాన్ని వివరించడానికి అధిక ప్రయత్నం పడవచ్చు.
(1) The village munsiff of Tiruvoor, within the limits of my division, forwarded one Ramudu to me on the 12th instant as having committed theft (or robbery) of some jewels and reported that about dusk (evening) on the 10th instant the said Ramudu had committed violence to a woman of the tank-digger caste near the Pariah hamlet and robbed her of jewels valued at Rs. 15 and that when he was taking to his heels, by reason of her having informed the pariah residents there of the occurrence, some of them in company with her husband and brother-in-law who happened to be there, chased the robber and arrested him and discovered the robbed property with him, that he (the village munsiff) had immediately sent for the witnesses whose statements, when recorded clearly brought home the guilt to the accused who also confessed having committed it, adding as a pretext that he had then been under the influence of liquor. I am forwarding the complainant and others with the connected record to the magistrate.

(2) One Ekambaram, a temporary tenant of Gundamadakala village, Kaligiri Taluq, had been for the past eleven years cultivating field No. 18, 4th taram dry, named Narravagu, measuring 20
acres and 6 acres wet of the same number, in all 26 acres and remitting the assessment thereon without any arrear. Younger brother Ramachandra disputed with him in respect of the division of the said lands into equal shares and petitioned to me. I satisfied them stating that the puttah (for the said lands) had been heretofore standing in the name of the afore-said Ekmabaram, that it would not be possible to enter both their names in the settlement account and have two puttahs issued and that, however, they must represent the matter to you at the time of the (annual) settlement or jamabandi. Subsequently, the said Ramachandra courted the favor of the kurnams and requisitioned them; they advocated his cause and numbered in their accounts as 25 the field already shown as 18 and classed under taram 4, making a corresponding alteration in field No. 32, classified under taram 2 to which No. 18 was given and the name Narravagu added, and similar alteration were carried on in the accounts with the revenue accountant of the district. The cultivation account has been prepared in pursuance to the above alterations and submitted to the Collectorate. I had been informed of the fraudulent alteration by kurnam Narasanna, who is not in service, and on enquiry ascertained it to be true. When I questioned the kurnams who have made the alteration in the numbers, they informed me that by oversight the numbers have been entered wrongly from a long time, and that the mistake was discovered in the current year and rectified. I therefore request orders if I am to go personally and take the exact measurements of the land the taram of which has been altered in the above manner, or if you would personally check the matter.

(3) Chemical disinfection ought to be resorted to wherever possible. Of all measures of disinfection, it is the only one which, when effectively carried out, immediately destroys the infective material present in a room and renders the room at once practically safe for re-occupation. It is, however, essential that it should be carried out by a training agency. Where such an agency cannot be employed, it is better to rely on gradual decay rather than on a process of disinfection which is likely to be incomplete and ineffective. According to present knowledge, Perchloride of mercury is the most effective chemical disinfectant. With a view to securing that
the dilutions prescribed should be the solutions in which the disinfectant shall actually be employed, the capacity of the vessels used for measuring out the concentrated solution shall be accurately adjusted to that of the wooden buckets in which that solution is diluted for use. Further, the buckets employed should be of such capacity as to hold just the quantity of water sufficient to dilute the measure of concentrated solution to the desired effect. Steam sterilisers, unless their working is committed to skilled and trustworthy operators, are found in practice to be quite ineffective, and are therefore not suitable for general application. Their use is limited to ports for the disinfection of the effects of native crews and native ship-passengers bound for ports out of India. In the case of a first or second class carriage, which affords greater facilities than a third-class compartment for the harbouring of plague germs, it will be necessary, if the carriage is contaminated, to burn the cushions and to disinfect the wood-work in the manner indicated above, and repaint the interior. In case any compartment has been occupied by any person suspected to be suffering from plague, it will be dealt with as stated in the above section.

(4) Several of the zemidaries within the territory of the Presidency of Madras have plunged themselves in debts, lost their property, and had it promiscuously parcellled out. A few of them have drowned themselves as well as their estates by associating themselves with wicked men, incurring vain expenses and debts to the extent of some lakhs. Another reason for the estates becoming ruined is the increase in the number of the heirs and the (consequent) subdivision (of the estate). As the proverb "whatever might be the date when the agraharam was granted... pine away day by day, Nagambotlu" (said of a hypocritical brahmin who was neglected when his tricks became known) runs when the heirs increase in succession, an estate, however large it may be, will no doubt lose its name in two or three generations. Similar, therefore, to the provision in the code of Manu, that the kingdom is only for the first-born and the delicate morsel for the others, the Government had under consideration for a long time that a principality ought to be impartible and brought an Act into force. The Privy Council in effect declared that the power of the court to enforce partition is
connected with the right to demand partition, that the former right
did not exist independently of the latter; that in the case of an
impartible estate descending to a single heir by the law of
primogeniture, the natural presumption was that the holder for
the time being was absolute owner of the property and could dispose of
it as he pleased; but that this presumption might be rebutted by
proving a custom of inalienability or that the tenure of the property
was inconsistent with the free power of alienation by the holder;
that the onus of proving such custom rested on the person averring
it; and that to prove it he must shew not only that there never had
been any alienation beyond the powers of the manager of a joint Hindu
family, but also that the owner had refrained from alienating in
circumstances where the right would probably have been exercised but
for the existence of the custom. This decision was followed by the
Madras High Court in the Kangundi and Pithapuram cases in
which no special custom of inalienability having been proved, the
right of the holders to alienate the estate at will was upheld.
Having regard to the great difficulties which these judgments create by requiring positive evidence of the nature above indicated
in order to establish in any particular case the existence of the
custom of inalienability, the probable results will be protracted and
lead to ruinous litigation, and in time the dismemberment of the
ancient estates of this Presidency and the degradation and decay of
the native landed aristocracy.

1908.

(1) లేకపోయిన ప్రమాణాలు విషయం ఉండసి పోషణ యొక్క సదస్సు ప్రత్యేక
ప్రత్యేకత కర్మకత మాత్రం నిలిచి ఉండాడు. అప్పట్టి నిలిచి
సాధనాలు చేయబడి ఉండాడు. అసలు పాత్రానికి ప్రత్యేకత కర్మకత
మాత్రం ఉండాడు. కాని ప్రత్యేకత కర్మకత నిలిచి ఉండాడు. అసలు
పాత్రానికి ప్రత్యేకత కర్మకత నిలిచి ఉండాడు. అసలు
పాత్రానికి ప్రత్యేకత కర్మకత నిలిచి ఉండాడు. అసలు
పాత్రానికి ప్రత్యేకత కర్మకత నిలిచి ఉండాడు.
ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಗಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಹರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ತನ್ನ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ನೀರಿನ ಅಂಗಾರವು ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದಿನಾಗಿದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ.
తెదుగు మారుదేశం లో రాష్ట్రం, విశ్వాసం, సంపద అధిపతి రెండు గణానున్నారు. ఈ రాష్ట్రం వాయాదులు అందంగా లాంటి సంస్థల ప్రాముఖ్యాత్మక విధానాన్ని పిలుస్తాడాను. ఇది భాషా పరముఖ్యంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ రాష్ట్రం లో వ్యవహారం ప్రచురించే విధానాన్ని పిలుస్తాడాను. ఇది భాషా పరముఖ్యంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ రాష్ట్రం లో వ్యవహారం ప్రచురించే విధానాన్ని పిలుస్తాడాను. ఇది భాషా పరముఖ్యంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ రాష్ట్రం లో వ్యవహారం ప్రచురించే విధానాన్ని పిలుస్తాడాను. ఇది భాషా పరముఖ్యంగా ఉంటుంది.
ఎన్నిపాలకం, రికారడిగింది వరి, లోకాలు యొక్క అవసరశాశ్రయం చేసే నిర్వహణ జరిగటి అయిన చాలా లేదు. చిత్రాలు అంచనా వికాసం చేయాలంటె పాలిచే పరిపాలనలు ఆవిష్కరించుకోవాలి. విధానాలు, గంగారాళ్ళు ప్రచురాలు అందముగా ఉండిపోతాయి. అమ్మను, అమ్మను ప్రచురాలు అందముగా ఉండిపోతాయి. అయితే, మాత్రమే కాబట్టి సత్యానికి చాటిన సాధనాలు కనటికి ఉండాలి. ఆచార్యుడు మిగిలిన సమయంలో పనిచేసింది. అయితే తిరుగుతున్న సమయంలో కంటే మరియు కైకార్యాలు ప్రారంభించాలి. అందుకే, రాతి ప్రచురాలు అందముగా ఉండిపోతాయి.

చిత్రాలు అంచనా వి�ాసం చేయాలంటె పాలిచేది నిర్వహణ జరిగటి అయిన చాలా లేదు. చిత్రాలు అంచనా వికాసం చేయాలంటె పాలిచే పరిపాలనలు ఆవిష్కరించుకోవాలి. విధానాలు, గంగారాళ్ళు ప్రచురాలు అందముగా ఉండిపోతాయి. అమ్మను, అమ్మను ప్రచురాలు అందముగా ఉండిపోతాయి. అయితే, మాత్రమే కాబట్టి సత్యానికి చాటిన సాధనాలు కనటికి ఉండాలి. ఆచార్యుడు మిగిలిన సమయంలో పనిచేసింది. అయితే తిరుగుతున్న సమయంలో కంటే మరియు కైకార్యాలు ప్రారంభించాలి. అందుకే, రాతి ప్రచురాలు అందముగా ఉండిపోతాయి.
(3) In the case of a landlord, the tenant must file a petition, 1862 and when the tenant files a petition under Section 234 of the Rent and Tenancy Act, 1920, the Revenue Officer on the petition, after the tenant has paid the rent in full and in advance, returns the petition in his own handwriting, and accordingly, the landlord may take action against the tenant. The landlord may take action under Section 105 of the Rent and Tenancy Act, after allowing the tenant a reasonable time to pay the rent. In the event of the tenant not paying the rent within the stipulated time, the landlord may file a petition in the District Court under Section 61 of the Rent and Tenancy Act.

**Translation.**

(1) Any royt or ryots holding irrigated land under a landholder and paying not less than one-fourth of the rent of the ayakat under an irrigation work or holding not less than one-fourth of the extent of the ayakat may apply to the District Collector stating that the irrigation work whereby the land held by the applicant or applicants is served is out of repair and that the landholder upon his or their application has refused or neglected to execute necessary repairs and that he or they are unable in consequence to raise an irrigated crop, and praying for the issue of an order for the repair of the said
work. The District Collector shall then by himself or by an officer subordinate to him, not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar to whom he deputes the inquiry, cause to be served on the landholder a copy of the application and a notice to show cause, on a date to be stated in the notice, why the order prayed for should not issue. On the day fixed in the notice, on any other date to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the District Collector or officer as aforesaid shall hear the applicant or applicants, the landholder and any ryots of land irrigated by the work who may attend, and may take any evidence that he may think fit. If the District Collector is satisfied that the rent payable to the landholder in respect of the land irrigated by the work is higher than it would be if the land were not so irrigated and that the irrigation work in such a state of disrepair is not due to the wrongful acts of the ryots or to omission to make such minor repairs as the ryots are bound to carry out, he may pass an order stating which of the works mentioned in the application or shown at the enquiry are necessary for the restoration of the irrigation work to efficiency, and the estimated cost of the same, and requiring the landholder to execute the said works within a specified time. The District Collector may also in the order declare that, if the landholder refuses, or within the time specified or such further time as the District Collector may allow, fails to execute the works, the applicant alone or with any other ryots willing to join with him, may be authorized on application made to the Collector, to execute any or all of the said works within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Collector. The District Collector shall not pass an order under this section if the landholder establishes that the obligation to maintain the irrigation work is imposed upon an inamdar holding a dasabandam inam granted prior to the permanent settlement and confirmed but not enfranchised by the British Government or has been otherwise transferred from such landholder, or unless he is satisfied that it is to the advantage of both the landholder and the ryots that the work should be repaired. After notice to the landholder giving him an opportunity to examine the stated cost of the repair and urge his objection thereto, the charges incurred shall be divided between the Government and the landholder in proportion to the extent of land belonging to Government which is registered as entitled to irrigation from the
work and the extent of land belonging to the landholder for which he is entitled free of separate charge to irrigation from the work.

(2) My mind is pained and afflicted to find that the people of India distressed by plague are enduring the terrible loss caused by it with much concern and patience and courage. I regret that the extraordinary measures we took to avert the terrible affliction have only met with very little success. There are several impediments to the non-effectiveness of our endeavours. Ordinarily the most important of them is that the members of the caste of the people among whom the widespread epidemic breaks out are distinctly opposed in many cases where they are not induced and do not appreciate the sanitary measures proposed to be adopted. Though the medical officers, the administrative officers and the sympathetic nonofficials in all parts of India have very unscrupulously exhibited great self-sacrifice, many of them have lost their lives in struggling against the epidemic and the advantage derived was only much less than what we reasonably expected for the amount of trouble and heavy expense incurred. The first stage in the Plague Commissioner’s enquiry has closed and certain distinct conclusions have been arrived at. From these, (it appears that) the matter of effectively keeping down the epidemic is not probably as easy as at its outbreak. However, they at least point out the methods to be adopted in the future with a view to secure subsequent benefit. They further prove that the various expensive and troublesome measures hitherto adopted may be fearlessly abandoned. As the Government of India are addressing your Government as to the measures to be adopted at present, I do not at all propose to discuss them herein, specially because the ordinary scientific rule any more than the administration would be liable to be modified and adopted to the peculiar circumstances of the country and its people. However experience has taught us another good lesson which should never be forgotten. It is not likely that no system intended for the public weal would be effectively carried out in the absence of the distinct cooperation of the people. The important principle to be adopted in resisting the plague is to leave the people to themselves in securing the remedial measures. Any proposed measure of operation should be patiently and earnestly carried out so as to closely accord with the sentiments
and habits of the people. The Indians are not such as to shun the sanitary rules. Various castes among them have their own salutary rules. While so, if it should appear that our new sanitary ideas are unreasonably pressed for their acceptance, it will defeat our aim. This is an extremely difficult matter. The practical measures which unresistingly serve for legal checks may frequently result in impediments. However, I believe you would kindly give earnest and careful consideration to the points I have referred to. I hope that a still more beneficial method of suppressing the epidemic may be determined on with the co-operation of the people.

(3) A Presidency Small Cause Court cannot, as between an attaching creditor and the mortgagee of the judgment debtor, deal in execution proceedings with questions of title to, or determine any right to, or interest in, property which attached to immovable property under Sec. 28 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, is to be deemed to be moveable property for the purpose of execution of a decree. It has been represented that the result of this decision is to compel many cases to be brought in the High Court which might well be disposed of by the Small Cause Court, and that the resultant expense and delay are both a hardship to litigants and depreciate the value as security of property in question. Small Cause Courts are therefore empowered to dispose of such cases. As the absence of any sufficient check on the exercise by defendants of their rights to obtain an order for transfer to the High Court of a suit instituted in a Small Cause Court in which the value of the subject-matter exceeds Rs. 1000 is another defect, it is now proposed to require security to be given in all cases.
2. మరణ ప్రమాణాలు, వంధదముల ఉపయోగాన్ని సంకోచించి వస్తాం దృష్టిలో, ఆధారాలు ఉపయోగించి వస్తాం మాట్లాడాడానికి వచ్చిన చిత్రాలు ఉపయోగించి మాట్లాడాడానికి వచ్చిన రోజులు, మన పాట్లాడు మరణ పరిస్థితిలో వస్తుంది. మరణ పరిస్థితిలో మనకు కూడా సాధ్యం ఉంది అనే విషయం ప్రస్తుతించరాయ. మరణ పరిస్థితిలో మనకు సాధ్యం ఉంది అనే విషయం ప్రస్తుతించరాయ.

మూసిన కాలం మిలించిన సమయానికి అధికంగా యూరోపియన్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మేశించును. కానీ అది తినిచేయబడింది. యూరోప్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మరొక ప్రాంతాలు మాదిరి ఉండి. నిర్మించడానికి పురాతన సింహాసనం ప్రతియోగిస్తుంది. ఈ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి అని ప్రతిభలు రాశారు. మనం అధికంగా యూరోపియన్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు సమరం చేయడానికి ప్రతిభలు రాశారు.

మరియు ప్రతిభల మాదిరి యూరోపియన్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మరొక ప్రాంతాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి. యూరోప్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మరొక ప్రాంతాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి. నిర్మించడానికి పురాతన సింహాసనం ప్రతియోగిస్తుంది. ఈ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి అని ప్రతిభలు రాశారు. మనం అధికంగా యూరోపియన్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు సమరం చేయడానికి ప్రతిభలు రాశారు.

మరియు ప్రతిభల మాదిరి యూరోపియన్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మరొక ప్రాంతాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి. యూరోప్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మరొక ప్రాంతాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి. నిర్మించడానికి పురాతన సింహాసనం ప్రతియోగిస్తుంది. ఈ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు మాదిరి ఉండాలి అని ప్రతిభలు రాశారు. మనం అధికంగా యూరోపియన్ సాంస్కృతిక సాధనాలు సమరం చేయడానికి ప్రతిభలు రాశారు.
Translation.

I. In obedience to your orders dated the 5th instant observing among other things that no reply has been received as yet to the order issued by you last month directing me to report on the state of the crops, &c. of this year, I beg to represent as follows:

Owing to the failure of the timely rains, the crops are young in the villages in drier parts; in spite of endeavours to plough the land in some places the soil was hardened and the ploughshare could not sufficiently sink into the ground and furrows could not be made out. The Gingelly or seasamum, black species of pulse, castor oil seed crops have become blighted. The wild melon has
for the most part been damaged. The first crop is thriving. In the matter of the cultivation of the immemorial wet lands and those brought under wet, as water was available in time in the irrigation channels, seedbeds were prepared, the seedlings have matured and been transplanted. The crops on land sown broadcast are fair. The dispute between the beneficiaries and the Zamindar in respect of the rent fluctuating with the produce remained unsettled; the former have not applied for water and cultivated those lands in some of the Zemin villages. Some lands cultivated in the last fasli have been submerged in the waterspread of the Colair and have been left waste in the current fasli. The applications for the immemorial waste lands in Chinnivada made this year by some temporary tenants were submitted for approval to the higher authorities; as orders have not been received thereon, those lands were not cultivated. The abkari contractors have entered into a combination among them in the matter of the tree-tax on palmyras, and have not applied therefor. The toddy drawing season has also expired. The indigo plant is flourishing. As there is a good market for it this year, the ryot has derived a good profit in the first cutting alone. The indigo vats are being worked incessantly. The second cutting is awaited. There will be no difficulty in realising the kist from these ryots. There is no prospect of the collections being made from the ryots of the highland villages unless demand notices are issued and distrains made. However, I am making the collections without (leaving) balances and without slackness. I have therefore brought (these facts) to your notice.

2. This defendant had been nominated by the plaintiffs and their father as a commission agent for purchasing cloths and twist which the plaintiffs were trading in at Nellore since 1886 until 5th October 1908 and the business was accordingly carried on as between the plaintiffs and their father and the defendant.

In respect of the commission business done by this defendant, he was being paid commission for sometime at 8 annas per cent and for sometime at 12 annas per cent by the plaintiffs and their father.

This defendant was bound to perform the acts detailed below in his capacity as a commission agent.
The defendant had to purchase cloths, &c., on behalf of the plaintiffs and their father. The defendant should forward to the plaintiffs and their father the cloths &c. at the original rates of purchase and at the stated periods fixed by the capitalists. These were the conditions fixed.

This defendant, without forwarding to the plaintiffs and their father the cloths, &c. valued at the cost prices, has charged an extra amount thereon; and had reduced the originally fixed periods of payments from 70 days to 45 and 60 days and by forwarding the consignments in this manner had defrauded the plaintiff's father and the plaintiffs and derived wrongful gain.

Before the plaintiffs had become aware of the fraud, the defendant has caused the plaintiffs' gumastah in 1907 to make out an account for Rs. 2310-15-7 as owing by the plaintiffs.

This defendant had also worked as a commission agent on behalf of another Gumpati Bala Venkatasubbayya Chetti and been forwarding cloths. He filed a civil suit against the said Venkatasubbayya Chetti in the Madras City Civil court in respect of a certain sum alleged to have been due to him. At the trial of the said suit it came to light that the defendant had, contrary to the agreement, enhanced the prices, fixed shorter periods of payment therefore, committed fraud and derived wrongful gain. It further appeared from the judgment in the said suit that the defendant had, as stated above, falsified the accounts of the plaintiffs' father and the plaintiffs' and had derived wrongful gain.

This defendant having, with intent to defraud, falsified the accounts of the plaintiffs' father and plaintiffs from the time since he has been nominated and relied upon as a commission agent, i.e., from 1886 to 5th October 1908, he was communicated with in view to look into the account of the purchase of cloths &c. made by him and to have the same settled after going through the correct accounts, but the defendant has been evading in both these respects. Thereupon a notice was issued to the defendant by the vakil (on our behalf) which was returned unserved. Since he has been working as the commission agent until 5th October 1908, the defendant
had not produced and settled the account of the transactions between the parties as regards the purchases, &c. This defendant is therefore bound to render accounts to the plaintiffs and have them settled.

In case the accounts are looked into and settled, the defendant will be owing the plaintiffs Rs. 525-0-0 after duly debiting the amount the defendant had caused the plaintiffs' gumastah to enter in the account in 1907 as owing to him and the value of the cloths, &c., subsequently consigned by the defendant. The plaintiffs will not be to any extent owing the defendant. The plaintiffs' father had at his demise been undivided with the plaintiffs and the plaintiffs had thereafter only continued the business their father had been engaged in. The business of the father therefore pertains to the undivided family of the father and of his sons, the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are therefore entitled to file the suit in the absence of the letters of administration.

The agreement, whereby the defendant had acted as a commission agent to the plaintiffs' father and the plaintiffs as above stated, was effected at Nellore within the jurisdiction of this court.

The cause of action for the suit arose in 1907-1908 when the fraud perpetrated by the defendant was discovered and when the defendant was insisted upon to look into and settle the accounts, and in 1909 at Nellore.

The value of the subject-matter of the suit for the purpose of court-fees and for the purpose of jurisdiction has been fixed at Rs. 525.

1912.

(8) అధికారి రాజు పోస్టులలో బ్యాల్బుడు, ఏకేనా పిలుచేకాలను హిందుస్థన మాటలతో నిర్ణ్ణయం చేసేవారు:

1. స్థానానం మార్గాల విభాగంలో సాంఘిక సమాధానానికి మితితెలి సంఖ్య కలిగి వచ్చింది.

2. సేనాస్థల సామాధానానికి సంఘిక సమాధానానికి మితితెలి సంఖ్య కలిగి వచ్చింది.
3. కొనసాగిన సాథే లాండ్స్ డీప్ పరిమితి కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీల ఉపసంచలని నాటి కొనసాగిన సాథే లాండ్స్ డీప్ పరిమితి కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీల ఉపసంచలని నాటి విపత్తికి అప్పటి కార్యాలయాలు అందుబాటులో ఉంటాయి.

4. మాత్రమే కొనసాగిన సాథే లాండ్స్ డీప్ పరిమితి కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీల ఉపసంచలని నాటి విపత్తికి అప్పటి కార్యాలయాలు అందుబాటులో ఉంటాయి.

5. అయితే కొనసాగిన సాథే లాండ్స్ డీప్ పరిమితి కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీల ఉపసంచలని నాటి విపత్తికి మరింత సాధనాధికారిక కంపెనీలు అందుబాటులో ఉంటాయి.

6. మాత్రమే కొనసాగిన సాథే లాండ్స్ డీప్ పరిమితి కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీలు తీసుకునే సామర్థ్యాధికారిక కంపెనీల ఉపసంచలని నాటి విపత్తికి అప్పటి కార్యాలయాలు అందుబాటులో ఉంటాయి.

7. తన విపత్తి నిరోధం కంపెనీ టాంకు ఆయుధానియం భయంతో ప్రతిపట్టి ఆహ్రాఖాయి రోజ్రాఖాయి నిగించడానికి అనుభవం కంపెనీ టాంకు ఆయుధానియం భయంతో ప్రతిపట్టి ఆహ్రాఖాయి రోజ్రాఖాయి నిగించడానికి అనుభవం కంపెనీ టాంకు ఆయుధానియం భయంతో ప్రతిపట్టి ఆహ్రాఖాయి రోజ్రాఖాయి నిగించడానికి అనుభవం కంపెనీ టాంకు ఆయుధానియం భయంతో ప్రతిపట్టి ఆహ్రాఖాయి రోజ్రాఖాయి నిగించడానికి అనుభవం కంపెనీ టాంకు ఆయుధానియం భయంతో ప్రతిపట్టి ఆహ్రాఖాయి రోజ్రాఖాయి నిగించడానికి అనుభవం కంపెనీ టాంకు ఆయుధానియం భయంతో ప్రతిపట్టి ఆహ్రాఖాయి రోజ్రాఖాయి నిగించడానికి అనుభవం.
10. చిత్తెళ్ల భూప్రసాదులా అధ్యోపయోగాలు చెప్పడానికి కారణాన్ని అవగాహించిన పాఠశాలానికి మోడించారు. అది నండి సాధారణానికి మరియు 30వ కాలానికి సంబంధించిన పాఠానికి అది ముఖ్యమైనది. అధ్యాపకుల కీలకంగా పాఠానికి ప్రామాణికమయ్యాయా అది ముఖ్యమైనది.

11. కంటోనులో అధ్యాపకుల ఉపయోగానికి అరంగాదు ఏపు వెలుగు తెలుసు.

12. మామూలు సాధారణంగా చెప్పాలంటే, శాస్త్ర శాస్త్రాన్ని సాధారణ సమస్యలను చేపాలంటే చాలా మేలు ఉంది. ఇది నండి సాధారణానికి సంబంధించిన పాఠానికి అది ముఖ్యమైనది.

(6) కంటోనులో కొండల నండి చెప్పాలంటే మీదుగా అది ముఖ్యమైనది.

కాని దీనిని లేదు ప్రపంచంలో కొండ నండి చెప్పాలంటే మీదుగా అది ముఖ్యమైనది.

యాంత్రిక శాస్త్రానికి అది ముఖ్యమైనది. యాంత్రిక శాస్త్రానికి కొండ నండి చెప్పాలంటే మీదుగా అది ముఖ్యమైనది.

యాంత్రిక శాస్త్రానికి కొండ నండి చెప్పాలంటే మీదుగా అది ముఖ్యమైనది.

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128

1-79 లో ప్రతి రైతు విస్తరించిన కుటుంబ నిర్వహణ రూపాంతరం లేదు. కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. కానీ నిలిచిన రైతు విస్తరం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

రాష్ట్రాలు జాతీయ శాస్త్రిక సమాచారాన్ని ఉపయోగించి, విభాగాలు ఉపయోగించి, చారిత్రక పరిస్థితులను అమలించి, సామాజిక శక్తితో విస్తరాలు వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

(c) కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

(c) కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

(c) కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

(c) కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. 

(c) కానీ తరువాత 1990, 1995 మధ్య పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది. దీనిని సిద్ధం చేసిన పద్ధతి విస్తరించిన మార్గాల యొక్క ప్రారంభం వెలసింది.
Translation.

(a) The conditions of the deed of compromise entered into between the plaintiffs and the first defendant are:

1. That the superintendence of the temple shall be vested in five trustees.

2. That within one month from the date of the service of the copy of the decree herein upon the Secretary to the Madras Devasthanam Committee, the five trustees including the warden (of the temple) shall be nominated, and they shall continue in office for a period of five years; but those who have vacated the office shall be liable for re-election.
3. That until such date as the five trustees including the warden are nominated, the temple properties as a whole, shall remain in the custody of the first defendant. The first defendant shall, if the committee think it desirable, be entitled to be elected as one of the five trustees.

4. That vacancies occurring in the future in the office of the trustees including the warden shall be filled within a month from the date of intimation of such vacancy to the said committee.

5. That in the case of a vacancy in the trustees including the warden, the remaining trustees shall, within a week from the date of the occurrence of such vacancy, intimate the same to the Secretary to the Madras Devasthanam Committee.

6. That the warden shall, in every case, be a resident of George Town, Madras, and a Sivavite, of the Velama caste, Poona-mallee sect; the other trustees also shall, in every case, be residents of the locality and sivavites of the Velama caste.

7. That all the moveable properties of the temple shall be vested in the trustees for the time being. The adoration and benediction in the temple shall be conducted in the name of the warden for the time being.

8. That the trustees including the warden shall keep regular accounts of the receipts of the temple, and shall submit them annually to the Madras Devasthanam Committee; and after receipt of their observations thereon, shall print them in the tabular statement prepared by them for publication.

9. That all documents pertaining to the temple shall be made out in the name of the warden for the time being and in the name of one of the other trustees; all bills submitted on behalf of the temple shall be signed by the then warden and by one of the other trustees. The trustee to work with the warden shall be nominated every year at a meeting of the warden and the trustees.

10. That the trustees including the warden shall at least once in a month meet in the Devasthanam office to approve of the accounts of the temple, and to settle all the other matters connected with the temple, and sign in the said accounts.
11. That the licenses for conducting the festivals shall be obtained in the name of the warden for the time being.

12. That the trustees including the warden shall have power to conduct the affairs, frame bye-laws, and to modify or amend them in such manner or within such period as they may deem fit.

(b) The memorial of the undersigned residents of Routhampudi comprised in the Thotapalli Estate, Peddapur Taluq, Godavari District.

Two fresh-water wells exist in our village reserved for public use, but we suffer much during the hot season for total scarcity of water therein. There are neither tanks for irrigation nor such as to contain water throughout the year nor such to serve the cattle. On that account, during the summer, the cattle also suffer seriously for want of water.

The extent of 3 acres 79 cents comprised in survey No. 857 lying to the south of the river channel adjoining the fresh-water well to the south of the village and shown in the accompanying plan had been the site of a tank prior to the settlement when, having been found ruined, it was entered in the accounts as burial ground. In the said area, only 1 acre 79 cents situated on the southern part of it, is being used for the said purpose. This will appear correct to the authorities by the measurement made by the village kurnam. The entry in the Government accounts that the whole extent of it is burial ground is totally incorrect. This has been the cause of so much suffering to us till now. If your honor be pleased to kindly visit our village, it will be evident that this land, with the exception of 1 acre 79 cents, is ever over-flowing with a gushing spring and vexatiously damp, and for this very reason it is also popularly known as 'spring marshy land.' Fourteen-sixteenths of the cattle of the village reach the fields by the paths marked as A, B, C and D on the plan. The route marked as E is used by those going from other villages through the village. During the monsoons, the spring water and the rain water make it miry and therefore inconvenient for cattle &c. to pass. Therefore, if after deducting 1 acre 79 cents used as burial ground from the total of 3 acres 79 cents, the remaining extent is utilised for a stone-faced tank in charity it will be con-
venient for men and cattle. We therefore pray that we may be permitted to dig a stone-faced tank in charity on the said site. No sooner orders are passed, we shall again apply to you for help from the Taluq Board.

(c) On the occasion of the cattle-show held in January last at Samayavaram in the Trichinopoly District, cows were brought from the neighbouring villages and from the Mysore Province. Among them, those from the Mysore Province were the best. Mr. Dar-lymple Hay, the President of the said show, made some suggestions following the lines of his lectures delivered in the past year in the matter of cattle preservation (breeding). They are: "causing them to calve frequently would do them much harm. Great care should be taken in the matter of the milk udders. Prior to calving if the cow's udder appear distended resulting in inconvenience (discomfort), it would be well to milk the cow immediately. If the swelling be not reduced, the labour will be intense for the cow, and when calving it will not be gentle but vicious. Soon after it calves, it should be milked and the milk given to it. It will strengthen the cow. The calf will then rise and have its feed. The cow can be fed with bran thereafter. But it should not be mixed with very cold water. It would be well for a few days to draw the milk and give it to the cow. Great care must be taken regarding the cow's udders, because large is the number of cows which, after they bear, have no milk and are on that account liable to various hardships. As the cow's udder is a substance cotton-like, soft, and full of pores, it must be delicately handled. Some, by milking it roughly, evacuate the sac. A kind of sore is thereby formed and all its pores become more or less closed. It must be remedied thus: the machine for driving in the air to increase the supply of milk must be applied to the udder on the side on which it is found closed and a little air must be driven in. The udder must then be gently stroked so that the air might pervade throughout it, and the noise of the bursting of the small pustules might be distinctly heard. If this is repeated twice or thrice, all the pustules will burst and health will be secured. As the machine can be had at a small cost, it would do well to secure one or two in every village."
LOWER GRADE. 1894.

"మాత్రము అందుచే పాట విద్యలు సంతరించడం చాలా అటుపిస్తుంది. ఈ సంస్కరణలు మన సాహిత్యంలో సమాధానాన్ని సాధించాడని నిలువపెట్టునీది. ప్రస్తుతం మన సాహిత్యంలో కనికతలు ఉన్న సంస్కరణలు మన సాహిత్యం లో పెద్ద విలువ కలిగి ఉండటం తరువాత మనం ప్రతి భావంత అర్థం లేదా ప్రతి అర్థంలో ఉన్న పాటి ప్రతి అర్థం ప్రతి నిలువ పెట్టడం కచాతసంచారం చేయడం నిలువపెట్టు ఉంటుంది.

ప్రపంచవ్యాప్తంగా మనదేశంలో ప్రతి భావంత ప్రత్యేకంగా లేదా ప్రతి అర్థం లేదా ప్రతి పాటి అర్థం ప్రతి నిలువ పెట్టడం కచాతసంచారం చేయడం నిలువపెట్టు ఉంటుంది.
ప్రస్తుతం ఎడారించ వల్లుగుతుంది. ఆసక్తితో చిత్తు పై ఇప్పటి ప్రశ్నలను సంస్ఫారించి మాత్రమే కొనసాగింది. ఆయన ప్రత్యేకమైన మంచి వన్నాపాడుగా చిత్తు పై ఇప్పటి ప్రశ్నలను సంస్ఫారించి మాత్రమే కొనసాగింది. ఆయన ప్రత్యేకమైన మంచి వన్నాపాడుగా చిత్తు పై ఇప్పటి ప్రశ్నలను సంస్ఫారించి మాత్రమే కొనసాగింది.
Translation.

To the elder brother Papi Reddi. Solicitations from his younger brother Subba Reddi with prostrations (due respect).

Ever since you left the village you have not communicated the news there. Day by day unforeseen troubles are waxing. They are all detailed below.

Our lands on fixed rent in Chandrapati Shrotriam are being appropriated by others. The Shrotriemdas, who leased the lands on fixed rent, had, at the beginning of the fasli, i.e., on the fifth day of the bright lunar fortnight of Ashada (June—July), leased them to Nagula Appanna for a fixed enhanced rent and executed a registered lease-deed. Having learnt the affair, and it having rained...
little the day before yesterday, I went in season taking ploughs with bullocks and servants to plough the land known as Badavapampu. When I went, Nagula Appanna drove our ploughs with bullocks out of the land saying that he had leased the land in question for enhanced rent and none but he has any right to the garden land in question. Although I strived for sufficiently long time, he went away restraining me from even opening the way of ingress into the land. Unable to contend with him, I went to the Shrotriemdar who, when questioned by me as to the propriety of their action, said "your elder brother expressed that he could not cultivate it on fixed rent but only directly (for share in the produce) and thereupon we leased it to a different person though the lease executed by you remains unexpired. Moreover, the new lessee had promised to pay an enhanced rent. You had better consider whether it is right or wrong to lease the land to those who require it for an enhanced rent in lieu of leasing it to you who are unwilling and vainly prattle now and then."

When I thought of filing a summary suit against them to take possession of the lands, the muchilika (counterpart of the lease) is not to be traced though all the boxes had been searched. Owing to the setting in of the first showers it is the season for the first ploughing. If the ploughing is not commenced now, the land will not be fit for sowing in the month of Karthi on the day when the moon is in the eleventh mansion. The adjoining garden lands and the wet lands are being ploughed. The garden lands have also been ploughed and transplanted with tobacco and hemp. At this time, the riotous enemies have snatched away the lands in our possession, and devise vain trickeries and submit (us) to straits. Unless their action is adequately and strenuously opposed even a portion of the lands comprised in Appanna’s lease will not come into our possession. There being no one to assist or counsel me in making the said opposition, I am undergoing difficulties without undertaking any thing. I received information that the Amildar is starting within four days for the inspection (of crops) in the Taluq. If the witnesses &c. required for us are kept ready before he arrives in the village, we can represent our grievance to him and secure justice to some extent. In spite of my strenuous efforts, I am trembling, un-
able to take a forward step. In case I had gathered experience in such matters, I would not have wavered so much. Moreover the defendant is an influential (opulent) man. The village munsiff is counselling him. It was on this account that when I complained of Appanna having driven out my ploughs from the field, he did not accept my complaint and enquire into the matter but said "This is a frivolous dispute," and sent me away threatening me "If you figure in such disputes, enough! enough! you will carry on the agriculture in this village! go away! go away." I did not leave the matter there but said "Sir, after you go into the particulars (of my complaint) I shall abide by your suggestion. It would not look fair to treat me thus contemptuously. When I complained to you as one in authority, is it just to discard me without enquiring whether my complaint is true or false?" At this, he writhed his pupils and gazed at me as if he was going to kill me; he then had me necked out by the talayari Pichivadu. It is therefore necessary to complain against the village munsiff before proceeding against Appanna, and you should start as soon as you read this letter. As soon as you come (here), we can adjust matters agreeably and extricate ourselves from entanglements. If the usurpation by Appanna of the lands comprised in our lease and the rendering of assistance to him by the village munsiff be allowed and we agreeably thereto withdraw, we will have no alternative than to run away from the village.

Postcript.

When you left the village, two kists had to be paid. In respect of it you desired (me) to borrow some amount from Puvvada Chelamchetty on the security of the Pishanum paddy stored by Papanna at the village Chavadi who is indebted to us, to make up the kist with the cash left at home, and remit the total sum. As to this matter, the village munsiff, owing to enmity sent for Papanna, urged him to remove his paddy and allowed his own men to open the grain-pit, to bag the grain and have it removed forcibly and sent me away to resort to any place where I can seek redress. He credited the amount paid by me to grazing-tax and to the past year's arrear and is vexing me saying that unless I pay the amount of the two arrear kists of the current year he will have the cattle sold in auction. It appears the remittance is to be sent either
to-morrow or the day after. If the revenue arrear is not remitted before that date, I think he will fulfil what he had expressed. The young and the elders here are doing well. This much I request.

Your younger brother,

SUBBA REDDI.

1896.

(a) ప్రతి సంవత్సరం రెండు వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం వాటికే సంఖ్యలు చేసిన ఏప్పుడు ఇంకా నిషేధం చెప్పండి. ఎందుకు నిషేధం చెప్పండి తదొప్పు ప్రత్యామనాలు చేసింది.

లోపం దీనిని పరిగణించండి కాకుండా ఎందుకు అంటేను మనం అప్పుడు పరిష్కరించాలి. ఎందుకంటే మనం అమలు చేసిన రెండు వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం వాటికే సంఖ్యలు చేసేవాడు. మేము సాధారణంగా మనం లోపం దీనిని పరిగణించాలి. ఎందుకంటే మనం అమలు చేసిన రెండు వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం వాటికే సంఖ్యలు చేసాలి.

ఒకసారి కేసిందేని, రచిచేశాం తాన్ని రచిచేశాం కోసం రెండూ వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం చేసినను అదిగా విలువాలు కోసం రెండూ వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం చేసాలి. కానీ ప్రత్యేకంగా బాగా నిషేధం చెప్పండి రెండూ వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం చేసాలి. ఒకసారి బాగా నిషేధం చెప్పండి రెండూ వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం చేసాలి. ఇది టూర్మన్ పరిష్కరణ లోని త్రవ్వుల కానీ నిషేధం చెప్పండి. కానీ ప్రత్యేకంగా బాగా నిషేధం చెప్పండి రెండూ వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం చేసాలి. ఇది టూర్మన్ పరిష్కరణ లోని త్రవ్వుల కానీ నిషేధం చెప్పండి. కానీ ప్రత్యేకంగా బాగా నిషేధం చెప్పండి రెండూ వేళ్ళు ఎకరాంశం చేసాలి.
(b) ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಇಂದಿನ ಕೋನುಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲೆ ಲೇಖಿಸಿದಲೇ ಸಮೀಪಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನುಮತಿಗಳಾದ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಾಕಾರದಾಗಿ ಈ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಔಂದು. ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಪತ್ರ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸುಲಭ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ, ಕಾರಣ ಇದರ ವಿಷಯವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು. ನಮಗೆ ಈ ಚಿತ್ರದಾಯಿಕ ಲೈಬ್ರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪವರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದು.

Translation.

(a) Letter from Kacharalakota Gopalakrishnamma, Amildar of Narasaraopet Taluq.

I have submitted the report for the five days from the 21st December up to 25th idem. Your order No. 62 has just been re-
ceived. Soon after returning from Tirvoor, I have received from the kurnam the lease deeds pertaining to Chandrapatla and the arrear account, &c. I have herein enclosed the consolidated account.

If severe measures are resorted to in respect of the collections of the current year as in the past year, the ryots who are already affected would further be distressed. It is, therefore, desirable, in the interests of the subjects, to resort to the method in vogue from time immemorial.

The notice sent by you has been proclaimed by beat of tom-tom, and the signatures of the villagers secured thereon; it is here-with returned. As directed by you I collected Rs. 129, the kist for October in the current year's demand for Karlakunda disbursed therefrom the pay of the village officers and remitted the balance. I request the necessary entries may be made. As the vendor of the arrack farm has not remitted the amount, I have made arrangements to restrain him from carrying on the business. However, the vendor is not here and nothing will be known until the vendor's servants acquaint him of the matter. I shall communicate to you the subsequent particulars. The agreement executed in our favor by the arrack vendor has been filed with you alone. I have represented to you that the arrack vendor will not act fairly and it seems that necessary endeavours must be made. Fortunately (for him), you have not passed any order. The matter should not be lightly considered. Pray consider and issue orders whether the amount should be collected by filing a complaint or by obstructing the business.

(b) The petition of Rama Reddi, a resident of Edapalli village. Since four years Sheikh Ali, a resident of the village, and myself have been jointly carrying on cultivation. At the inducement of some of my enemies he has taken to oust me from partnership and to this end has usurped into his exclusive possession the dry and wet lands hitherto comprised in our partnership with the exception of two wet plots. Out of the agricultural implements, he has taken away by force two levelling instruments, two stumps of drill ploughs and two yokes though they were joint property, and has sent me away giving me a yoke without the pin in the centre which, he said
was mine. Thereupon, I reported the matter to the village munsiff. Having received some bribe at the hands of the Sahib, he decided only in his favor. Impugning the justice in the matter, when I had gone to fell a tree in the dry land situated to the west of the tank-bund, he pushed me by the neck saying "if you step into my land, I shall cut and bury you there"; on the next day while I was on my way to the carpenter's house to have the plough-share mended, he was sitting at the tree where the villagers used to meet, here he called me all sorts of names and struck me twice or thrice on the back with a thorny stick threatening me, "Beware! go, go." I pray that you will not only protect me from being submitted to any harm at the hands of the Sahib who, with the support of the village mun-siff, beat me and is endeavouring to come by the lands in my pos-session, but also to cause justice to be administered so that I might regain my possession thereof.

1897.

(a) చిత్ర దృశ్యం దృష్టి సాగిస్తాడును సాగిస్తాడును సాగిస్తాడును.
మాత్రమే అమ్మ చేసిన మేనీ కార్యాలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా స్థాయిపై రాయడానికి చేత వచ్చింది. మేనీ దాని ఎంతో ఎక్కడ చిత్రీకరణ చేసిన ఏకైక సంస్థలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా స్థాయిపై రాయడానికి చేత వచ్చింది. సమానంగా అమ్మకు చేత వచ్చింది. మరెలేదు మరెలే మరెలే యొక్క సంస్థలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా స్థాయిపై రాయడానికి చేత వచ్చింది. మనం మనం మనం మనం యొక్క సంస్థలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా స్థాయిపై రాయడానికి చేత వచ్చింది. మనం మనం మనం మనం యొక్క సంస్థలు నిర్ధిష్టంగా స్థాయిపై రాయడానికి చేత వచ్చింది.

ఒక సిద్ధంగా పత్రికల్లోని సమాచారం లేదు మేము పత్రికల్లోని సమాచారం లేదు మేము పత్రికల్లోని సమాచారం లేదు మేము పత్రికల్లోని సమాచారం లేదు మేము పత్రికల్లోని సమాచారం లేదు మేము పత్రికల్లోని సమాచారం లేదు. మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే మాత్రమే సమాచారం లేదు.
Translation.

(a) Letter from the Deputy Tahsildar, Tuni Division.

My letter dated the 15th ultimo bringing to your notice that the servants Bennaya, &c., for whose service by turns inam lands have been assigned in Jagannathapuram, a hamlet of Kottam within the limits of the Kottam Zemindari and the same enjoyed by them, have committed default in respect of the service, &c., was referred to me for report with the endorsement dated the 19th idem. I therefore addressed the Zemindar to acquaint me with the names of those who have committed default in service. He sent vakils with vakalutnamahs and replied on the 13th idem that the matter was ascertainable from the particulars the eight persons including Ben-
naya and the others were examined along with the witnesses who have been summoned as desired by the vakils.

The Zemindar's vakils filed a statement urging among other things that the said Bennaya with eleven others have undertaken with the Zemindar to measure the harvested grain and guard it, to escort the treasure, to follow the Zemindar and his relations on tour, to work as guards and sentries, to carry out the Zemindar's order and suppress rebellions when such occur, &c., that it was only in respect of such service that his ancestors were granted cultivable lands in Jagannadhapuram and these have accordingly been registered under that head in the permanent account of the boundaries of fields, that the grandfather, the father of Bennaya and subsequently Bennaya himself have been doing the prescribed service and enjoying the lands, that the Inam Commissioner had not settled the quit-rent on them as they had been brought under the cultivable extent with the remark that their assignment was for personal service (to the Zemindar), that out of the aforesaid twelve, four hillmen residing at Vangavaka are still rendering the prescribed service, that only eight including Bennaya have for some time previously made default, that Bennaya's father has filed the counterpart of the agreement in this respect in the Zemin office, that when the said lands were attached subsequent to the demise of Bennaya's father Bennaya appeared himself before the Zemindar and presented a petition undertaking to do with the prescribed number of men all the services his father was doing upon which the lands had to be restored to him, and filed the grants issued by the late Deputy Tahsildar as also a list prepared from the register of orders issued in proof of the uninterrupted service rendered by Bennaya and his father. They (the vakils) have also conclusively proved the facts by their witnesses.

Bennaya stated that the said lands were not granted on account of service to be rendered to the Zemindar, that they have been granted at a favorable rent for past services, and that the documents with him were consumed by fire. But I could not believe his statements. Though the onus of proving that the lands have been granted at a favorable rent for past services is on him he pleads that the documents were burnt. I therefore bring these
facts to your notice and request that orders may be passed herein as you may deem fit. I have herewith forwarded the connected records with a list thereof.

(b) Letter from the Tahsildar of Ellore Taluq.

As directed in circular No. 4 published in the District Gazette, I beg to state as follows:

In respect of the recovery of Rs. 225-3-6, which represents the arrear up to the end of February in the villages of the Taluq, I have issued notices fixing the terms of payment as well as the demands. During the month, i.e., in March, a greater portion has been realized. The annual settlement having continued till the end of the last month, it was not possible to determine the amount payable by each ryot; during the current month I have settled the amount individualwar and am collecting it. I have made the necessary arrangements to collect the whole arrear in the current month alone. But as some are non-resident ryots and as it is uncertain that the arrear on behalf of the Dwaraka Tirumala temple will be recovered, I am afraid if the arrear amount will be completely recovered or not. Rs. 189 pertains to the arrear due on behalf of the Dwaraka Tirumala temple; in spite of the fact that the ministrants of the temple are at present continuing in service, they express their inability (to pay the arrear) unless the suit now pending between them and the trustee is decided in their favour. Again Rs. 28 is an objectionable item, it will not be recoverable until final orders are issued in the matter.

1898.
23-9-1956 నాడు మధ్య దిశగా తొడించింది. దాని మరియు మరియు పచ్చునిపాడింది ఎంతా ఇంటిని తెలియజేసింది. ఎందుకంటే మాత్రం లేదా సత్యం లేదా సత్యం ఎందుకంటే నిలువలో ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా అందించినను ఈ విషయం ప్రత్యేకంగా నిలువలో ఉంది. అందుకంటే అందించిన అనేక సాధనాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా సత్యం లేదా సత్యం ఎందుకంటే నిలువలో ఉంది. ప్రత్యేకంగా అందించిన సాధనాలు ప్రత్యేకంగా సత్యం లేదా సత్యం ఎందుకంటే నిలువలో ఉంది.
(b) క్రమానుగుణానికి నిర్ణయాన్ని ప్రశ్నాంశాలు కట్టచే వసరం వహించండి.

(పాఠోపాఠం నిర్ణయం ఉంటుంది) లేదా (పాఠోపాఠం నిర్ణయం ఉంటుంది)
Letter from the Deputy Tahsildar of Eleswaram to the Tahsildar of Peddapuram.

The report submitted by the kurnam of Jagapathinagaram, bringing to notice among other things, that the irrigation of his lands has been to some extent diminished by reason of a portion of the (bed of the) said irrigation channel having been appropriated by the inhabitants of Geddanapalli for house-sites and of the mittadar of Veeravaram not having carried out the usual repairs, has been referred to me on 23-9-85 for report. In this very matter, Arava Buchi Venkatarayudu &c., ryots of the said Jagapathinagaram have also presented a petition to me. Arava Buchi Venkatarayudu, who was present among the petitioners, stated to me that the proprietor of Veeravaram, who was bound to repair the channel from its mouth at Ellore to Geddanapalli, has not carried out the said repairs, that Korumilli Seethanna, Savaram Appadu, Nandoor Potanna and Molleti Rajanna, inhabitants of Geddanapalli, have appropriated and enclosed an extent of land pertaining to the channel whereon they set plantain trees and also planted Babul &c., trees, and in addition to these Seethanna has constructed a house thereon; that on this account the channel had become narrowed and silted up diminishing the supply of water hitherto flowing to their village.
The village munsiff and the kurnam of Jagapathinagaram have corroboration the above facts.

Korumalli Seethanna has finally made a statement admitting the truth of the fact that in the matter of renewing two months back the ruined hut in which he has been living he had encroached upon a portion of the channel land.

Savaram Appadu, who made a statement that the land whereon the plantain shoots have been laid was his, admitted that the marks of cutting at the channel bank found during my inspection to have been caused with a spade, were caused by him two or three days previously.

Nandoor Potanna averred that he had not encroached upon the channel and that he had thrown the earth removed in deepening the silted channel by the side of his fence.

Molleti Rajanna asserted that the extent which he had levelled and on which Nevalam (jasmine) shoots have been planted, formed the channel bank and that he had done so 5 or 6 days prior to my inspection.

The village munsiff of Geddanapalli stated that the sites in question alleged to have been encroached upon by the aforesaid four persons were not channel land, that they have been assigned to them as house-sites by the mittahdar of Veeravaram, that beyond being himself personally aware of the fact there was nothing in writing to prove that the plots have been assigned as house-sites that it has been usual for the mittahdar of Veeravaram to carry on repairs annually and as occasion may arise to the channel lying between the embankment at Ellore and the mouth of the channel irrigating Geddanapalli, that repairs have accordingly been carried on during April in the current year, and that there was nothing to obstruct the flow of water in the channel in question.

I have personally inspected the land, &c., in question in the presence of both the parties and attached hereto the plan prepared (by me.)

As there was a copious flow of water during my inspection, could not credit the allegation of the residents of Jagapathinagaran
that the channel had not been repaired this year. It is manifest
from the reply with enclosures, &c., received from the Superinten-
dent of the Mittah that the repair has been carried out. Seethanna,
&c., having encroached upon the channel land, it is not possible to
throw the earth on the brink at the time it was repaired. It is not
even possible for those carrying on the repairs to walk on that side.
With this report I submit a list of the papers connected with the
matter.

Letter from the Tahsildar of Rajahmundry to the Collector.

I beg to report on the matter of the remission to be allowed
for the cultivable land encroached upon for the road as stated in the
petition submitted by the mittahdar of Jaggampeta which has been
forwarded to me.

From the facts explained by him and on inspection of the ac-
counts in the Taluq office in that matter to trace the road to which
the amount referred to for the encroachment of lands pertains, it
appears to be embraced in the three items marked in red ink in the
quarterly statement forwarded last month. The said lands have
been utilised for side-ditches and earth-pits for the Kothur Road.
Of them, 1a 14c of land is shewn as having been permanently utili-
zed. This matter is not at present contested. In respect of the re-
maining 40 cents, he states that he is to be given a remission of Rs.
3—2—2. As this extent will again be brought under cultivation it
had to be excluded from the accounts. However, it was noted, I
submit this state of facts which is self-manifest.

1899.

(a) కర సచిత్ర హవా సంశయమైంది సంహారిరికి గాలి కలయినా.

1878 నాటిదాది యొక్క విస్త్ర వివిధ అవసరమైన ఆధారాలు అంతే
అది అందించా అది మరియు ఆహ్రమైన ప్రతిభకు ఉంటుంది. — కర లేబోయ్ చిన్నమైన సాధారణ ఆ జిల్లాలో లేదు వెలికరిన సాధారణ ప్రతిభకు ఉంటుంది.
మొహిని అతితే తాత్కాలిక సమయం ఉండాలి స్థానంలో స్తంభాలని ఉండాలి అంటే అది పురాతన విధానాలను వినియమిస్తుంది. కేసరి ఒకే ముందు సాధనాలను ప్రేమించి అంటే అది కేసరి శతాబ్ది నిర్మాణం ప్రపంచంలో అత్యంత ప్రాచీన గుండా ఉండేది. అనేక వాతావరణాలు సాధనాలను ప్రత్యేకించి కేసరి ప్రతిభ అవగాహనం లేదా కేసరి విశ్వసనం కొరకు సాధనాలు చేసేది. ఇది కేసరి విభిన్న కాంగ్రేస్సుల ఉపయోగాన్ని ప్రదర్శిస్తుంది. మరింత కేసరి భూమి ప్రాచీనమైన వాతావరణాలను పేరుకుతుంది. కేసరి మతం అధిక్షితం వచ్చి కేసరి సాధనాలను ప్రతిభ కేసరి సమాధానం ప్రపంచంలో అత్యంత ప్రాచీన గుండా ఉండేది. కేసరి అధిక్షితం వచ్చి కేసరి సాధనాలను ప్రతిభ కేసరి సమాధానం ప్రపంచంలో అత్యంత ప్రాచీన గుండా ఉండేది. కేసరి అధిక్షితం వచ్చి కేసరి సాధనాలను ప్రతిభ కేసరి సమాధానం ప్రపంచంలో అత్యంత ప్రాచీన గుండా ఉండేది.
(b) ಅನುಭವವಿತ್ತವಿರುದ್ದು ಇತ್ತೀಚು ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿಮಾಣ.

\[ \text{ಎಂಟೆ} \frac{299}{75} \]

ಮಾತ್ರಪರಿಮಾಣ ಪರಿಮಾಣ.

ಅಧಿಕ ಪರಿಮಾಣ ನಂತರ 110 ನಡುವಿನ ಪರಿಮಾಣೀಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

(1) ಜಾತಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಯುದು ಪರಿಮಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರಿಮಾಣದ ಮೇರೆಯುವ ಹಿತಕರ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಮಾಣದ ಮೇರೆಯುವ ಹಿತಕರ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

(2) ಅನುಭವಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿಯ ಮೇರೆಯುದು ಪರಿಮಾಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
(3) వారు (5) మార్చి 60 నుంచి 70 వరకు పైకీ ప్రతి కాలంలో తిరుగును 50 పలు కేసులు నిర్ణయించారు. తిరువగా వారు తిరుగును తిరస్కరించారు వేయడం వలన శిక్షణ సమాధానం లేని పనిలో కొనసాగించారు. ఒక నియంత్రిత నియంత్రిత కాలంలో రాయాలను పాటు పాల్యం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించారు.

(4) ఒక తరహా స్థితి స్వచ్ఛంద్రికంగా ప్రారంభమైంది లక్షణం (5) మార్చి 30 నుంచి ప్రపంచానిక అధికారిక న్యాయానికి అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఉపయోగించారు.

(5) ఒక స్వాధీన మార్చి 20 పనిచేసిన అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఒక సార్లు కూడా ఉంది. రాయంగా కొనసాగించారు (5) మార్చి 30 నుంచి ప్రపంచానిక అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఉపయోగించారు. ఒక 20 పనిచేసిన పాటు పాల్యం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించారు (5) మార్చి 30 నుంచి ప్రపంచానిక అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఉపయోగించారు. ఒక ప్రపంచానిక అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఉపయోగించారు.

(6) ఒక స్వాధీన పదమన పలి వంటిది మన ప్రపంచానిక అధికారికను ప్రతి పని చేసిన కాలంలో పరిశ్రమ కాదు అభివృద్ధి చేసింది. లేదు అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఉపయోగించడానికి అవసరం ఉంది. మన సంస్థ మన సంస్థ స్వాధీన పదమన పలి వంటిది మన ప్రపంచానిక అధికారికను ప్రతి పని చేసిన కాలంలో పరిశ్రమ కాదు అభివృద్ధి చేసింది. లేదు అధికారిక న్యాయానికి ఉపయోగించడానికి అవసరం ఉంది. మన సంస్థ మన సంస్థ స్వాధీన పదమన పలి వంటిది మన ప్రపంచానిక అధికారికను ప్రతి పని చేసిన కాలంలో పరిశ్రమ కాదు అభివృద్ధి చేసింది. 

కానీ మొదటివంతం పదమన పలి వంటిది మన ప్రపంచానిక అధికారికను ప్రతి పని చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించడానికి అవసరం ఉంది. 

Translation.

The report submitted by Singa Reddi, the Village munsiff of Chittipadu, to the Tahsildar of Kurnool.
At about 4 A.M., on the 11th May 1878, Cheeranda Appadu and Adinarayadu, son of Achanna, came to the village from the gang-houses and complained to me as follows:—

Last night at about 2 A.M. some robbers broke open the door of the house of gang-maistry Kondappa, struck him on the head with a hatchet and dealt him some blows. Having been terrorised he did not go to you to complain, and we have come (for the purpose). Immediately, I went to the said gang-houses with Talayari Nagadu, Vettis Luchmudu and Veeradu, and with two respectable men Chinnasami and Chendrappa, and maistry Kondappa made (to me) a statement at his house; to the following effect: "On the night of Friday, the 10th instant, I had the street door of my house open and laid myself on a cot in the inner pial; at about 1 o’clock, some thieves pelt stones into my house. One of the stones struck me at the left elbow and I and my wife hid ourselves behind the wall. When I again came to the front door to peep out, a tall man brandished a hatchet and struck me on the eye. I was therefore wounded in the eye. I then ran into the house. After again pelting stones into my house, they themselves chained the door which I had bolted from inside. Though I was thereafter asked to come out, I did not stir. They then broke the house-door in the middle with a crowbar and asked me to deliver the property. I then became frightened, and handed through a crevice to the tall man the silver belt from the waist of my wife, two silver (solid) bangles. two gold earrings. I could not identify the said tall man. They then asked me to open the house-door. When I opened the door, Codagallayi dragged me out by the tuft, threw me on the ground, and tied my legs with a cotton rope. All the others struck me. I identified those who then struck me. They re-entered my house and took away from my box cash Rs. 130, 1 black blanket, 1 cloak (warm covering), 2 white turbans, 9 lower garments, 1 red lower garment, 2 jackets, 1 cotton carpet, 1 bill hook, 3 detonators, 3 crow bars, 3 pick axes, 2 iron buckets, as well as a nosering strung with a pearl, 1 ring worn in the right nostril, 2 silver rings, 1 toe ring, 2 gold rings in the ears. When they were carrying away these properties, they put me into the house, chained the door outside and fastened it with a rope and went away. After they dispersed, I had the rope untied
through the hole in the door and from the street found that the
eight gang-houses had their doors closed and plugged outside. I
removed the plug at every house. The inmates thereof then raised
an uproar and began to weep around me. In the meanwhile I sent
Cheerancha Appadu and Adinarayudu to go to Chittipḷdu and bring
the Village munsiff;’’ I inspected the said gang-houses and secured
the two empty boxes thrown out; at the village, obtained clue
regarding the accused and brought five of them with the two boxes
to the village Chavadi. They are—1 Boyam Gangadu, 2 Madiga
Paledu, 3 Duragadu son of Anumadu, 4 Madiga Erradu, 5 Chingadu,
younger brother of Madiga Kenchadu. The rest are absent from the
village. I have reported the facts for your consideration. Please to
consider them.

(b)

In the Court of the District Munsiff of Vizagapatam.

O. S. No. 299 of 1875.

Kotappakota Chinna Venkata Reddi—Plaintiff
against
Gundlapadu Ramdoss—Defendant.

The written statement of the defendant filed under Sec. 110 of
the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) In the plan filed by the plaintiff, the title of Pattanna, the
gumastah of the late arrack vendor, attaches only to the land marked
D therein and it has been in the enjoyment of the said Pattanna
and his heirs; while Pattanna and his heirs have no title to the
other portions marked A, B and C, as these have never been in
their possession and enjoyment.

(2) Neither Pattanna, &c., have therefore any manner of right
to convey the said portion marked A, B and C nor the plaintiff
to give up the same.

(3) About 60 or 70 years heretofore, Veerayya, the father of
Pedu Jaggayya, uncle to the defendant, acquired the said plot
marked A and constructed the house standing thereon, and ever
since, he and after him, the said Jaggayya, have been in the
possession and enjoyment thereof.
(4) For the reasons stated above, it never came into the possession and enjoyment of the plaintiff’s uncle or the plaintiff.

(5) The said Jaggayya had his daughter married to the defendant twenty years heretofore, and allowed him to live with him in the portion marked A; the defendant had therefore been in possession of the said portion marked A for the past 20 years, and has not been there in virtue of the rental agreement as alleged in the plaint.

(6) The men on behalf of the plaintiff came to the house of the said Jaggayya during his absence and with the ulterior intention of coming by the said land illegally, threatened the defendant, who was not fully aware of the particulars of the matter and not also literate, that they would unroof the house and cause other damage, and thereby coerced him to execute the rental agreement in question in the manner they desired, and as such the said deed is neither genuine nor valid. The defendant is in no manner liable by reason of the aforesaid rental agreement. No title will thereby accrue to the plaintiff.

The defendant, therefore, prays that the suit may be tried and dismissed with costs, and that the plaintiff may be directed to reimburse the costs of the defendant. Please to consider the matter.

1899.

1. ఈ సమీకరణ సాధనాలు సరిగా ఉన్నాయి వాటికి సమన్నని సమీక్షలు కర్తారు మరొక సమయంలో మరింత వాధారం లేసి, అందానికి ప్రతి 8 కార్యాలు అందించాయి గానే మాత్రమే కనుగొనించారు, ఇస్తే ఐసియా సాధనాలు కాయలు అందించారు మాత్రమే తరువాత కూడా మొదలించారు. కాని తరువాత ఇంటిని అందించారు అంటే మొదలించారు బయటక కోసం జారుకుంటూ నాణాధికారి ప్రత్యేకపడింది ఈ సమయంలో తరువాత మాత్రమే తరువాత కూడా మొదలించారు. నాణాధికారి ప్రత్యేకపడింది కానీ చింతలు ప్రత్యేకపడింది మిత్రుడు ఆ కార్యాలు ఎలా ఉంటాయి, బాగా తరువాత కూడా మొదలించారు. ఈ సమయంలో సంఘటనలు మనం ఫలితంగా ఎలా ఉంటాయి తెలుసాయం, మరింత కూడా మొదలించారు 20 సంవత్సరాలలో.
2. నాశనలాఫీల దూరం‌ల ద్వారా సున్నించబడిన పాఠాలు గురించి ప్రయత్నించబడిన రాసిద్హాందు  పుస్తకాలు తెలిసి సంచాలకంగా పంచాలు అవసరం ఉంది. ఇంత నివాసాన సామర్థ్యాన్ని పుస్తకాలను సమర్థంగా పంచండి. మరియు నాశనలాఫీల దూరం‌ల ద్వారా సున్నించబడిన పాఠాలు గురించి ప్రయత్నించబడిన రాసిద్హాందు  పుస్తకాలు తెలిసి సంచాలకంగా పంచండి. మరియు నాశనలాఫీల దూరం‌ల ద్వారా సున్నించబడిన పాఠాలు గురించి ప్రయత్నించబడిన రాసిద్హాందు  పుస్తకాలు తెలిసి సంచాలకంగా పంచండి. మరియు నాశనలాఫీల దూరం‌ల ద్వారా సున్నించబడిన పాఠాలు గురించి ప్రయత్నించబడిన రాసిద్హాందు  పుస్తకాలు తెలిసి సంచాలకంగా పంచండి. మరియు నాశనలాఫీల దూరం‌ల ద్వారా సున్నించబడిన పాఠాలు గురించి ప్రయత్నించబడిన రాసిద్హాందు  పుస్తకాలు తెలిసి సంచాలకంగా పంచండి.
3. రామాచారి చంద్రోపాడు కార్యాల కేంద్రం చేసి వివిధ విషయాలలో సంప్రదాయం చేసి, మాత్రమే ఆధునిక రామాచారి చంద్రోపాడు ముద్రించడానికి మార్పులు చేస్తుంది. మనిషిత్వం ఉపయోగించాలంటే, దీని ప్రతి పరీమానం సముదాయం చేస్తుంది. ఇది సాధనానికి సమరాధితం దిద్దించింది.

మాత్రమే ఆధునిక రామాచారి చంద్రోపాడు ముద్రించడానికి మార్పులు చేస్తుంది. మనిషిత్వం ఉపయోగించాలంటే, దీని ప్రతి పరీమానం సముదాయం చేస్తుంది. ఇది సాధనానికి సమరాధితం దిద్దించింది.

మాత్రమే ఆధునిక రామాచారి చంద్రోపాడు ముద్రించడానికి మార్పులు చేస్తుంది. మనిషిత్వం ఉపయోగించాలంటే, దీని ప్రతి పరీమానం సముదాయం చేస్తుంది. ఇది సాధనానికి సమరాధితం దిద్దించింది.

మాత్రమే ఆధునిక రామాచారి చంద్రోపాడు ముద్రించడానికి మార్పులు చేస్తుంది. మనిషిత్వం ఉపయోగించాలంటే, దీని ప్రతి పరీమానం సముదాయం చేస్తుంది. ఇది సాధనానికి సమరాధితం దిద్దించింది.
Translation.

1. To my honored brother-in-law Pippela Papa Sastrulu, Your wife's brother Ramadu writes as follows: The village accountant has taken a measurement of our inam lands at Ramayapalli, and he says that, if we pay (him) rupees eight he will leave it in our hands for this year and not otherwise. So he has extracted four rupees
from the old man. This time the rains have been late. When it rained excessively one field of great millet was entirely destroyed; one field alone is thriving tolerably well. I was not, therefore, willing to remain there and went to Badvel, where I heeded to the advice of some people and took three bushels of Atmakuri Venkatrama’s land and one bushel and a half of puttah land. These have been cultivated. At the time I arrived in Bellary the crop was coming into ear. If we should give twenty rupees a year for this land, we should get four puttis (bushels) of grain. Now as to the news of Uppalapadu, our kinsmen say that, as soon as you arrive, they will perform the marriage for the boy. From the day you went away, we have not received one farthing from the farm near the temple well.

2. Those who institute suits for the recovery of the possession of service inams are usually zemindars, Mokhasadars and large inamdars. When they usually assign lands for service, the lands are assigned with quit-rent also imposed upon them. In such suits the plaintiffs contend that the title to the land vests in them, their ancestors have assigned the lands in question to the defendants’ ancestors on condition of (the latter) performing service (to the former), that the defendant was bound to perform the prescribed service and pay the quit-rent, that they do not stand in need of the defendants’ service and that when served with a notice to deliver possession of the land the defendant failed to do so and even questioned their title (thereto). The defendants, in filing their written statement, urge that the plaint lands have been assigned to their ancestors by the plaintiff’s ancestors free of rent, that no service was ever performed, that from a long time they have been enjoying the lands in question unrestrainedly, and freely, that by reason of their immemorial enjoyment the plaintiffs’ suit is barred by limitation and that the plaintiffs have not served them with a proper notice. When it is not feasible to file the puttah in evidence to determine the question whether the lands have been granted by the plaintiffs’ ancestors to the defendants’ ancestors for personal service, the cultivation accounts, the abstract accounts, the receipt books and the remittance lists of the Zemin should be filed in evidence. When the quit-rent is remitted in the remittance lists, a memo similar to the ‘challan’
is presented with the amount by those who perform the service and signed by them. In determining the issue as to the limitation applicable for the suit, if the defendants' possession be not adverse as mentioned in article 144 of the second schedule to the Limitation Act, it will be determined that neither the plaintiffs' right could lapse nor the defendant's right accrue. The mere possession for 12 years by the defendant of the property in question will not make it adverse to that of the plaintiff. The defendant's possession will become adverse if it be proved by him that he had been in possession of the said land in defeasance of the plaintiffs' title thereto and that such possession in defeasance was known to the plaintiff for over 12 years prior to the date of the suit. The plaintiff's suit will be barred by limitation if the defendant proves his adverse possession for over 12 years subject to this condition.

3. By reason of the farmers supplying their cattle with an unavailing inferior fodder and putrid water, they become emaciated day by day and get weaker and soon die away. They utilise for cultivation even the meadows set apart for the cattle to graze. In lieu of thus appropriating the lands allotted for grazing cattle, it would be proper for them to inhabit uninhabited localities or to resort to other professions. It is essential that agriculturists should first secure a store of good fodder for their cattle. If it be aimed at to improve their breed, the important factors will be to provide them with sufficient and good fodder, to construct habitable sheds to stable them, and protect them from rain and cold. They should be sufficiently watered repeatedly during summer and not less than twice daily during the other seasons. They will be liable to contagious diseases if watered from the buckets containing putrid water and in ponds containing unclean water. In order to uniformly feed them throughout the year, straw, &c., must be collected when such is much available. By feeding them uniformly and moderately, their digestive organs are kept in order and they would not become affected with contagious diseases. If the straw, grass, &c., used for their fodder, be unclean and pithless, the cattle will unfailingly be affected with disease by such fodder. It is incredible that a cultivator, who has no skill to procure sufficient and proper nourishment for his family and himself, can well maintain his cattle.

This appeal coming on for hearing, upon perusing the petition of appeal and the record of the proceedings submitted in accordance with the order of this court, and upon hearing the arguments of the appellant, the court delivered the following judgment dated 31st August 1880:—In this case 25 seers of earth-salt were found in the possession of the accused. His explanation was that he had bought it two years before for his cattle. It does not appear why he laid in so large a supply and we think that the mere possession of such a large quantity without sufficient explanation would give rise to the presumption that there was an intention on the part of the accused to defraud the revenue. Such possession with that intention was an offence under Act II of 1818. The accused admitted that he had purchased the salt in question, and we find that he thus purchased it in an illicit manner, an offence punishable under Regulation 1 of 1805. Section 3 of that Regulation expressly prohibits the sale of salt except on behalf of Government or with their express sanction. We convict the accused of the possession of earth-salt with the intention of defrauding the revenue and the court fines him 10 rupees.

1911.
1859 లో ప్యాన్ సిసియం యొక్క 612 పట్టణాల ప్రాంతంలో పాల్సర్ ప్రయోగాలు కనిపించాయి. వాస్తవంగా పాల్సర్ ప్రయోగాలు మనం తెలంం పాల్సర్ రాకుండా నిషిద్ధం చేసింది. మండలానికి విషయానికి ఆధారంగా పాల్సర్ రాకుండా ప్రయోగాలు కావలసిన పరిస్థితుల్లో పాల్సర్ ప్రయోగాలు మనం తెలంం పాల్సర్ రాకుండా నిషిద్ధం చేసింది. మండలానికి విషయానికి ఆధారంగా పాల్సర్ రాకుండా ప్రయోగాలు కావలసిన పరిస్థితుల్లో పాల్సర్ ప్రయోగాలు మనం తెలంం పాల్సర్ రాకుండా నిషిద్ధం చేసింది. మండలానికి విషయానికి ఆధారంగా పాల్సర్ రాకుండా ప్రయోగాలు కావలసిన పరిస్థితుల్లో పాల్సర్ ప్రయోగాలు మనం తెలంం పాల్సర్ రాకుండా నిషిద్ధం చేసింది.
రాయల్ లేఖనాలు మార్చికి రంగులు ఉన్నాయి. కాక తప్ప కానీ ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇక్కడ ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి. అందువల్ల ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇవి చాలా సులభంగా పంపబడ్డాయి. ఇది ఒక ప్రధానమైన అంశం. ఇతర సాంస్కృతిక మందిరాల ద్రశ్యం సాధారణం లాగా ఉండాలి.
Translation.

The durkhast application submitted on 11th July 1876 in respect of wet land No. 264 in Nelatur village measuring 5 acres 34 cents assessed at Rs. 29-9-0 was kept pending for 2 fasilis and the said land assigned on the third of March 1879, by the Tahsildar after the expiry of the cultivation season; and the waste has been charged at the time of settlement on the 18th March. I, therefore, submit as follows: the said land has not been assigned in time for cultivation and possession taken only on the first of April 1879; I
am, owing to scarcity, unable to carry on the livelihood, cultivation, &c., during the past 2 or 3 years, and am now forced to pay wrongfully the assessment on waste land. I, therefore, request that the authorities would kindly consider the statement marked A herewith filed and cancel the amount of Rs. 29-9-0 charged upon the land. If the assessment be not cancelled I further request that the land may be expunged from the puttah in my name (that is), that relinquishment of the land by me may be accepted.

In pursuance of (your) order No. 612, dated 9th August 1859, the Revenue superintendent Potaraju Akkayya of Draksharama has written (to me) submitting measurement lists, etc., of the lands to be assigned to Pulaparthi Venkatasubbarayudu in exchange for the lands acquired for channel banks in Jagannayakulapalium out of the extent already assigned to Pulaparthi Venkanna, etc. The lands of Venkata Subbarayudu acquired for the channel banks have been measured, and the land to be given in exchange therefor, out of the extent allotted for Venkanna and other inamdars in fasli 1266 in respect of the said acquisition, would be 10 cents which has been assigned to the said Venkatasubbarayudu. The measurement list forwarded by the said Revenue superintendent, I herewith submit. Please consider it.

I also herewith forward the statements of the village munsiff, the kurnam and the respectable residents of Jagannayakulapalem, mentioning among other things, that in respect of the land acquired for channel banks the said Subbarayudu has to be paid Rs. 12-4-6 for faslis 1263 to 1265 at Rs. 4-1-6 for each fasli, that Rs. 12-4-6 has to be paid from the Huzur out of the sum to be disbursed to Venkanna, &c. for faslis 1266 to 1268 at Rs. 4-1-6 for each fasli, and that the amount for the acquisition has now to be paid to Venkatasubbarayudu by Venkanna and others; please consider this. I request you will kindly direct according to your discretion that Pulavarthi Venkatasubbarayudu may be paid Rs. 12 4-6 out of the amount kept in deposit and payable to Venkanna and others and Rs. 12-4-10 for the three faslis in respect of the land now transferred but hitherto in the possession of Venkanna, or in all Rs. 24-9-4.

Our family owns inam land granted for kurnamship in Katragada village. We have settled among ourselves that my elder
brother Nityananda Patnayadu, the kurnam of the village, should receive the ready money fees and perform service as kurnam and that we the four brothers should enjoy the inam land. In this state of affairs, the Inam Deputy Collector, who encamped at Parlakimidi for the settlement of inams, directed the kurnams to file statements of inams, in pursuance of which my brother Nityananda Patnayadu filed the statements of inams pertaining to the Katragada village.

In the said statement my brother noted our names in the column headed 'enjoyer' and showed us the draft while he filed the original omitting the names of our three brothers. We were not aware of the matter till now. We have applied at the Taluq office for an authenticated copy thereof, and we now find therein that he had omitted our names and put in his name instead and had thereby done us much injustice. The said inam is in our joint family possession. It is therefore requested that our petition may be forwarded to the Deputy Tahsildar, Parlakimidi, for an enquiry to be made of the ryots of Katragada Nayadu, that the names of three of us omitted by our elder brother may be caused to be entered in the column of 'heirs,' and that an order may be passed to issue the puttah jointly.

The lands classed as 'wet' until fasli 1300, the irrigation of which has become interrupted in March of that fasli, have been assigned as usual relinquished; by reason of their having been waste, the Engineer had arranged that, owing to the giving way of the embankment of the Kapileswaram channel when the Kistna over flooded in 1310, the water in the said channel need not be taken to puram, etc., villages, and orally directed that in respect of swampy and uneven lands of our village they might be cultivated during that year alone by obstructing the flow of water. Upon such instructions, we put in our application, and they validated them. Within a short period after, the Superintendent sent for the kurnam of the land statement to be prepared of the lands subsequently applied for as well as for fasli 1301. We cultivated the said lands in these circumstances, after recovering the said rate of one annum for land revenue and upon this.
days after the annual settlement, the village munsiff and the kurnam have recovered an extra assessment of Rs. 2 per acre on the score that the lands of the three individuals mentioned in the copy of No. 2 A herewith submitted and of those mentioned individualwise by the kurnam in the account prepared by him have been charged at the Jamabandi at Rs. 6 per acre. Neither the Thabsildar at the time we applied for the lands, nor the Delta Superintendent at the time he checked the areas in the statement forwarded to him by the Thabsildar has given orders to us to the effect that the cultivation of these lands were not accepted. Without the orders of the authorities not being communicated to us in time, confusion has been entailed in the end and not only in the past but from heretofore injustice has been occasioned. We, the poor ryots, therefore pray that our grievance may be caused to be enquired into, that the past year’s assessment may be remitted and that from fasli 1301 these lands may be caused to be assessed at Rs. 4 per acre.

1912.

...
169

करंके तंबुम एवं कोर्स सका, मद्यगृहिणि नल्ला पृथ्वी; अभ्यंकरा अन?
कर्णे हृदयसर्वं लोकं अथवा गुरुका अन्य मानो क्षितिजं देवं विभाषा?
कर्णे शिक्षा अंगुलं वस्त्रं कशं केरलं? अवश्यं नुमने विकानं कर्णे?
कर्णे विनक्षणं गुरु-नल्ला, पारस्करं वामिनि, पारस्करं वामिनि कर्णे।

यद्यपि कर्णे अवधारणां निश्चित वस्त्रं शस्त्रं श्रवणं कार्यम् श्रवणं निरंतरं अन्यं अस्य कर्णे,
कर्णे अभ्यंकरा अन्य मानस शिक्षा, मद्यगृहिणि नल्ला पृथ्वी; अभ्यंकरा अन?
कर्णे हृदयसर्वं लोकं अथवा गुरुका अन्य मानो क्षितिजं देवं विभाषा?
कर्णे शिक्षा अंगुलं वस्त्रं कशं केरलं? अवश्यं नुमने विकानं कर्णे?
कर्णे विनक्षणं गुरु-नल्ला, पारस्करं वामिनि, पारस्करं वामिनि कर्णे।

एकादशं कर्णे, एवं ज्ञानं बिन्नां विश्वसं निर्भरं ज्ञानं वस्त्रं कर्णे।
कर्णे अभ्यंकरा अन्य मानस शिक्षा, मद्यगृहिणि नल्ला पृथ्वी; अभ्यंकरा अन?
कर्णे हृदयसर्वं लोकं अथवा गुरुका अन्य मानो क्षितिजं देवं विभाषा?
कर्णे शिक्षा अंगुलं वस्त्रं कशं केरलं? अवश्यं नुमने विकानं कर्णे?
कर्णे विनक्षणं गुरु-नल्ला, पारस्करं वामिनि, पारस्करं वामिनि कर्णे।
ప్రత్యేకంగా పెద్ద పరిమాణంలో సంపాదన చేసేందుకు అన్నే బాధానికి చేసినప్పటి, అది సాధారణంగా నిజానుగు కావడం లేదు. అందుకే అది కంప్లక్స్‌లో ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు. అది కానీ సాధారణంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు. అది సాధారణంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు. అది సాధారణంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు.

2. అధ్యాపకుడు ఎంచుకునే తింటే సమయంలో ఎంచుకునే రాగం

చాలా సమయంలో ఎంచుకునే తింటే సమయంలో ఎంచుకునే రాగం, మరియు కారణం కలుగు విషయంలో ఎంచుకునే తింటే రాగం, అంటే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు. అందుకే అది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు. అందుకే అది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు.

అధ్యాపకుడు ఎంచుకునే ఆధ్యాపకుడు ఎంచుకునే రాగం లేదు. అందుకే అది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు. అందుకే అది ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే ఒక ప్రత్యేకత, కానీ అది సంపాదన లో ఊంచడం లేదు.
ప్రాచుర్య: ఎగురాలు 18 రోడు, 1, 0-12-0, 0-8-0 ఎం.

సాధనాలు: ఎగురాలు 18 రోడు, 2-5-0, 1-12-0, 1-8-0, 1-4-0, 0-12-0, 0-8-0 ఎం.

మొయ్య సాధనాలను వివరించండి.

మొయ్య సోంతకు సూచించిన ప్రాచుర్యం ఎగురాలను సాధించడానికి ప్రాచుర్యానికి చెందిన ప్రతి విభాగాన్ని వివరించండి.

మొయ్య సాధనాలను మొదలు చేసి, ఎగురాలను సాధించడానికి ప్రాచుర్యానికి ఎగురాలను వివరించండి.
Translation.

When the Nawab’s incursion happened in the year Jaya, Venkataramudu fled from Kuchupapa, wandered in all directions, and with the children reached Proddatur on 15th lunar day of Karthigai (month), and stayed in the fort in the house of Palavolu Jwalapathi. At the time, the superintendence of Ramaswaram was vested in Chamala Musili Reddi and Rameswaram Seshayya. Budda Reddi having demised about three or four months previously, the village Munsiff and the kurnam aided the deceased’s brother China Gangayya and made him the headman. In this state of affairs, when I told the
said Seshayya that subsequent to the incursion I had wandered in all directions and come here, they both said that if I stop with this my affairs will result favorably. When I reached Ramalingapuram and suggested (the matter) to the Reddi, the latter politely, replied "I have addressed two or three series of letters; I sent Kannaloor Narayana but you did not come; did I (ever) ask you not to enjoy your property?." Meanwhile, Bayyappa Reddi Seshayya went on business to Ramalingapuram and in the course of conversation the Reddi suggested "Venkataramudu has come, how is his matter? To this Bayappa Reddi replied, "Did I ask him to desist? Was it unknown to any that Sabhoothaboy Naidu had formerly secured help through Chinnayya? Then alone I questioned as to his concern and that he may be driven out. Why should we let go the man who said possesses property and concern ourselves with one who has no property?"

To this Seshayya, Chinna Thimma Reddi remarked "you know they have no means. In the fort, on that day alone they suggested in the presence of about ten people that they have no means, that they have different proofs and that their enjoyment is proof and we remarked of what avail are help and enjoyment? These will not help him. Those present there stated among themselves 'If after securing the admission (of the claim) in the presence of the punchayat, Venkatramudu permits enjoyment, the matter is evident.'"

While matters were standing thus, Venkataramudu informed the said Ravaloor Venkataramudu, "It would not be well for you to obstruct me and enjoy my mirasi (right.) Ever since I adjured thee, it is being enjoyed, in scorn of the oath, with the connivance and support of Bayappa Reddi." Since the lunar fortnight of Karthiga, as the matter was allowed to continue unsettled with protests, Bayyappa Reddi expressed. "How are false oaths efficacious? If the Ravuloor people possess the claim, it ought to be upheld; if they have no claim it ought not to be upheld. Daily you adjure them by oaths, and they object to them as unnecessary. Why is this?" In the mean-while, Venkataramudu came to Ramalingapuram on 5th day of the lunar fortnight of Karthigai and was suggesting the matter to the headman, when Bayappa Reddi arrived there.
Hearing these words Bayappa Reddi stated, "They are enjoying (it) on the plea that they have purchased (it) from you. Would they leave (it) if you deny (it) now? I arrived from the eastern country in the month of Phalguna of the year in which Nazir Jung was killed. They are enjoying merah, &c, ever since,' Venkatramudu thus replied. "If they produce proof before certain respectable people that my ancestors have conveyed and their ancestors purchased (the property) and they suggest to me that our attempt is not proper because there is (the document) in the handwriting of my ancestors, I shall withdraw." To this Bayappa Reddi replied, you create a status to the ryot and spoil the family. That is my opinion. You are come to split family in three divisions. Then the Reddi stated "could you say so? I am observing (these things) from my youth, He was staying at Kuchupapa more or less during the past ten or sixteen years: was he not formerly writing accounts and documents here? Rama Reddy Peddayya, Venkatapathy, etc., were doing duty as village munsiffs. Jaggya and Nagaraju were working as kurnams, Then he was under their shelter. After their demise and when Ranareddy was working as the Village munsiff he was writing accounts and documents. He has not ruined the families. If you had known (the facts) you ought to have expressed (thus), if not you ought to have kept quiet."

2. During the past year the lands in the enjoyment of ryots had been, in Vinukonda, Palnad, Narasaraopet etc., taluks of this district surveyed, the missing stones reset, and the soils reclassified. In pursuance of these the Revenue settlement officer, Guntur District, served special puttabs and directed that appeals might be preferred to him in respect of any objections thereto. In accordance with that order appeals had been preferred in time in my village in Vinukonda Taluk and without holding any manner of enquiry endorsements were sent thereon to some after a time. Beyond mentioning the fact in the endorsements in question that the higher classification has been adopted either on account of the nature of the soil or of the proximity (of the lands) to the village, he has not justly decided the matter. The appeals written in detail have already been submitted to your honour with the said endorsements.
The details of the old and new classifications (adopted) in Nellaturur village concerned in this cause are detailed below.

Old rates: per acre Re. 1, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

New rates: per acre Rs. 2-8-0, 1-12-0, 1-8-0, 1-4-0, 0-12-0, and 0-8-0. This classification has been adopted.

The lands referred to in this proceeding could not sustain these rates. The adoption of the enhanced rates in this manner is not also just.

The old rates were formerly levied with cesses at annas two per rupee. If we manure the lands thus classified at a cost of Rs. 4 or 5 per acre, secure bulls and plough them adequately and sow them when proper rains set in, valueless millet etc., will be yielded to the value of Rs. 5 or 6 per acre and the land will not grow other grains. In case of scanty rain the land will become dry without any yield. If it be ploughed and sowed in season without being well manured, there will be loss by some grains sprouting and drying away, while the rest will not even sprout. It would be illegal to unsympathisingly enhance the rates on such unyielding lands when the poor ryots, unable to bear the assessments thereon at the old rates and the incidental expenses, have caused their immovable properties, etc., liable to distraint and sale in auction and their immovable properties involved in various proceedings and after all remitted the kists by becoming entangled in debts. Without any means of livelihood, a few among us have migrated to the eastern tracts, carried on their living there and returned to their native village when opportunity offered, reluctant to give up these poor lands, their houses and the village acquired by their fore-fathers, and were ever entangled in debts.

Moreover, in spite of the classification being raised four or five times over in Palnad and Narsarowpet Taluks, the taluk classification is not as unjust as here. They say that these classifications have been based upon the nature of the soil. In land of one particular soil, if a portion of it be as stated above, properly worked upon with manure and other expenses and sowed in season adequate rain subsequently will make it yield properly. If anothe
portion of it, in the absence of manure etc., be ploughed and sowed in season, the grain sprouts and dries away without any yield. The effect of the nature of the soil would then be obvious. The productivity of the land is dependent upon the labour devoted thereon and the land will not by itself contribute to profit. It is wrong on the part of the authorities to think of the land as productive. Productivity will apply to those lands which, by reason of the improvement effected to the channels trained from the Krishna and Godavari rivers, become over-flooded and deposited with a sediment whereby the seedlings transplanted independent of rain produce grain of value; and will not apply to poor lands of this kind. The lands referred to above, by reason of their uniform productivity, will not be relinquished by ryots. They are also valuable. The lands referred to in the appeals are totally unproductive and are liable to be relinquished by the ryots at the instance of Government when they could not sustain the Government assessment thereon in revenue auctions, and they are not such as to bear the enhanced rates.

1913.

(A) 

176
(B) கல்லி முறை வேட்டை நடத்துவது அந்நாள் செய்ய 3 கல்லிங்குரோக்கங்களும் 5 கல்லிங்குரோக்கங்களுமும் வேட்டை நடத்துவது அவ்வாறே என்பது குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார். செய்திகளில் மேற்கும் 2 கல்லிங்குரோக்குக்கும் மாற்றும் பாதுகாப்பு உயர்வு 150 முதல் அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடக்கத் தொடர்புடையது. கன்ரீ செய்திகள் பாதுகாப்பு 150 முதல் அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது. பாதுகாப்பு மறை அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது. பாதுகாப்பு மறை அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது. பாதுகாப்பு மறை அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது. பாதுகாப்பு மறை அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது. பாதுகாப்பு மறை அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது. பாதுகாப்பு மறை அடுத்த 5 சூடியின் தொடர்புடையது.
178

...

ಬಹು ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾತಾವರಣದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಒಂದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವಳ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರು. ಅದು ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಗುಂಪುಗಳು, ಉಷ್ಣಾಶ್ರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಲುಬೊರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರಗತಿಗೆ ವಿದೇಶಿಯಾದ ವಾತಾವರಣಗಳು ಇದೆ. ಇದು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಅದು ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಡುವ ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ವರ್ಗೀಕರಣ ಮತ್ತು ವಾತಾವರಣದ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕರು ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ.

...

1. అలా సరిస్థాపించే సాంస్కృతిక సమావేశాల సమయం లేదుండి.

2. కాక క్రమరంగం లేదు ఉమ్మడి పరిస్థితులు, ఆధునిక సామాన్య సామరథ్యాలను సామర్థ్యంగా విస్తరించటంలేదు, ఆధిక్యం విస్తరిస్తుంది. ఈ సమయంలో విశాలంగా చేసిన జీవకర్త విశ్వాసానికి జీవుంది.


4. కాదని ప్రనిని మాన సంపాదించాడు. బారి సమావేశాలు పొందాడు.

5. కాదని ఎంతో సిద్ధం మాత్రమే సిద్ధం చేయబడినది 8-4-1910 నంది తాడి ఐ సాధారణ సిద్ధం మాత్రమే సిద్ధం చేయబడినది.
Translation.

A.—(A). It having been the long-standing idea that the destruction of birds in India was due to the habit of European ladies in decorating their head-gear with feathers, they have determined to give up the practice henceforward. In this state of affairs several merchants of Bombay have, a few days back, jointly addressed the Government of India in respect of the heavy loss entailing upon them by the provisions of the S'a Customs Act prohibiting the exportation of birds'skins or feathers except that of the ostrich. The important points mentioned in the said memorial are that in spite of the said provision the quantity of feathers and
skins required in European countries is either exported stealthily or from foreign ports in India and that it was wrong to opine that wild birds were being intentionally killed for the sake of their feathers. Among several of the wild birds, at a certain stage, new feathers and tails appear in the place of the old feathers and tails which drop off by themselves. The feathers thus dropping off are secured by Boyas and other wild people and sold to petty merchants. These are purchased from them by big merchants and exported to other countries. As it is not at present feasible to export it in the British ports it is exported from foreign ports. However, owing to the direct export of feathers from India to England having been stopped, the annual trade in feathers to the value of fifteen laks has been put a stop to. In case the Government of India have brought in the above provision, under the impression that the wild birds will otherwise dwindle, these merchants are soliciting that permission to export the feathers may be granted at seasons other than that when they lay their eggs and incubate. Recently, it was endeavoured in England to pass a law prohibiting the importation of the feathers of birds excepting those of the ostrich and the eider duck. It was not passed into law when some objected to it on the ground that it will contribute to destroy a particular class of birds. Enactment in such matters will result in various difficulties. In considering the memorial of the Bombay merchants, the Government of India have to consult the forest authorities and make necessary arrangements against the decay of the progeny of the beautiful wild birds in India.

(b). In his letter written to me on the day after the date on which I had forwarded the said letter, the kurnam intimated that he looked into the arrear list sent to him by the village munsiff for checking the cultivation and found that only Rs. 50 has been credited therein by the Munsiff in the name of Sambi Reddi out of Rs. 150 collected on the 12th idem and acknowledged in writing by both of them and that Rs. 100 has been shewn as arrear due. Thereupon I sent for the village munsiff, the kurnam and Sambi Reddi and enquired them. The receipt produced by Sambi Reddi has been written by the kurnam and signed by the village munsiff. From the receipt it appears that Rs. 150 has been paid. In the column of remarks one hundred and fifty is written in words. The
writing of the kurnam is complety in brass style. The signature of the munsiff is in the dung juice. The munsiff pleaded that Sambi Reddi has paid only Rs. 50, that the receipt (produced) was not the one granted by him, that his signature was a forgery, that he granted the receipt not in the (kabhayet) book but on separate paper, that they have concealed the receipt given by him, that to the knowledge of the kurnam he has been maintaining a rough account and entering the collections then and there, that only Rs. 50 is entered therein and that this matter has been jointly fabricated by Sambi Reddi who had heretofore filed a regulation suit against him to oust him from his office and by the kurnam who had taken vows against him in my presence. Sambi reddi stated that he had paid Rs. 150 that the kurnam made out the receipt which the munsiff signed with his own ink and made over to him. The kurnam corroborated Sambi Reddi. Though both parties have examined some witnesses in support of their contentions, the evidence was manifestly suborned. In comparing the receipt in question with those granted by the munsiff on the same date, the ink used was found to be the same. The signature of the munsiff agreed. The ink in the rough collection account also agreed with that of the signatures. I therefore concluded that the signature in the receipt produced by Sambi Reddi was that of the munsiff; but I do not hold that this receipt was originally granted for Rs. 150. The munsiff is a respectable householder. He has money-lending business to the extent of some thousands. There will be no occasion for him to utilise one hundred rupees of Government money. His rough collection account has not only been written up from day to day and month after month, the particulars and the amount noted, without alterations, and is also every month signed by the kurnam under the total amount on the dates of remittances. It would not be reasonable to urge that the munsiff would have made a false entry in the account. In rendering in words the figures representing the amount in the receipt in question, the word hundred is in one line, and the words fifty rupees written in the second line. My idea is that the letters hundred (in telugu) have been added in the first line of the receipt granted for Rs. 50 and the figure 1 has been prefixed, that these alterations have been made in the receipt, and that the munsiff disowned the receipt from fear. When examined under a
magnifying glass, the letters and figures surmised to be newly added appear to have been written in a different ink.

(c) The statement filed by the abovenamed defendant under order 8, rule I of the Civil Procedure Code.—

1. The plaintiffs' suit is neither proper nor just.

2. The accounts not being in the possession of the defendant, this defendant is not in a position to say in reply as to what items therein are acceptable and what is the amount of outstanding due to the plaintiff.

3. The defendant was moving respectably at Bezwada dealing in cloths and having factory transactions for the past about 11 years. In this state of affairs, the defendant had incurred loss in trade; ascertaining it, the plaintiff and other creditors jointly examined the goods and accounts with the defendant in June 1909, determined that the defendant had incurred the loss not advisedly but providentially appointed Sami Suryanarayana and five others among themselves, with their consent and desire, as trustees and arbitrators and made over all the goods and accounts and everything then with the defendant to the said six trustees, and settled to cause the said goods sold through the trustees and the proceeds to be divided among the then creditors in proportion to the amounts owing to them. In the aforesaid manner, the said accounts have been taken possession of by the aforesaid 6 trustees. The plaintiff has in pursuance of the contract to recover the amount owing to him from the trustees and he should not have sued the plaintiff therefor.

4. The plaintiff ought to have filed the suit making the said trustees as parties thereto. The suit is vitiated by non-Joinder of parties.

6. The plaintiff has sent a registered notice to the said trustees on 6-4-10 urging them to settle the sum owing. The defendant also has in various ways urged the settlement of the debts owing to the creditors. No omission could be attributed to the defendant. No cause of action would lie upon the defendant.

6. The plaintiff is, in pursuance of the said settlement, entitled to secure a rateable division, in common with the creditors,
of the proceeds of the goods in the possession of the trustees, and
cannot bring a suit either to recover the amount of the suit or
recover interest subsequent to the settlement.

7. This defendant is not bound to render the relief prayed for
in the plaint. As desired by the creditors the defendant has made
over possession of the goods and accounts and got himself
discharged from the debts.

8. All the creditors, including the trustees, have agreed to pay
to the defendant Rs. 1000 out of the amounts realisable according to
the accounts, to enable him to recommence his business and support
his family.

9. The defendant therefore prays that the suit may be
dismissed as against him with costs, that the said trustees may be
made parties and the goods and accounts in their possession called
for, and the plaintiff afforded such relief as may be deemed ade-
quate.

1913.
185

2250-1907
125-12-0
110-12-0
1115.10.0
1004-13-0
1064-8-0
59.11-0
15.15-10
606.36
898.74
898-74
32148
32148
24
8. తిహావరం రాతిమిరితే సంఖ్యలు నంతా ఉండాలా తాదె. ఇది ఉదా. ఇలా బహుమంచింది ఉండాలా. 0-7-7 ఉంటే అలా యొక్కపు ఎలా అంటే లేదు కాగా 1, 5, 8, 16, 18, 33 రోజులపై. 0-9-0 మీదనికి కారణం

వివర ప్రతిపాదితం రాయడానికి మనం రాటి విశేషాలను చెప్పాలా. మనకు సాధనా అనేవి చెప్పాలా తాను ఉదాహరణలు చెప్పాలా.

II. సారి, ఖండిత ఇంటి సంఖ్యల రాగితే సంఖ్యల మాత్రమే ఉండాలా ఎంతపై వాడకు ఉండాలా. ఇది ఉదా. ఇలా యొక్కపు ఎలా అంటే లేదు కాగా 1, 5, 8, 16, 18, 33 రోజులపై. 0-9-0 మీదనికి కారణం

వివర ప్రతిపాదితం రాయడానికి మనం రాటి విశేషాలను చెప్పాలా. మనకు సాధనా అనేవి చెప్పాలా తాను ఉదాహరణలు చెప్పాలా.

అంటే మాత్రమే ఉండాలా. ఎంతపై వాడకు ఉండాలా. ఇది ఉదా. ఇలా యొక్కపు ఎలా అంటే లేదు కాగా 1, 5, 8, 16, 18, 33 రోజులపై. 0-9-0 మీదనికి కారణం

వివర ప్రతిపాదితం రాయడానికి మనం రాటి విశేషాలను చెప్పాలా. మనకు సాధనా అనేవి చెప్పాలా తాను ఉదాహరణలు చెప్పాలా.
We addressed the settlement officer, No. 5 party, stating among other things, that the rates settled by the officer relying upon the record made by the classifier and the head-classifier of the favorably assessed lands of our village Thimmapuram were not proper, that they may be scrutinised and reclassified, that the present illegal rates may be cancelled and dry rates fixed for the dry lands, for that settled as tank-bed poramboke in the dry lands comprised in the title-deeds granted to us by the Inam Commissioner as well as for the wet lands. Thereupon an endorsement was sent to the appellant intimating that Rs. 125-13 0 has been deducted in respect of the total favorably assessed lands including minor inams, that the wet lands have been so registered according to their situation and class of soil, that by the registration as poramboke of the tank-bed lands Nos. 23, 26, 35, the petitioners could in no way derive any connection thereto and that if the agraharamdars so desire the said lands will be classed as “agrabaram” lands, and at the same time, in the manner of inserting a spike in the place where from a thorn was drawn out, the rate of Rs. 3 per acre, noted in the special patta granted to us, in respect of wet Nos. 44 and 73 was scored out in the Adangal issued to the villagers and the rate of Rs. 4-4-0 per acre illegally shown instead. We preferred the above appeal on the ground of impossibility as all the above items were illegal. Thereupon, the appellate authority after perusing the record sent the enclosed endorsement No. 2250 of 1907 stating, among other things that there are no irregularities in the lower Court's
order which is proper and that it was confirmed. Is it not that the block of the said agraharam is complete, while the number is not so? Is it not just that when the group is transferred the rate must be reduced? Have they traced the reason for not effecting the reduction accordingly? In the endorsement issued by the resettlement No. 5 party it is stated that a deduction of Rs. 125-13-0 has been allowed on the total agraharam including the minor inams. From the entries in the resettlement adangal sent to the villagers it appears that only Rs. 15 has been deducted in respect of the minor inams. When the balance of Rs 110-13-0 is deducted from the total amount of Rs. 1115-10-0 entered in the special pattah issued for the agraharam, the total for the agraharamdars ought to be Rs. 1004-13-0 in lieu of Rs. 1406-8-0 distinctly noted in the adangal. The difference herein is Rs. 59-11-0 and the agraharamdars should be allowed the deduction of this amount also. They have not traced the reason for this great difference between the amount mentioned in the endorsement and the total in the adangal. You were previously recording the extent of 606 acres 36 cents dry under cultivation and 898 acres 74 cents dry waste or the whole ayacut for the village as 1550 acres 10 cents. The average extent under cultivation for the past five years is according to the cultivation accounts 321 acres 43 cents. If the lands of the village had been productive what is the reason for the extent of waste being greater than the extent under cultivation and why should the village lands dwindle into a low condition?

There is yet another matter in which the fairness of the lower Court requires to be traced. While all the three classes of soils were assessed at Re. 0-7-7 per acre prior to the settlement, Nos. 1, 5, 8, 16, 18 and 33, which were from time immemorial unfit and abandoned waste comprising of rocks and shrubs, have been assessed at 9 annas per acre; how can such land be brought under cultivation? The fact that these lands are not beneficial is well known to all. If, in respect of these facts, the entire record of the case be examined, the errors will be remedied, therefore we solicit that our papers may be sifted.

II. The various and utmost attempts set on foot by Kakathi Ganapath Deva, subsequent to his enthronement, to bring under the imperial sway those who used the telugu language as their mother tongue have all by the grace of God become accomplished and fruitful.
Like a talented snake charmer who secures in his box with a squeeze every one of the various snakes dashing forward with open mouth to swallow a frog, this emperor named Kakathi Ganapathi Deva, variously extolled by eminent heroes as Gangeya in war, overcame and humiliated every one of the kings who came forward to usurp the Andhra Kingdom during his time, and levied tribute from him, thereby securing honor and superiority to the kingdom and had his desire to improve in various ways the material prosperity of his subjects abundantly fulfilled. As he was stubbornly zealous in his creed, he would not become despondent by reason of the nature of the impediments which befell him during his management of important affairs, and was succeeding in the long run on account of his repeated (unflinching) endeavours. As Sivadevayya, the best amongst his ministers, was a politician, the king ruled with tact without swerving from the ministers' advice and thereby became the most renowned of the rulers of Southern India. After he had brought the Andhra kingdom under his sole sway, he made strenuous attempts to improve the royal assembly (courtiers), the metropolis, the stronghold and the army. The Andhra kingdom then offered allurement to the Delhi Emperors. He thrived terrorising the Mahomedans (bearing the crescent on their standard) and gave them tight work in fighting. He not only erected a stone enclosure around the palace within the fort and encircled it with an unfathomable moat full of water, but further set main streets within the enclosure, placed multitudes of horses, chariots, elephants and foot-soldiers here and there, and directed heroic soldiers to patrol on horses for the protection of the metropolis; he further erected lofty and beautiful palatial buildings and towers, decorated the latter with golden balls on their tops and in such manner caused ever so much lustre to Ekasilanagram (the city of one stone).

1920.
Igo

2. దక్షిణ భారత ప్రాంతంలో స్వాతంత్ర్య ప్రాప్తి రాసిన కాలంలో మూడవ పిల్లి పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి. ఇని పట్టణ నగరాల కూడా అవసరం కలది. ఈ పట్టణానికి మేధా వస్తువులపై విచారణలు చేయబడింది. సుమారు నాలుగు సంవత్సరాల కాలం ఉండి ఈ పట్టణానికి మేధా వస్తువులు విస్తరించబడింది. అందుకే ఈ పట్టణానికి బహుమత్ిని రిమ్యుల్‌టాక్‌ చేయబడింది. పట్టణానికి దీని విస్తృతి ప్రతి పళ్లపై విస్తరించబడింది. ఉదాహరణగా ప్రాంతం విస్తరించబడింది. ఇది ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రాంతానికి విస్తరించబడింది. పట్టణం ఉన్నతంగా ప్రాంతంలో విస్తరించబడింది. ఉదాహరణగా ప్రాంతం విస్తరించబడింది.
4. చిత్ర కందనాయయాల నుంచి ప్రపంచం శినిపండి పర్యాయం కలిగిన తరువాతి చిత్రాల కనుడి కారణం, తాగద్దు మన మొదటి కాలాల నిర్మాణానికి సంబంధం తీసుకునగా కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. ఇంటికి చెందిన ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రత్యేకించిన చిత్ర సంహరణ కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది.

తోడుతూ ఇందులో వ్యాఖయాతీతంగా సంహరణ చేసే మన కాలాల ప్రత్యేకించిన ప్రత్యేకించిన చిత్రాల కనుడి మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది. మాత్రమే కాలాల మాత్రమే సంహరణగా ఉంటుంది.
ఇది అనేక ప్రపంచ ప్రాంతాల్లో ఉపయోగించే ప్రభావం ఉంది. ఆకర్షణలు మరియు పారిశుభావాలను సమీకరిస్తుంది. ఇది మనం మరియు మన ప్రపంచ వ్యవస్థలను చూడాడానికి ప్రామాణికత అందిస్తుంది. ప్రామాణికత ఎందుకు ఉండాలి తెలంగాణాలో ఉపయోగించడం కారణంగా మనం ఇది ప్రామాణికత ఉండాలి. ఇది పరిమిత ప్రకారం ఉపయోగించే ప్రామాణికత ఉంటుంది.

6. యాము పుస్తకం చేసేందుకు చిక్కము మరియు పండితరు ఖండితం చేసాయాడానికి సాధారణంగా మరియు సాధారణానికి సమాధానం చేసాయాం. సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా మరియు సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా సాధారణానికి చేసాయావా.
English Translation.

1. They are called koravas by the Tamilians (in the south). In the north they are known as Korachas, and Erukulas in the circars. These are the offspring of one of the largest tamil class of thieves in India. They live by committing dacoities. Ordinarily they halt outside villages. They usually select dry places with hillocks. They grow their ugly hair on the head long and roll round the tuft on the head. They wear a cloth round their loins. There will also be a slinged pouch sewn with various colored cloths. Their females wear necklaces strung with shells, cowries and variegated beads. These are expert house-breakers. Of the proceeds of the thefts, they will bury the properties in concealed places near their camp and coolly go to their huts only with the ready money. They will commit cattle thefts widely. For their weapon, they use an iron implement rimmed with steel. Ordinarily they will not confess their crime. They will conceal the stolen property in drains, hay-ricks and wells.

2. When a dry crop is raised on a single-crop wet land, and when water is available in the season in the irrigation source, ordinary wet assessment will be imposed. But if irrigation has never been supplied, or supplied when not possible to supply it, or when not supplied sufficient for the requirements of crop and if the field is not irrigated, only a dry assessment will be charged. In the matter of irrigation of dry lands, the collector may, at his discretion charge wet assessment on the whole extent of the field, or, in addition to the dry assessment on the extent of the whole extent of the field, charge the water-rate prescribed for the crop on the actual extent irrigated. However, in the latter case, the consolidated assessment as above, should not exceed the single wet assessment on the whole land.

3. On the occasion of the cattle show held in January last at Samayavaram in the Trichinopoly District, thousands of Cows
were brought from the adjoining villages and the Mysore Province. Among them, those from the Mysore Province were the best. Mr. Darlymple Hay, the President of the said show, made some suggestions following the lines of his lectures delivered in the past year in the matter of cattle preservation (breeding.) They are—“Causing them to calve frequently would do them much harm. Great care should be taken in the matter of the milk udders. Prior to calving if the cow’s udder appear distended resulting in discomfort to the cow, it would be well to milk the cow immediately. If the swelling be not reduced, the labour will be intense for the cow, and when calving it will not be calm but vicious.”

4. Owing to the failure of the timely rains, the crops are young in the villages in drier parts; in spite of endeavours to plough the land, the soil was hardened and the ploughshare could not sufficiently sink into the ground and furrows could not be made out. The gingelly, a black species of pulse, black gram and castor plants have become blighted. The wild melon has for the most part been damaged. In the matter of the cultivation of the immemorially wet lands and those brought under wet cultivation, as water was available in time in the irrigation channels, seed beds were prepared and the seedlings have matured and been transplanted. The dispute between the beneficiaries and the zemindar in respect of the rent based upon the outturn remained unsettled, and they have not applied for water to cultivate those lands in some of the zemin villages. Some lands cultivated in the last fasli became submerged in the waterspread of the Colair; these have been left waste in the current fasli. The applications made in the current year for the immemorial waste lands in Chinnivada by some temporary tenants were submitted for approval to the higher authorities; as orders have not been received thereon, those lands were not cultivated. The abkari renters have entered into a combination among themselves in the matter of the payment of the tree-tax on palmyras and have not applied therefor. The toddy-drawing season has also expired. The indigo plant is flourishing. As the price was high this year, the ryot has derived good profit in the first cutting alone. The indigo vats are being worked incessantly.

5. Our lands on fixed rent in Chandrapati Shrotriam are being appropriated by others. The shrotriemdars, who leased the
lands on fixed rent, had, at the beginning of the fasli, i.e., on the fifth day of the bright lunar fortnight of Ashada (June—July), leased them to Nagula Appanna for a fixed enhanced rent and executed a registered lease deed. Having learnt the affair, and it having rained a little the day before yesterday, I went in season taking ploughs with bullocks and servants to plough the land known as Badanapampu. When I went, Nagula Appanna drove our ploughs with bullocks out of the land saying that he had leased the land for enhanced rent and none but he has any right to the garden land in question. Although I strived for a sufficiently long time he went away restraining me from even opening the way of ingress into the land. Unable to contend with him, I went to the shrotriemdars who, when questioned by me as to the propriety of their action, said your elder brother expressed that he would not cultivate it on fixed rent but only on Amani (for share in the produce), and thereupon we leased it to another though your lease remains un-expired. Moreover the new lessee has promised to pay us enhanced rent. You had better consider whether it is right or wrong to lease the land to those who require it for an enhanced rent in lieu of leasing it to you who are unwilling and who prattle now and then.” When I thought of filing a summary suit against them immediately to come by the possession of the lands, the muchilika issued by them was not found though everywhere searched. It is not well suited for the first ploughing. In case ploughing is not commenced now, it will not be fit for sowing in the month of Ashada when the moon is in the first mansion. The adjoining garden lands and the wet lands are being ploughed. The garden lands have also been ploughed and are being transplanted with tobacco and hemp. At this time, having snatched away the lands from us, our rowdy enemies devise vain trickeries and submit us to difficulties. There being no one to assist or counsel me in opposing them, I am undergoing difficulties without undertaking anything.

6. For the amount payable to Mavuloor Subbayya towards the fixed rent referred to in the assignment deed dated the third of the third lunar month in the Nala year, the amount of loan taken from you is Rs. 276, the total of the amounts received from you on the promissory notes for the maintenance of the family is Rs. 149, the
amount received from you for cultivating lands in my tenancy on the mortgage deed executed in your favour, Rs 75, in all Rs 500 (Rupees five hundred). The particulars of the immoveable properties mortgaged for the above principal and interst thereon at one rupee per month per hundred is survey No. 813, measuring 1 acre and 24 cents of wet tenancy land in Vallur Village of Ongole sub-District, bounded on the east by the coconut garden, on the west by a cattle-path, on the south by a high road and on the north by a torrent and a bush of prickly-pear.

1921.

1. रवि चिद राम सांगिका (Rinderpest or cattle plague), श्री श्रीराम सरकार ने संग्रहण का निर्देश जारी किया है। इसलिए, हमें यह स्वीकार करना हमें होगा। वह जानता है कि हमने सरकार के निर्देश का पालन किया है।

2. चेतावनी के अनुसार उनका भ्रमण हो सकता है। इसलिए, हमें यह जानकारी होगी।
3. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಶಾಖೆಗಳವು ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಸ್ತೂಪ ವಿವಿಧ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸ್ತೂಪದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ದಿನದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.

ಖಾಸಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ತೂಪ ವಿವಿಧ ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ವಿಧಾನಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸ್ತೂಪದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ದಿನದಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
4. ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲೆರೆ ಬೀರುವ ಭಾವಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊನೆಯಿರುವ ನಿಸಿಗುವ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ತೆರಜಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

5. ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕಪ್ಪು ಬೆಳೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ತೆರಜಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

6. ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಹ್ರಾಸುವ ಕಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

7. ಅನ್ವಯಿಕೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗುವ ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಕಪ್ಪು ಬೆಳೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ತೆರಜಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಜಿಸಬೇಕು.
1. Rinderpest or cattle plague is a frequent and fatal disease in many parts of the country. A week to a fortnight after an animal has been exposed to infection, he falls sick. The disorder rapidly spreads in a herd. It is difficult in the earliest stages to decide as to the exact nature of the disease, but later very marked symptoms set in. Of these extreme weakness amounting to prostration, remarkable twitchings of the muscles of the body, severe diarrhoea with very-foul and a peculiar smell of the matter passed, which is often mixed with blood eruptions of the internal membrane of the nose, mouth and certain parts of the skin, such as those covering the female organs and the udder, and a very strange cough, is generally present. After death, the bowels and stomachs are especially found
diseased, and large patches of blood which has escaped from the veins are found in different parts of the body. Cattle suffer from this disorder, and sheep can take it from them; it is highly communicable. It must not be confounded with simple dysentery, in which there is no eruption in the mouth, nor with the disease next described, which is much less serious.

2. About twenty days back, on a Tuesday three days prior to the last Deepavali day, at breakfast time, I and my dependants and labourers took the bulls, ploughs and other agricultural implements to the waste land known as Nadelas waste to the north-west of my village. We met barber Narigadu about four fields’ distance from the village. In the course of my conversation with him, he informed me that grazing boys have allowed cattle and sheep damage the growing corn in the garden he was watching, that when he remonstrated with them saying “Are your mothers my wives, I shall squeeze and pull out your ears and break your bones, run away driving your cows and sheep” they heeded not to his warning and drove the cattle towards him with sticks in hand, and fearing their highhandedness he was on his way to inform his master of what had happened. By this time, his master arrived there with his younger brother and nephew. Narigadu told his master that (the corn) has been allowed to be grazed by Yama Reddi’s grazing boys. We all went together to the field. (They) had the paddy crop grazed completely. The master of Narigadu said “Let your houses be burnt to ashes and your females turned widows; why should your malice be directed against a poor man? you have ruined my crop,” and advanced towards Yama Reddi who was with the grazing boys. Both parties fought and thrashed each other with ricks of corn and plough-tails. We were at a distance of ten shoulders’ length. There after, going near, Narigadu’s master was found on the ground lying on his back with eves wide open and mucous was flowing out of the nose. The belly was rent, the tongue between the teeth, and the nerves all contracted. He had no power of speech and was unconscious. Soon afterwards, the Head constable and constables arrived, arrested and handcuffed Yama Reddi, and took Narigadu and his master placing them on a country bedstead.

3. Whenever ryots intend applying for lands on a cowle, the village officers should submit a report to the Tahsildar. Cowles free
of assessment varying in period from 5 to 20 years, at the discretion of the Collector, may be given for clearing waste land covered with prickly-pear. Progressive cowles may also be given for the reclamation of heavy jungle lands, of swamps, of land infested with grass, the cultivation of trees or shrubs for green manure or similar exceptional cases.

4. When a short bill to declare that all acquisitions made by a Hindu by means of his learning, whether that learning was imparted at the expense of the joint family or by tuition etc., of a member thereof, are his exclusive property, was drafted and published for the comprehension of the public in view to ascertain their assent or dissent thereto, it collapsed at the initial stage. By 'learning' was therein meant education whether elementary or liberal, technical or scientific, or any training whatever ordinarily intended to equip one for trade, manual labour or livelihood; and by 'gains of learning' was meant all acquisition to which education was the stepping-stone, whether made either prior or subsequent to the operation of the said Act, and whether the source of the gains is ordinary or extraordinary education.

5. In comparing the receipt in question with those granted by the munsiff on the same date, the ink was found to be the same. The signature of the munsiff agreed. The ink in the rough collection account also agreed with that of the signatures. I therefore concluded that the signature in the receipt produced by Sambli Reddi was that of the munsiff; but I do not hold that this receipt was originally granted for Rs. 150. The munsiff is a respectable householder. He has money-lending business to the extent of some thousands. There will be no occasion for him to utilise one hundred rupees of government money. His rough collection account has not only been written up from day to day, and month after month, the particulars and the amount noted without alterations, and is also every month signed by the Kurnam on the dates of remittances. It would not be reasonable to urge that the munsiff would have made a false entry in the account. In rendering in words the figures representing the amount in the receipt in question, the word hundred is in one line, and the word: fifty rupees written in the second line. My idea is that the letters hundred (in Telugu) have been added in the first line of the receipt granted for Rs. 50, and
the figure 1 has been prefixed, that these alterations have been made in the receipt, and that the munsiff disowned the receipt from fear. When examined under a magnifying glass my surmise seems to be true.

6. (a) A Presidency Small Cause Court cannot, as between an attaching creditor and the mortgagee of the judgment debtor, deal in execution proceedings with questions of title to or determine any right to or interest in, property forming a portion of immovable property, but which under sec. 28 of the Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, is for the purpose of the execution of a decree deemed to be moveable property.

(b) Postscript. On personally looking into the accounts with my most intimate friend Ramanna, on the second dark night of Ashada (July - August) month, it resulted in a debit of Rs 1650 against him; the subsequent transactions show Rs 90 as due by him, making up a total (debit) of Rs 1740. (Deducting) the part payment of Rs. 1500 in virtue of the mortgage deed executed this day, he agreed to treat Rs. 240 as (hand) loan to be repaid within a week.

1922.

1. కాలంలో వేర్చుండా సెనియర్ స్టాఫ్ వార్నెలు, హిందీ, తెలుగు, ఇంగ్లిశ్ ప్రపంచానికి సమాధానం అయింది. అలా ప్రకారం వార్నెలు తారాత్రిక వచనాలకు ప్రపంచంలో సమాధానం సాధించారు. సాధనం అయితే తన ప్రపంచంలో సమాధానం సాధించే వార్నెలు, ఇంగ్లిశ్ నియమాలకు కపట సాధనం సాధించలేదు. ఆశ్చర్యం చెందిన తన ప్రపంచంలో సమాధానం సాధించారు. అనేక సాధనం ఇది ప్రపంచానికి సమాధానం సాధించాడు. పాటు మరణం చేయడం చెందిన తన ప్రపంచంలో సమాధానం సాధించాడు. ఇది అక్కడ చాలా సమాధానం సాధించాడు. ఆశ్చర్యం చెందిన తన ప్రపంచంలో సమాధానం సాధించాడు. ఆశ్చర్యం చెందిన తన ప్రపంచంలో సమాధానం సాధించాడు.
203

2. సంప్రదాయం కంటే మరింత ప్రకృతివిభాగం, ప్రదేశ సముదాయం స్థితి
మారింది. ఫాం, తప్పితంగా ప్రముఖ అధీనం వంతంగా, మనం, సాంస్కృతిక
సముదాయం ప్రతి ప్రతి విషయం విస్తరించడం ప్రయత్నం చేయడం వాస్తవం
మరింత గమనంగా ఉంటుంది. ఫాం సంప్రదాయం ప్రదేశం శాసనం
ముందు శాసనానికి అనుకూలంగా బయలుగు, కష్టం ఆవిరిస్తుంది. హెచ్చరిగా అతిపెద్ద
ఉద్యోగంగా రాసివేయబడింది. అయినప్పుడు ఎంతో ప్రత్యేకపతి
ప్రతి భాగం సుమారు 28 జిల్లాలను ప్రధానం చేయడానికి సమరం
పాండి ప్రభావం ప్రారంభించబడింది.

3. హెచ్ పాలనా సమాచారం, ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రదేశ సముదాయం లోకాల ప్రత్యేకాల సమయం
మారింది. ప్రతి ప్రదేశం ప్రతి కార్యాలయానికి సమాధానం ఇవ్వడానికి
ఉద్దేశం ఉంది. చూసంతా, ప్రతి కార్యాలయం ప్రతి ప్రతి విషయం
సమేతంగా ప్రతి ప్రతి విషయం విస్తరించడం ప్రయత్నం చేయడం వాస్తవం
మరింత గమనంగా ఉంటుంది. ఫాం సంప్రదాయం ప్రదేశం శాసనం
ముందు శాసనానికి అనుకూలంగా బయలుగు, కష్టం ఆవిరిస్తుంది. హెచ్చరి
గా అతిపెద్ద ఉద్యోగంగా రాసివేయబడింది. అయినప్పుడు ఎంతో
ప్రత్యేకపతి ప్రతి భాగం సుమారు 28 జిల్లాలను ప్రధానం చేయడానికి
సమరం పాండి ప్రభావం ప్రారంభించబడింది.

4. ఏ కంటే అయినప్పుడు ప్రాణాల ప్రవేశం
పైన ప్రవేశం సమాధానం అధికారిక ప్రత్యేకంగా
ఉద్యోగ ఉదాహరణలు అందించాశాం. హేసిని ప్రత్యేకంగా
అధికారిక ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉదాహరణలు అందించాశాం.
5. సంస్థ నిర్మాణం కొడిగడ అవి ఉప విభాగాలను ఆవిష్కరించాలి. ఇది స్థానీయ నియంత్రణ విభాగాలను ఆవిష్కరించి, సంస్థ నిర్మాణాన్ని సాధించడానికి అవి అందించవచ్చు. అయితే నిర్మాణం కేంద్రం సాధించడానికి అవి అందించవచ్చు; ఇది సంస్థ నిర్మాణం కొడిగడ అవి ఉప విభాగాలను అవి ఉప విభాగాలను ఆవిష్కరించాలి. 

6. సంస్థ నిర్మాణం కొడిగడ నిర్మాణంలో తపస్విత్వం—

సంస్థ నిర్మాణం కొడిగడ యొక్క నిర్మాణంలో తపస్విత్వం కలిగి ఉండాలి. యొక్క నిర్మాణంలో తపస్విత్వం కలిగి ఉండాలి. తపస్విత్వం కలిగి ఉండాలి. తపస్విత్వం కలిగి ఉండాలి. తపస్విత్వం కలిగి ఉండాలి.
1. Since four years, Papi Reddi, a resident of the village and myself have been jointly carrying on cultivation. At the inducement of some of my enemies he has taken to oust me from partnership and to this end has illegally taken into his possession the dry and wet lands hitherto comprised in our partnership with the exception of two wet plots. Out of the agricultural implements, he has taken away by force two levelling instruments, two stumps of drill ploughs and two yokes though they were joint property, and has sent me away giving me a yoke without the pin in [the centre which alone he said was mine. Thereupon I reported the matter to the village munsiff. Having received some bribe at the hands of Papi Reddi, he decided only in his favor. Inpugning the justice
in the matter, when I had gone to fell a tree in the dry land situated
to the east of the tank bund, he pushed me by the neck saying "if
you step into my land, I shall cut and bury you there." On the
next day, while I was on my way to the carpenter's house to have
the ploughshare mended, he was sitting at the banyan tree and called
me all sorts of names and struck me twice or thrice on the back with
a thorny stick threatening me "Beware, go, go." I pray that you
will protect me from being submitted to any harm at the hands of
Papi Reddi who, with the help of the village munsiff, beat me and
is endeavouring to come by the lands in my possession, but also to
cause justice to be administered so that I might regain my posses-

2. When the first rains set in, the ryots will sow the first
crop. To progress the cultivation of the great millet, paddy, and etc.,
the respective status, substantial or poor, of the ryots will be en-
quired into and money will be advanced to each adequately for the
purchase of seed-grains and etc. The lands held by temporary
tenants will after a few years be entered as 'ayan' lands. If water-
supply be deficient, the great millet will become pithless. Moreover
the soil of the lands to be cultivated in the future will become hard-
ened and difficult to be ploughed.

3. In this case the prisoner killed his own mother by beating
and kicking her. The Sessions judge found that the death resulted
from a brutal beating and kicking, but acquitted him of culpable
homicide because the violence was not such as the prisoner must
have known to be likely to cause death. This is, it is manifest, not
ground for acquitting him of culpable homicide not amounting to
murder. With such a knowledge the act would be murder. The
question for the judge was whether the act was done with the in-
tention of causing bodily injury which was likely to cause death.
The judge found the brutal beating and kicking and dragging by
the hair of the head of an old woman of sixty by a powerful man
who so acted without the smallest provocation. The causal connec-
tion between the brutal assault and the death is found to be un-
doubted.

4. As the extents concluded by the Board as being under wet
cultivation—vide the enclosure hereto—have been assumed upon
the comparative figures adopted from the figures compiled prior to
taking the anicut water for irrigation, it would be reasonable to
deduct such extents from the two classes of extent cultivable from
the anicut water as well as from the comparative figures extracted
from the accounts; but as the collector is of opinion that the
extents will have to be deducted from the figures come to at the
survey in fasli 1268, a long period subsequent to faslis 1260 and
1261 when the anicut water was first taken for irrigation, we are
likely to be submitted to injustice.

5. If the pawnor makes default in payment of the debt on
performance, at the stipulated time of the promise in respect of
which the goods were pledged, the pawnee may bring a suit against
the pawnor upon the debt or promise; or he may sell the thing
pledged, on giving the pawnor reasonable notice of the sale.

6. If the proceeds of such sale are less than the amount due in
respect of the debt or promise, the pawnor is still liable to pay the
balance. If the proceeds of the sale are greater than the amount
so due, the pawnee shall pay over the surplus to the pawnor.

7. Statement of the objects and reasons:—

The Royal Decentralization Commission has expressed that
it would be advantageous to establish panchayats for administering
the local affairs in villages. The Government of India accepted to
carefully endeavour to introduce the panchayat system when circum-
stances are favourable. The Local government resolved in 1915-
1916 to contribute to progress in this direction in two ways:—

(a) To facilitate the application of the provisions of the said
Act in connection with the Unions so as to afford scope to introduce
minor unions and Panchayats for several villages with reference to
the Local Boards' Act, and

(b) To allow self-constituted and independent panchayats, in
the absence of legislative jurisdiction, transact ordinary matters
in even smaller villages. Ample experience has been gained since
then especially in attaining progress in the second method
and in the matter of panchayats for private forests. As the
result of the orders issued by Government on the recommendation
of the Forest Committee, these forest panchayats have been consti-
tuted in several districts. In a short time, private panchayats were
constituted in every district. At the end of 1918 there were 1010
panchayats working in the Presidency. Out of them, 319 were managing village forests. The rest were controlling village protection, health, water-supply and other ordinary matters. The results thereof were not unencouraging, though the absence of legislative power to levy taxes and execute judgments were impediments to their progress. To make up for these omissions and make legislative provision for panchayats is the object of this Bill. In drafting the bill the suggestions of the Government of India contained in their resolution No. 41, dated 16th May 1918, were had in view.

1923.

1. व्यापकरणारा विभाग नियमानुसार—

2. अनेकांशों के लिए अनुरोध करना विचार करना अच्छा होता है, क्योंकि यह नये नियमों के लिए अनुपस्थित नहीं करता है। इसलिए, नये नियमों के लिए अनुपस्थित नहीं करता है। इसलिए, नये नियमों के लिए अनुपस्थित नहीं करता है। इसलिए, नये नियमों के लिए अनुपस्थित नहीं करता है।
209

2. 1858-ல் கொல்லியாண்டு மிதுவின் சிவப்பு கொண்ட கால்களால் மையாக விளக்கும் விளக்கத்தை இணைத்துள்ளனர் கூறுகின்றனர். அவ்வாறு கூறுகின்றனர் மையாக விளக்கத்தை இணைத்துள்ளனர். எனவே கொல்லியாண்டு மிதுவின் சிவப்பு கொண்ட கால்களால் மையாக விளக்கத்தை இணைத்துள்ளனர்.
3. மையப்பகுதி செய்யும் சில சேது மாற்றங்கள். மூலக்கூறுகள் மையப்பகுதியின் ஜோதிடம் அளிக்கும் நூற்றாண்டுகளை தங்களின் வாழ்வு மற்றும் விளக்கத்தை மையப்பகுதியின் தோற்றங்களை செய்யும். மையப்பகுதியின் தோற்றங்களை மையப்பகுதியின் வாழ்வு மற்றும் விளக்கத்தை மையப்பகுதியின் தோற்றங்களை செய்யும்.
211

అయితే యాతి ప్రాయుషపు లాతిన్ అని చూసారు. సూంతం కేసిన దొంగా మానవ అవగాహన పెరుగిస్తుంది. అయితే యాతి ప్రాయుషపు లాతిన్ అని చూసారు. 

4. యాతి ప్రాయుషపు లాతిన్ 

యాతి ప్రాయుషపు లాతిన్ అని చూసారు. 

5. యాతి ప్రాయుషపు లాతిన్ 

యాతి ప్రాయుషపు లాతిన్ అని చూసారు.
English Translation.

To His Highness—

The petition of Bandaru Sesa, a resident of Vaihyanatha puram:—

Previously my ancestors went to Benares, bathed in the Ganges and presented to your highness the sacred water and the offerings and secured your highness' favor. Thereafter, they went on pilgrimage to Ramesvaram and presenting the sacred water and
offerings to your highness, waited upon your highness for a long time, soliciting the grant of (an extent of) land anywhere for the subsistence of our large family. Thereafter your highness has assigned to them an extent of land on a favorable tenure between the limits of Ithaloor and Valledu which had been a mere forest, naming it as Vaithyanathapuram. They built houses, constructed tanks and wells, planted fruit trees, secured a number of tenants, cultivated and enjoyed (the land) for a long time, paying the jodi fixed upon it. After their demise, not being able here to endure the effects of the famine and suffering for our subsistence, we went to the western country where we passed our time till now and duly presented ourselves with our children before (the lotus feet of) your highness a month previous to now. After coming here, when we enquired about our (basis for) livelihood, it is known that Kurneti Papanna is enjoying the land. As the land in the long enjoyment of our ancestors and ourselves has been otherwise disposed of, we have no support and not knowing what to do, I took to address your highness. Therein I prayed that your highness will with compassion bestow our land upon us and contribute to the maintenance of our family. I will remit Rs. 150 as a present to your highness. As the land has been enjoyed by us generation after generation, (I request that) it may be enquired into with a parental feeling and that I may be protected. Please to consider this. Please excuse the faults in the petition.

2. In 1858, no endeavour has been made, except in some towns and cantonments, in the direction of securing the health (of the people); and no attempts were made to ascertain the matters connected with the deaths and diseases in the country. During the past fifteen years, the system of the registration of the deaths, their dates and the births has been gradually brought to work almost throughout India. In some provinces and many larger towns, the entries in the said registers are now as far as possible correct; notwithstanding this, innumerable useful particulars are being secured regarding the deaths and the diseases among the people of different districts. Health measures are being taken in the cities and towns in which Municipal arrangements have been made even to a small extent; during the period of the past 20 years, genuine progress has been made in this respect in the towns and other
principal places where epidemics break out. The works taken on 
hand in Municipalities to secure adequate water-supply, for the 
outlay of which loans have been taken from Government, are being 
carried out successfully. In more than 80 per cent of the Munici-
pal towns, the system of water-supply has been adequately provided; 
many of them are not only colossal but are also constructed upon 
recognised new schemes. Nevertheless, not only in several towns 
but also in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, as insanitary sources 
still linger, several diseases and death, which could be averted, still 
occur. The dreadful plague which ranges in India since 1896 
confirms the necessity of improving the sanitary condition of all 
the people in general and especially of those residing in bigger 
towns. In this respect, liberal provision is being afforded to the 
Municipalities from the general revenues; moreover, in regard to 
the sanitary condition of those residing in the Indian towns, the 
knowledge of those most faithful and experienced is being utilised.
On this account, it is hoped that benefits will soon accrue. It has 
to be mentioned that measures taken to improve the sanitation of 
villages are at a low ebb. The insufficiency of local taxes, the lack of 
the required number of men under the local authorities, and the ill 
manners, and presumptions for a long time innate in the district 
populations &c., retard the sanitary progress there. Though the 
small-pox had distinctly gone down, and though fevers have gone 
down by reason of the Government offering cheaply the quinine 
from the Cinchona gardens, it could not be said that cholera and 
fevers have become diminished. To supervise the work of the 
sanitary officers, sanitary commissioners have been appointed in 
every province by the Board. The power to exhaustively inquire 
into the matters connected with the sanitation of villages in India 
have been delegated to the district officers, corporations, village 
authorities and associations. These associations are such as to 
satisfy all classes of people and likely to disclose fully the popular 
feeling. These associations should be disposed still more to adopt 
the necessary measures to improve the sanitation commensurate 
with their experience and increased income. There are indices to 
shew that the villagers also have shaken off their disregard in 
improving sanitary matters and are alive to the advantages 
accruing therefrom.
3. Without manuring, the land will not give a good yield year after year. It is a known fact to all that no animal can live if it is not given fodder and water. Similarly young plants should be d. The ingredients which the young plants could not derive from the air should be given in the shape of manure. As sufficient fodder will be available for cows in a good farm-house, similarly young plants have their constituents ready in the soil; but in certain soils the constituents will not be sufficient. It is only on such occasions that nutrition should be afforded to the young plants above described. When nutrition is thus available in the soil, the young plants can absorb their constituents and grow. By manuring is meant affording nutrition to the young plants. The aforesaid proverbs well illustrate how well the ryots are impressed with its necessity. "If manure is available, a mad man is a husbandman" and "If the sweepings (manure) accumulate, poor ryot will become rich."

4. The question whether property will pass to a son on partition with his father or after the latter's death or by birth-right has been elaborately discussed in the Mitakshara. I shall state the opinions therein. Though a father has the absolute right to dispose of the moveables as occasions require for family maintenance, it was concluded that every individual will by his birth right inherit the property of his father. The father has no power to dispose of the moveables in the absence of the consent of his sons and other partners. The father has no power even on self-acquired property. Though a person might himself acquire a permanent residence and cattle he cannot exercise the right of disposing of them, so long as he continues in the family corporate without the acquiescence of his sons and future issues. The reason for this provision is, that those who have been born together with those who are to be born as well as those in the womb ought to possess a right in the property for self-maintenance. Therefore what is possessed should not be sold. Nor should it be bequeathed. Even the immoveable property it will be proper to sell when great harm befalls in the performance of acts devoted to ancestor-worship and when funds are necessary for family maintenance,
5. By co-operation is meant the accomplishment of acts jointly for a common object. This is the tap root for all kinds of progress. Among such, those which are working under the Act are credit societies and stores. The credit societies advance loans to its members at three-fourth per cent and relieve them from being troubled for debts. The loans are repaid in instalments. Such societies now exist here and there. They should exist in every town and every village group. By these who are now immersed in debts might escape from being troubled therefor. Any accumulated sum may safely be hidden in these societies. The harvest produce may be preserved till a proper price is reached, and sold with profit. Now the sowcars (rich men in the village and tradesmen in towns) keep the prices low until the things come into their hands and then raise the prices day by day as if selling in auction. The people will feel no difficulty if in every village the villagers reserve annually a sufficient portion of the harvest for subsistence, seed-grain and fodder and sell out what remains. As the harvests are in the hands of the sowcars, it is not feasible to make such an arrangement. To several ryots there will not be left two or three months subsistence after paying off the debt due to the sowcar. It may be needless to describe the difficulties of ryots who, for nine months in the year, borrow at high interest and (pass their time) live purchasing the necessaries at high prices. To extricate the ryots for such troubles none other than credit societies could be found. If these societies are joined and worked gradually, the factions now prevailing in the villages will disappear, co-operation and union will develop. In case co-operative stores (bazaars) and co-operative grain banks are opened, the profit now earned by middle Men will accrue to the people; and the prices will not be so high.
1. The conditions under which the amendment to the Constitution of 1924 will be considered are that the proposals must be in writing, signed by 40 representatives of the States and submitted to the President. The proposals must be accompanied by a statement explaining the reasons for the amendment. The proposals must be submitted by the States before the end of the year.

2. The amendments to the Constitution of 1924 will be considered by the President, and any amendments approved by the President will be enacted into law. The amendments will be published in the official gazette of the States.
ಪಾಲುಪಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ್ಯಂ ಎಂದು ಮನೆಗಳು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಕೆಲಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮನೆಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದರೆ ಮೂರುವಿನಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ಎರಡುವಿನಿಂದ. ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದು ಅವರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಆಯುಕ್ಕಾರಕ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಆದರೆ ಇತರೆಯು ವಿವರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದರು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ೧೦ ಮಳೆಗಳು, ೧೧ ಮೇಲೆಗಳು, ೧೨ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ೧೩ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯುಕ್ಕಾರಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೆಲಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೨ ಮೇಲೆಗಳು, ೧೩ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು, ೧೪ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು, ೧೫ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯುಕ್ಕಾರಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೆಲಸಿದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ೧೬ ಮೇಲೆಗಳು, ೧೭ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು, ೧೮ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು, ೧೯ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು ಮೇಲೆ ಆಯುಕ್ಕಾರಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಯದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದರು.
பெருமாள் அப்போது இன்று கொல்லும் காலத்தில் பெரும் டேஸ் ஒன்று கொண்டு அந்தத் தென்னை குழந்தை கொண்டு முயலாம் என்றுக் கூறுவதற்கு பாதுகாப்பாகவும் குழந்தையின் கலைகளைக் கொன்று கொண்டு மையங்கோள் மறுவாரை விளக்கும் கற்பத்தை கையெடுத்து விளக்கும் பாடலை செய்துள்ளனர். சான்று செய்யும் காலத்தில் பெண்களை இட்டுக் கொண்டு முயலாம் என்று கூறுவதன் பாடலை விளக்குவதற்கு பாதுகாப்பாகவும் குழந்தையின் கலைகளைக் கொண்டு மையங்கோள் மறுவாரை விளக்கும் கற்பத்தை கையெடுத்து விளக்கும் பாடலை செய்துள்ளனர்.
4. 

5.
TRANSLATION.

1. 400 persons recruited as coolies from the Anantapur and Bellary Districts to work in the Assam Tea estates arrived this morning and immediately went away to their native places. It aroused much grief to see some of those who have become totally enfeebled and who were unable even to stand by reason of ailments due to starvation. They would have gone down worse but for their timely despatch to their homes by the Workmen's Society of the Tea districts.

I had spoken to some of the coolies. They sorrowfully informed me that the agents have turned them out of their residences giving an erroneous interpretation to the conditions on which they were taken. Hearing the conditions and of the conveniences of labour notified to them at first they became delighted that their troubles will cease. However, after going there, when they were dealt out only 4 annas and three seers of boiled rice per week, they knew that they have been deceived. One, with tears in his eyes, detailed all the duties he had to perform there. In case they did not perform all those duties, even that wage was not given to those who were undergoing troubles without food. The workmen had to suffer many miseries without being given medical aid as promised. As they had been treated in a horribly unjust manner, and submitted to injuries, they made up their minds to leave their works, undergo whatever difficulties might happen, and reach their homes at least by walking. They stated that they determined to walk back from Assam to Bellary rather than work under the conditions laid down by the Assam planters.

2. In the High Court, Mr. Grant commenced his argument, after lunch yesterday, on behalf of the prosecution in the Imperial Bank case. At the outset, the Clerk of the Crown rose, read out the statements of the accused in the lower Court, and asked them if those statements were correct or not and if they were then going to amplify them. All the accused admitted each of their statements to be correct and said that they did not think of amplifying them then.

In the beginning of his argument Mr. Grant expressed his obligation to the Jury for having patiently heard what was
being stated by the prosecution and on behalf of the accused during the past so many days. Great delay happened in this case as a large number of documents had to be filed and as all of them had to be scrutinized. However, the object was only to make the Jury become closely acquainted with the details of the case, and not to preclude them from attending to their respective affairs.

In this case I endeavoured from the beginning to proceed justly on behalf of the prosecution. I leave that matter to the Jury. The accused have secured the help of an advocate of no small fame. He has laid before you all the details of the case with great skill. The accused could not therefore raise the objection that the Court's attention has not been drawn to the points in their favour.

The facts in this case are very concise. The five accused are charged with having conspired with the sixth Madurai-muthu and the approver Ramachendrayya and committed (1) Cheating, (2) Falsification of accounts, (3) Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant, &c., offences with a view to draw large sums of money from the Imperial Bank. I have proved that in this case not only conspiracy but even the objects of conspiracy have been accomplished. Whatever offence of those mentioned above might have been committed, it will extend to the whole of conspiracy. The criminal conspiracy section was introduced in 1913. Previous to that it existed in England. As it has been fully brought into this country and incorporated with the Act, in view to comprehend, its full meaning, Mr Grant referred to certain decisions of English Courts. If A conspires with B and to murder C, they are punishable whether C is murdered or not.

3. Mr. Gopala Menon moved the following resolution in respect of pecuniary help to those in the districts which suffered distress and losses by floods:—

"This council recommends that the Government will sanction an adequate amount for the relief and reconstruction of the people in the several districts in this Presidency who have suffered loss by floods and by earthquakes and have it suitably apportioned and paid through the Collectors of those districts with the help (co-operation) of the local and private representative associations."
Then he spoke as follows: All the members of this council could not be unaware of the extent of the distress which befell those in Malabar and other Southern districts from high floods in the Cauvery and other rivers owing to excessive rains during last July. Railway tracks, telegraph posts, and bridges were in various places washed away by floods. Human habitations and cultivable lands have been utterly destroyed by floods and immense loss ensued to the people. In Mayavaram, Kumbhakonam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, &c., districts (?) all the lands were covered with mud and buried under sand five or six feet in height. According to the Commissioner’s report 60 lakhs of rupees will be required to remove this sand alone. Information from private parties shows that the mud has become hardened on 15 thousand acres of land in the Trichinopoly district alone. In the above districts the lands are largely owned by poor ryots. In such cases of wide distress, it is the duty of Government to come forward with a liberal spirit to help the people. The distressed people have to reconstruct their houses and come by their livelihood. All these are dependant upon the loans the Government may grant. The loan of 35 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India will not be sufficient. In this matter the Collectors of the various districts and the Divisional officers are entitled to special praise and to the gratitude of the people.

In seconding the resolution Mr. R. Srinivasan urged that he had come as a representative from the districts damaged by floods, that the distress of the people there is boundless, that several private Associations in the Presidency have rendered much praiseworthy help, that, however, others' help will be infructuous in the absence of the help by the state, that the lands have been covered with mud so as not to be identified, that approximately four or five hundred rupees will be required to remove the mud on every acre, that the poor are troubled for food, clothing and habitations, and that the state should undertake to rescue them from such troubles.

4. From a long time there have been water-cisterns in various places in Madras for cattle to drink from. Cattle will be drinking the water therein. Drivers of horse-carriages and bullock-carts were causing their horses and bullocks to drink the water therein. They were useful to several animals. Some-
times, even the dogs in those streets or ranges of houses will
get over the cisterns, drink the water therefrom, get down,
and go away freely. It appears that the Corporation at
present is removing the aforementioned cisterns, on which
depended several animals, with the object of widening the
narrow streets. If they maintain, without dismantling them,
how many animals will be sustained? There is no other
charity than that of devising comfort to these dumb-animals.
Therefore, it would be better if they without dismantling the
existing ones, cause more water-cisterns to be constructed here
and there and devise comfort to all the animals. In rural
villages, as there is some tank or pond, cattle will not feel the
difficulty for water. In the absence of these in Madras, you
know there is no other source of water.

5. A terrible railway accident happened in Punjab. It
appears that till now 105 men have died. The Railway reports
disclose that accidents are on the increase. This does no
credit to the Railway administration. It will not avail them
to urge that ordinary care was taken regarding the lives of the
passengers. Similar accidents are rare in England. There
the responsibilities (rights?) of Railway officers are many. It
is said that a wrong "line clear" was the cause of the present
accident. Two railway trains had come into collision on a
single line. It was then mid-night. Several passengers were
in sound sleep. That sleep alone ended in death. The driver
of the up-train, noticing the accident, has made himself scarce
It is not known what has become of him. The public prints
describe that the cries of those who were dying have been
indescribable. Those who died and those who were wounded
are only third class passengers. It is seen that there were none
therein among the first and second class passengers. A great
many Railway carriages were damaged. The railway officers
are investigating. There will be no dearth of this. There will
be several roarings after the event, but could any one bring
back the lives lost?
### PART II.

**ENGLISH TO TELUGU,**

Comprising those used in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters, arranged in Alphabetic order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Telugu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abandon</td>
<td>నడిచేసి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abatement</td>
<td>నడిచేసి పట్టీ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abjct poverty</td>
<td>ఉఠని ప్రభాస</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abutment</td>
<td>పట్టీ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administer. నిర్ణయిస్తుండడాన్ని
Administer executive Government 
వాయిస్తాడు
Administration of justice. గారియే 
దాడా
Administration of oath. ఋషిశాశ్రితం 
Letters of administration. అధికారాన్ని 
సంచలిస్తుంది
Admissibility. అనుభవాన్ని
Admissibility of evidence. అధికారాన్ని 
వాయిస్తాడు
Admission. ఉద్యానం, కుమ్భాన్ని
Adoption. హిందుశాశ్రితం
Adulteration. బిజిస్తుండడాన్ని
Adultery. సమాధిస్తుండడాన్ని
Advance. ప్రష్నను వేస్తుండడాన్ని
Advancement. ప్రష్నను వేస్తుండడాన్ని
Advantageous. హిందుశాశ్రితం
Adventurer. సంతతి, విశారణ
Adversary. కుమ్భాన్ని
Adverse circumstances. ప్రస్తుత రాశి
Adverse witness. విద్యాదాన్ని
Advertisement. ప్రశ్నకీ
Advisable. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Advocacy. ప్రశ్నకీ
Advocate. ప్రశ్నకీ
Affect. ప్రశ్నన్ని, ప్రశ్నకీ
Affidavit. గురుతించడాన్ని
Affiliation. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Affirmation. నిషేధిస్తుండడాన్ని
Solemn affirmation. నిషేధిస్తుండడాన్ని
Affray. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Age. త్రయాదాన్ని
Agency. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Agency. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Aggravation. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Agrarian. లిఫించడాన్ని
Agrace. లిఫించడాన్ని
Agreeably. దుర్భాగాన్ని
Agreement. దుర్భాగాన్ని
Agriculture. పైస్తుండడాన్ని
Aid. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Ailment. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Akin. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alarms. రాహిస్తుండడాన్ని
Alias. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alibi. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alien. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alienable. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alienation. చారిత్రకాన్ని
Allegation. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Allegiance. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Allotment. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Allowance. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alluvial (soil). ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alternately. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Alternative charges. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Ambiguity. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Amenable. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Amendment. ప్రశ్నన్ని
To amount to. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Amputation. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Ancestral property. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Annexation. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Anonymous (petition) writing. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Announce. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Annoyance. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Anomaly. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Annually. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Annuit. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Annul. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Answer. ప్రశ్నన్ని
Antecedents. ప్రశ్నన్ని
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anticipation.</th>
<th>Unlawful assembly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antidote.</td>
<td>Assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiquity.</td>
<td>Assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apartments of women.</td>
<td>Assessor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apology.</td>
<td>Assist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeal.</td>
<td>Associates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance.</td>
<td>Astrology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To all appearance.</td>
<td>Astronomy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicability.</td>
<td>Assume.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application.</td>
<td>Assurance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appoint.</td>
<td>At a later time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appointment.</td>
<td>At the worst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apportionment.</td>
<td>Attached property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciation.</td>
<td>Attachment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprehend.</td>
<td>Attendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprehension.</td>
<td>Attestation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apropos.</td>
<td>Attitude.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate.</td>
<td>Attempt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval.</td>
<td>Attempt at murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approver.</td>
<td>Attempted murder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximation.</td>
<td>Attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration.</td>
<td>Attorney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitrator.</td>
<td>Audit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology.</td>
<td>Auspicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture.</td>
<td>Authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argument.</td>
<td>Authoritative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aristocracy.</td>
<td>Authorize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrears of revenue.</td>
<td>Average.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrest.</td>
<td>Avoid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificer.</td>
<td>Award.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assailant.</td>
<td>Bad character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assassin.</td>
<td>Bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault.</td>
<td>Bad debt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bad humour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bad symptom. నోకాడి లాడు.
Bad tooth. శరీర ప్రతి ఫోటొను నీటి లాడు.
Eaggage. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్ లాడు.
Bailable offence. ప్రతి ఫోటొను నీటి లాడు.
Balance sheet. కంప్యూటర్ లాడు.
Bailiff. గట్ట, కంప్యూటర్.
Balance. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్ లాడు.
Strike balance. కంప్యూటర్.
Ballast. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్ లాడు.
Ballot. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bandage. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్, కరెంట్.
Banishment. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bankruptcy. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Baptism. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్.
Bar. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్.
Barbarian. కంప్యూటర్.
Barrenness. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Base coin. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్.
Base fellow. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్.
Basement. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్, కరెంట్.
Bastardy. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్.
Belabour. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్, కరెంట్.
Birth-right. కంప్యూటర్, కరెంట్.
Belief. కంప్యూటర్.
Benefit. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bequest. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bidding. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bill. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Biography. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bonafide. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bill of exchange. కంప్యూటర్.
Bill of lading. కంప్యూటర్.
Body of persons. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bigamy. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bond. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Beneficial enjoyment. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bias. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bondage. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bound by law. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Boundary dispute. కంప్యూటర్, కంప్యూటర్.
Bowels. కంప్యూటర్.
Brain. కంప్యూటర్.
Branded. కంప్యూటర్.
Breach of peace. కంప్యూటర్.
Criminal breach of trust. కంప్యూటర్.
Breath of contract. కంప్యూటర్.
Brewery. కంప్యూటర్.
Bribe. కంప్యూటర్.
Bring offenders to justice. కంప్యూటర్.
Broker. కంప్యూటర్.
Bruise. కంప్యూటర్.
Bullion. కంప్యూటర్.
Buoyancy. కంప్యూటర్.
Building site. కంప్యూటర్.
Burden (of proof). కంప్యూటర్.
Business. కంప్యూటర్.
Bygone. కంప్యూటర్.
By itself. కంప్యూటర్.
By-law. కంప్యూటర్.
By-word. కంప్యూటర్.
Cadjan account. కంప్యూటర్.
Calculation. కంప్యూటర్.
Camping ground. కంప్యూటర్.
Cancellation. కంప్యూటర్.
Cantonment. కంప్యూటర్.
Capital sentence. కంప్యూటర్.
Captivity. కంప్యూటర్.
Carbine. కంప్యూటర్.
Carrier. కంప్యూటర్.
Cash-chest. కంప్యూటర్.
Casually. కంప్యూటర్.
Castration. కంప్యూటర్.
Cattle disease. కంప్యూటర్.
Catchment. ప్రాంతం విస్తారం.

Cause. కారణం.

Caution. ప్రతిపాద, సంతకం.

Censure. కమ్మాను, ప్రతిసంధి.

Certificate. సర్వకాలం, అమేదాపు కారకం.

Certified copy సర్వకాలం కారకం.

Cess. నబుద్దు, నాయి.

Channel. సాధారణం.

Character. ప్రతిసంధి.

Charge. సమరణం.

Charge of office. పని సమరణం.

Charge for water. జల్ పాంచకం.

Charge to jury. ఆంధ్రా, అధ్యక్షం.

Charitable. సదాశివర్ధనం.

Chastity. సమరణం.

Cheating. సమరణం.

Cheating with delivery of property. భార్య విస్తారం.

Chemistry. విధానం.

Chronology. సాధారణం, సంస్మరణం.

Circulating false report. మార్గం రాసిన మార్గం సాధారణం.

Circumstantial evidence. విస్తారం.

Claim. అన్వయం.

Claim for damages. గుప్త గుప్త భాగం తీవ్రం అన్వయం.

Claimant. అన్వయం.

Clearance of silt. చారిత్ర లేదా సాధారణ సాధారణం.

Clue. పాత్ర, కాలం.

Coasting vessel. విస్తారం.

Code. పాత్ర పాత్ర పాత్ర.

Codicil. పాత్ర పాత్ర పాత్ర పాత్ర.

Cognizable offence. యాదాదరం పాత్ర పాత్ర పాత్ర.

Cognizance of offences. యాదాదరం పాత్ర.

Coin. సంశయం.

Coinage. ప్రతిసంధి, ప్రతిసంధి.

Coincidence. సాధారణం.

Collateral facts. సాధారణం.

Collateral security. పాత్ర సాధారణం.

Collection of revenue. అన్వయం.

Collusively సంశయం.

Colony. పని సమరణం. [సాధారణం.

Combustible. పని సమరణం.

Commencement. అధికారం.

Commensurate with. సాధారణం.

Commission సాధారణం, పాత్ర,

Commission for examination. సాధారణం.

Commission for witnesses. అధికారం.

Commit. అధికారం.

Commitment. పని సాధారణం.

Committee. కారణం.

Common object. సాధారణం.

Community. సాధారణం.

Commutation of sentence. పాత్ర.

Commutation. పాత్ర.

Communication. పాత్ర.

Compensate for. పాత్ర.

Compensation. పాత్ర.

Competent authority. పని సాధారణం.

Competency of witness. పాత్ర.

Complainant. పాత్ర.

Complaint. పాత్ర.

Composition of assessment. పాత్ర.

Composition of deed. పాత్ర.

Compounding of offences. పాత్ర.

Comprehension. పాత్ర.

Compromise. పాత్ర.

Compulsion. పాత్ర.

Concealment. పాత్ర.

Concentration. పాత్ర.
Conclusion.  
Conclusive evidence.  
Conclusive proof.  
Concurrent sentences.  
Concurrent testimony.  
Condemnation.  
Condition.  
Conduct of suit.  
Confession.  
Confidential.  
Confinement.  
Confirmation.  
Confiscation.  
Conflict of decisions.  
Conflicting testimony.  
Conformity.  
Conflagration.  
Conjugal.  
Connivance.  
Consciousness.  
Consent.  
Consent decree.  
Consequence.  
Consideration.  
Consistent.  
Consolidation of suits.  
Conspicuous.  
Conspiracy.  
Constitution.  
Constraint.  
Construction.  
Consummation.  
Consumption.  
Contagion.  
Contemporary.  
Contempt of court.  
Contention.  
Contents.  
Context.  
Contiguency.  
Contingencies.  
Contingent.  
Continue.  
Continuance.  
Contraband.  
Contract.  
Contrary.  
Controversion.  
Contribution.  
Controverted questions.  
Convention.  
Conversant with.  
Convict.  
Conviction.  
Convincing.  
Conversion of property.  
Conveyance.  
COP.  
COP.  
Copy.  
Copyright.  
Corporal punishment.  
Corporate body.  
Corporation.  
Corporereal property of every distinction.  
Corps.  
Corpus delicti.  
Corresponding.
Corroboration. పరమితం, అందం.
Corrody. కర్రోడ కాలం
Corruption. కరొర్పాంటం, మనన ప్రయోగం
Costs of suit. ఆపాతంలో పరిత్రణ.
Council. సమేతం
Counsel. సంగ్రామ, సంఘమాత్రం
Count. నంబులు, ఎక్కడ ప్రతిమా
Countenance, (v). పదాదిత్వం, ప్రతి మాణం
Counterfeit coin. వలంబ మందమనం, పండిత పండమనం
Counterpart. మందమనం, పండమనం
Countersign. మందమనం పండమనం
Coup-de-main. సూచన పదాదిత్వం
In the course of time. సంవత్సరపు శతపదము
Course of nature. (జ్ఞ) నుంది నుండి, ప్రతి సరిపలు
A matter of course. సాధారణం
Court of justice. అధికార కర్తవ్యం
Court of wards. పదాదిత్వం తీసిన జిల్లాలు మందమనం
Covenant. సంఘమాత్రం
Create. సంఘమాత్రం కర్తవ్యం
Credibility of witness. సంఘమాత్రం ప్రతిమా
Cremation. గుండామం
Crime. శిక్షణ
Criminal force. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal breach of trust. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal intimidation. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal misappropriation. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal proceedings. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal act. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal trespass. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal force. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Criminal intention. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Crisis. సమీకరణ
Critical. క్రియాత్మకం
Crop. మాణం, మాణ, పండమనం
Cross-claims. అడుగు తక్షణం

Cross-decrees. మందమనం పండమనం
Cross-examination. అడుగు పండమనం
Cruelty. హోర ప్రతిమం
Culpability. సంఘమాత్రం, ప్రతిమం
Culpable homicide. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Culpable negligence. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder. పండమనం ఎందుకు మరింత శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Culpable rashness కొంత ప్రతిమం
Cultivation. కృత్రిమ ప్రతిమం
Curing. నాగారం
Currency. మందమనం
Currency note. సంఘమాత్రం పండమనం
Current month. ప్రతికాలం
Curtailment. ప్రతి ప్రవన మందమనం
Custody. సంఘమాత్రం, సంఘమాత్రం
Custom. సంఘమాత్రం, ప్రతిమం
Local custom. ప్రతిమం
Customary labour. సంఘమాత్రం ప్రతిమం
A woman in labour. పడమనం ప్రతిమం
Learned labour. పడమనం
Dacoit శిక్షణ మందమనం
Dacoity. శిక్షణం, పడమనం, పడమనం
Torchlight dacoit. పండమనం
Dalayet: పడమనం
Dancing girl. పడమనం, పడమనం
The art of dancing, పడమనం
Dangerous weapon. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు, పడమనం
Dead proofs. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Deadly weapon. శిక్షణ సంస్థలు
Deaf and dumb persons. సంఘమాత్రం సంస్థలు
Death. నేతృత్వ.
Deception. నామాడారు.
Decision. పట్టికం.
Decked vessel. సాధనాల సాధనం.
Declaration. సందేశం, సూచిస్తుందాను.
Declaratory decree. ప్రకార ప్రకారం కాకం
Decree. పదవి, decree-holder. పదవుడు.
Deed. హాన్స.
De facto. ఎందుకు.
Defacing property-mark. ప్రత్యేక చారిత్ర చారిత్ర.
Defamation. పరిశోభ సర్వస్వ సర్వస్వ సర్వస్వ.
Default. కారణం.
Defence. సర్వసాక్షి.
Defendant. సర్వనామా.
Deficiency of intellect. పాత్రంను పాత్రం.
Defiling. సంప్రదాయ ఇంహికను ఇంహికను.
Definition పరిభాష.
Definitive judgment. పరిభాష పరిభాష.
Defraud. పరిభాష.
Degrading questions. అధ్యక్షా అధ్యక్షా
Delay. అడగ అడగ అడగ
Deleterious substance. అధిక అధిక అధిక
Delivery. అధిక, వస్తు, అధిక అధిక
Delusion. అధిక.
Demarcation. అధిక అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Demeanour of witness అధిక అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Demon. అధిక అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Denial. అధిక, చిత్రం చిత్రం.
Departure. అధిక అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Deposit. అధిక అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Deposition. అధిక అధిక.
Depredation. అధిక అధిక.
Deprive. అధిక అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Derelict. అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Derivative evidence. అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Derivatives. అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Describe. అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Description. అధిక అధిక అధిక.
Deserter. సర్వశక్తి నామాడారు.
Desertion. సర్వనామాడారు నామాడారు నామాడారు.
Design. సర్వశక్తి సర్వశక్తి సర్వశక్తి.
Despatch. సూచిస్తుందాను, సూచిస్తుందాను.
Destruction of document. సూచిస్తుందాను.
Detaining, సూచిస్తుందాను.
Detention. సూచిస్తుందాను, సూచిస్తుందాను.
Determine suits. అడగ అడగ అడగ.
Determination. అడగ, అడగ, అడగ.
Device. అడగ, అడగ.
Dexterously, సూచిస్తుందాను.
Die. అడగ, అడగ.
Difference of opinion. అడగ అడగ.
Direct evidence. అడగ అడగ.
Directions of law. అడగ అడగ.
Dis-affection. అడగ, అడగ.
Disallowance. అడగా,
Dis-appearance. అడగ అడగ.
Discharge. అడగ అడగ.
Discharge from liability. అడగ అడగ అడగ.
Disclosure. అడగ, అడగ, అడగ.
Discontinuance. అడగ, అడగ.
Discovery. అడగ, అడగ.
Dis-crediting witness. అడగ, అడగ.
Discretion. అడగ, అడగ.
Discrimination. అడగ.
Disease. అడగ.
Disclose. అడగ.
Discussion. అడగ.
Disfiguration. అడగ అడగ.
Disfavour. అడగ.
Dishonesty. అడగ.
Dishonesty. అడగ.
Dishonour. 
Disinterestedness. 
Dislocation. 
Dismissal. 
Disobedience. 
Dispaupering. 
Disposal. 
Dispossession. 
Dispute as to immovable property 
Disqualification. 
Dissent. 
Dissolution. 
Distinct offence. 
Distinguishing. 
Dissenting. 
Distrain. 
Distribution. 
Diversion. 
Divine displeasure. 
Divine wisdom. 
Divorce. 
Document. 
Documentary evidence. 
Domestic servant. 
Domicile. 
Drainage. 
Dramatic performance. 
Drawback. 
Drop. 
Drowning. 
Drugs. 
Drunken person. 
Dry land. 
Dry crop. 
Due enquiry. 
Dueling. 
Duration. 

Duration of life. 
Duress. 
Duty of prosecution. 
Dwelling house. 
Dying declaration. 
Durkhet. 
Dusandh. 

Earth. 
Easement. 
Ecliptic. 
Efface. 
Effect. 
Effort. 

Emphatic. 
Emasculation. 
Embezzlement. 
Employ. 
Enact. 
Enclosure. 
Encroachment. 
Endorsement. 
Encumbrance certificate. 
Endowment. 
Enfranchisement. 
Enhanced punishment. 
Enjoyment. 

Enticing. 
Entreaty. 
Entry. 
Equator. 
Equivocation. 
Erasure. 
Error. 
Escape. 
Escaped convict.
Escheat. ಎಸ್ಚೆಯಾಟ್.
Essential. ಪ್ರಮುಖ.
Not essential. ನಪ್ಪಲು.
Estoppel. ಎಸ್ಟೋಪ್ಲ.
Evasion of justice. ಸಮಸ್ತರ ವಿಕ್ರಯ.
Evasive answer. ಎಸ್ವಿಭ್ರತ್ ಪರಿಹರ.
Evidence. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ.
Evil spirit. ಎವಿಲ್‌‌ ಸ್ಪಿಟ್.
Evolution. ಅವಿಲ್‌‌ ಸನ್ಯಾಸ.
Exact. ಸ್ವಸ್ಥ.
Exaggeration. ಹಣ್ಣತೆ.
Examination. ತೆಲುಡುಸೇರಿಸಲು.
Exception. ಎಕ್ಸೆಂಷನ್.
Shall not be excessive. ಎಕ್ಸಾಗ್ರೇಶನ್.
Exacting disaffection. ಐವಿಲ್‌‌ ದೆಹಿಸಣ್.
Excommunication. ಎಕ್ಸ್ಕ್ಯೂಮೈನ್‌‌ನ್.
Excuse. ಎಸ್ಕ್ಯೂಸ್.
Execute revenue process. ರೈತ್‌‌ ಪ್ರೋಸೆಸ್.
Execution. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಡ್‌ಚ್ಯುನ್.
Exemplification. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಮೀಲ್‌‌ ಫಿಲೇಮ್.
Exemption. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಇಮ್ಷನ್.
Exercise powers. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೈಸ್ ಪ್ವೈಸ್.
Exercise jurisdiction. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೈಸ್ ಜ್ಯೂರಿಸ್ಡಿಯಲ್.
Exhibition. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಷಿಬಲ್.
Ex-officio. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಆಫ್ಸಿಓ.
Expedient. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಡೆಂಟ.
Expend. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಡ್.
Experience. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್.
Expert. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಟ್.
Expired sentence. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್ ಸೆನ್ಟೆನ್ಸ್.
Explain. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೈನ್.
Explanation. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೈನ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನ್ನ.
Exploring licence. ಎક್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಲೋರ್ಕ್ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್.
Explosive substance. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಲೋಸಿವ್ ಸ್ಟುಂಡ್.
Exporting slaves, ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಸ್ಲೇವ್
Exposure. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೌಸ್.
Expressly. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೌಸ್ಲ್.
Expressed. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೌಸ್‌ಡ್.
Expression. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೌಸ್.
Extend. ಐವಿಲ್‌‌ ಡೀಸ್.
Extinguish. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟಿನ್ಶ್‌ನ್.
Exortion. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ರೊನ್.
Extent. ಐವಿಲ್‌‌ ಟೆಸ್.
Extradition. ಎಕ್ಸ್ತ್ರಾಡಿಟ್.
Extrinsic evidence. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಿನ್ಸಿನ್.
Fabrication. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾಬ್ರಿಕೇಶನ್.
Fabulous. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾಬ್.
Facilitate. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ಲಿಟಿಟೇಟ್.
Fact. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫ೎ಕ್.
Factor. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಹ್ಯಾಟರ್.
Factory. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫೂಕ್.
Failure of justice. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ತ್ರಿಸರ್.
Cattle-fair. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ರಿಸರ್.
Falling under the description. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾಲಿಂಗ್.
Fairly. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫೇರ್.
Fall (n). ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫೇಲ.
Falsebalance. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫೇಲ್ಹೆ.
False certificate. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾ್ಸೆತರ್.
False charge. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫ್ಯೂರ್ಚೆ.
False claim. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌panse.
False declaration. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲೇನ್ಡಾನ್.
False document. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಡೌಕ್ಯುಮೆಂಟ್.
False evidence. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಡ್ಯು.
False oath. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌್ಫಾಸ್.
False presentation. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೌಸ್.
False pretence. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರೌಸ್.
False report. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ರೆಪುರಿಟ್.
False information. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾಲ್ಸ್.
False statement. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಸ್ತೇಟ್.
False weights and measures. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಫಾಲೈಚ್.

Falsification. సంపాదన.
Fasli. ఫశలు.
Favour. ప్రభుత్వ.
Fear of injury. కోడిచే కారులకి యాత్ర.
Feelings. జాగ్రత్త, సిద్ధంత, రాగం.
Fee. కోశం; fee in kind. కోశ; land in fee.
False; land in fee simple.

Fencing. ఫెంచి.
Festival. పర్ష్వ, పత్రం.
Fictitious person. మాహిత్యగాన.
Fictitious stamp. ఆధృత చిత్త.
Field-measurement. ప్రత్యుత్సం.
Fulh. ఫుల్ల.
Finding. ఫిండి.
Fine. బుద్దం.
Finger-print. తత్త్వ.
Fisheries. పాకరి.
Flood. పలు చ, నది.
Flotsam. నానా సారిలు నదిలో పలు చ.
Footmarks. కొట్త పిటి.
Force. ప్రతిష్ఠ, అశ్చర్య.
Forced labour. సాడిన నరితారణ.
Forced marriage. పడి వివాహ.
Foreign law. విధాన రూపాలు.
Foreign territory. విదేశీ మార్గాలు.
Forest. జాగ్రత్త.
Forfeiture of property. ప్రతిష్ఠ పిటి, లేదా సాడి.
Forged document. సంపాదన కార్మిక.
Forgery. సంపాదన.
For the time being. అప్పాడు.
Form. ఫోమ్.
Fouling atmosphere. సంపాదన వాయు.
Fouling spring. సాడి ప్రతిష్ఠ.
Foul play. నిబందం.
Fractions. విభాగాలు. fraction. పత్త.
Fracture. కోశం, కోశ.

Framing incorrect document. సంపాదన కార్మిక విధించడం.
Fraud. ప్రతియోగి ప్రతి.
Fraudulently. పశ్చాత.
Fraudulent claim. పశ్చాత ప్రతి.
Fraudulent transfer. సంపాదన నిషేధ నష్టం.
Freethinking. రయం.
Frivolous complaint. రయం కాలకు ప్రతి.
Funeral ceremonies. హోమితం.
Furnish ground. పాకరి ఖణ్డాలు.
Further enquiry. పరీచితం.
In furtherance. సాధారణాత్మక.
Gain. పరిచాలన, ధర్మం.
Gambling. పరిచాలన, ధర్మం.
Gang of dacoits. అభివృద్ధి చిత్త.
Garb. చిత్తం, చిత్తం.
Gardener. లిఫ్, లిఫ్
Gender. మాహిత్య.
General deficiency. పాట శాసనాలు, దః.
General exceptions. పాట సంపాదన నష్టం.
General interest. పాట సంపాదన నష్టం.
General doubt. సంపాదన సంపాదన.
Generality. పాట సంపాదన నష్టం.
Gestation. పాట సంపాదన.
Gesture. పాట సంపాదన, నాటక.
Gift. పాట సంపాదన, నాటక.
Goal. పాట సంపాదన.
Good behaviour. సంపాదనం.
Good faith. సంపాదన యేలి.
Good faith. సంపాదన యేలి.
Grant. పాట సంపాదన, నాటక.
Grantee. పాట సంపాదన, నాటక.
Grantor. పాట సంపాదన, నాటక.
Gratification. సంపాదన సంపాదన, నాటక.
Grave provocation. సంపాదన సంపాదన, నాటక.

Grieved hurt. సంపాదన నష్టం.
Grievous disease. 
Ground-nut. 
Ground-rent. 
Guardian. 
Guilt. 
Guilty. 
Habeus corpus. 
Habits of society. 
Habitual offender. 
Hamlet. 
Hand-writing. 
Harbour. 
Harbouring. 
Harm. 
Head. 
Health. 
Hearsay evidence. 
Heart. 
Heated substance. 
Hemisphere. 
High ground. 
Highland chiefs. 
Highlander. 
Highway. 
High treason. 
High water. 
Highway robbery. 
Hiring. 
History. 
Holder. 
Homicide. 
Horse-breeding. 
House-breaking. 
House on fire. 
House-breaking by night. 
House-top. 
Human being. 
Human body. 
Hurt. 
Hydraulics. 
Hydrostatics. 
Idealism. 
Identity. 
Idiocy. 
Idol. 
Ignorance of law. 
Illegal. 
Illegal gratification. 
Illegal omission. 
Illegal orders. 
Illegal purchase or bid. 
Illegality. 
Illegitimate children. 
Illegitimacy. 
Illicit intercourse. 
Illustration. 
Ill-will. 
Immaturity of intellect. 
Imminent. 
Immoveable property. 
Immorality. 
Impossibility. 
Impossible offence. 
Impounding of documents. 
Imitation. 
Implicit. 
Import. 
Impunity. 
Immaterial.
Imprisonment. నిషిద్ధత.
Improbability. అరితులత.
Incantation. కొనోగడి.
In default of payment. పచ్చడిదే.
Incapability. అక్కడ.
Of immature understanding. విద్యకారమ.
Inalienable. వికర్తితులత.
Incorporated. నిషిద్ధత.
Incentive. శ్రద్ధ నిషిద్ధ.
Incendiary. అనుకొదితున్ని.
Incompetency of witnesses. అక్కడ.
Inconsistent statements. వద్దన ఆదాయ.
Indirect evidence. నిషిద్ధ నిషిద్ధ.
Inducement. బిరుద.
Infamy. మహాకుండల.
Infants. నిషిద్ధ.
Infectious disease. వద్దన ఆదాయ.
Incapable of knowing. అక్కడ నిషిద్ధ.
Inevitably. అక్కడ.
Infirmity. గను.
Implies. గను గను.
Information. నిషిద్ధ నిషిద్ధ.
Infraction of any law. నిషిద్ధ నిషిద్ధ.
Initials. నిషిద్ధ నిషిద్ధ.
Inhabitant. నిషిద్ధ.
Injunction. నిషిద్ధ.
Injury. హశి.
Incapable of judgment. నిషిద్ధ.
Indigenous. నిషిద్ధ.
Injurious. నిషిద్ధ.
Innocence. నిషిద్ధ.
Inoculation. నిషిద్ధ.
Inquest. నిషిద్ధ.
Inquiry. నిషిద్ధ.
Inquistiveness. నిషిద్ధ.
Insane. నిషిద్ధ.
Insanity. నిషిద్ధ.
In sensible. నిషిద్ధ.
Instigate. నిషిద్ధ.
Instigation. నిషిద్ధ.
Instructions. నిషిద్ధ.
Instruments of evidence. నిషిద్ధ.
Instruments of writing. నిషిద్ధ.
Instrument of coining. నిషిద్ధ.
Insensibly. నిషిద్ధ.
Insubordination. నిషిద్ధ.
Insult. నిషిద్ధ.
Intent. నిషిద్ధ.
Intention. నిషిద్ధ.
Intentionally. నిషిద్ధ.
Intentional. నిషిద్ధ.
Intentional insult. నిషిద్ధ.
Intentional omission. నిషిద్ధ.
Interest. నిషిద్ధ.
Interference. నిషిద్ధ.
Interlineation. నిషిద్ధ.
Interlocutory orders. నిషిద్ధ.
Intermediary. నిషిద్ధ.
Interpretation. నిషిద్ధ.
Interrogation. నిషిద్ధ.
Interruption. నిషిద్ధ.
Intoxicating drug. నిషిద్ధ.
Intoxication. నిషిద్ధ.
Inters. నిషిద్ధ.
Intrusion. నిషిద్ధ.
Intuition. నిషిద్ధ.
Inundation. నిషిద్ధ.
Invertibrate. నిషిద్ధ.
Investigation. నిషిద్ధ.
Ironical remark. నిషిద్ధ.
Irrebuttable presumption. నిషిద్ధ.
Irregularity. ఇచ్చిస్తుంది.
Irrecoverable arrears. తీసిచేసే మద్ద ద్రి.
Irrelevancy. ఉత్తరదేశాసం.
Irrigation. ప్రాంతకల్పణ.
Irrigation project. ప్రాంతకల్పణ పాటలు
Irrigation works. ప్రాంతకల్పణ కార్యాలు
Jail. స్టేషన్, కొత్తం.
Jetsam. ప్రాంతకల్పణ కార్యాలు
Join. సంహదా.
Joinder of charges. ప్రాంతకల్పణ కార్యాలు
Joinder of offences. ప్రాంతకల్పణ కార్యాలు
Joint. సంహదా.
Joint act. సంహద సంహదా
Joint offenders. సంహద సంహదా
Joint property. సంహద సంహదా
Joint patta. సంహద సంహదా
Joint trial. సంహద సంహదా
Journey. సంహద సంహదా
Judge. సంహద సంహదా
Judgment. సంహద సంహదా the best of
his judgment. సంహద సంహదా
Judicature. సంహద సంహదా
Judicial enquiry. సంహద సంహదా
Judicial notice. సంహద సంహదా
Judicial proceeding. సంహద సంహదా
Judicial process. సంహద సంహదా
Jumma. సంహద సంహదా
Jurisdiction. సంహద సంహదా
Juror. సంహద సంహదా
Jury. సంహద సంహదా
Justice. సంహద సంహదా
Justify. సంహద సంహదా
Juvenile offenders. సంహద సంహదా
Joint concern. సంహద సంహదా
Joint heirs. సంహద సంహదా
Jointly. సంహద సంహదా
Keep. సంహద సంహదా
Keep out of. సంహద సంహదా
Khandam Dasabandam.

Kidnapping. ప్రాంతకల్పణ కార్యాలు
Kidnapping from lawful guardian
ship. ప్రాంతకల్పణ కార్యాలు
Kist-instalment of revenue.
Kistbandi - settlement of revenue.
Knowingly co-operate. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Knowledge. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Labour. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Labourer. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lance. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Land. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Land-mark. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Landholder. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lands in common. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lane. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Language. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Language of charge. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lease. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Leaseholder. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lapse. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lapse of time. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Larceny. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Law. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lawful act. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lawful authority. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lawful means. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lawful guardian. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lawfully exercise. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Lawful manner. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Legal right. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Legal defect. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Legal remuneration. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Legal proceedings. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Legislative power. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Legal liability. ప్రాంతకల్పణ
Leper. సాధారణం.
Letters patent. సొంతంలోపల్లి, రాష్ట్రం.
Legally bound to do. అన్ని సమయంలో చేయలేదు.
Levelling. ఆమోదం.
Levy. వినతపత్రిక.
Liability. భాగమత్త.
Libel. అనుమర్శ.
Library. సింహాసన.
Lien. వినాయక.
Life. జీవనం, తమ్ముడు జీవితం.
Life certificate. జీవన సరస్టి.
Life grant. జీవనంలో సరస్టి.
Light house. సుందర గ్రూప.
Limb. అగ్రభాగ.
Limit. గ్రామిణ సముద్ర.
Limitation. అవిన్నత విద్ర్శ.
Loans. రాసాయనం.
Local body. సామాజిక సముద్ర.
Local custom. వ్యవసాయం.
Local jurisdiction. లిమిటీయను ఆరోగ్య.
Local government. లిమిటీయను శాసన.
Local inquiry. సంప్రదాయ సంఖ్య.
Local investigation. సంప్రదాయ చీత.
Local law. లిమిటీయను సాధనా.
Loss. నాగి, భాగం.
Lottery. నిరాపాడు సంధానం.
Lunacy. ఆరోగ్య, సంఖ్య.
Lunatic. ఆరోగ్య సంఖ్య.
Lunatic-asylum. ఆరోగ్య సంఖ్య.
Legally entitled. ఆరోగ్య సంఖ్య.
Lurking house-trespass. ఆరోగ్య సంఖ్య.
Lurking house-trespass by night. ఆరోగ్య సంఖ్య.
Machine. ఉపకరణం.
Machinery. ఉపకరణం.
Magistrate. సాయి రాష్ట్రాంగం పవిత్ర.
Minor. 
Minor offence. 
Mint. 
Mintage. 
Mincing gait. 
Misappropriation. 
Miscarriage. 
Misconduct. 
Misdirection. 
Misjoinder. 
Mischief. 
Misconception. 
(By) Misfortune. 
Misrepresentation. 
Mistake of fact. 
Mistake of law. 
Mock-bidding. 
Model. 
Money. 
Monsoon damages. 
Monuments. 
Morals. 
Moral certainty. 
Moral philosophy. 
Mortal wound. 
Mosses. 
Motive. 
Motion. 
Monopoly. 
Moveable property. 
Moving. 
Mule. 
Murder. 
Mushrooms. 
Mutilation. 
Mutiny. 
Nation. 
National law. 
Nativity. 
Natural presumption. 
Natural. 
Natural science. 
Nature. 
Navigation. 
Necessity. 
Neglect. 
Negligence. 
New trial. 
Non-attachment. 
Non-bailable offence. 
Non-cognizable offence. 
Noxious. 
Notice. 
Notification. 
Nuisance. 
Number. 
Oath. 
Object. 
Objection. 
Oblation. 
Obligation. 
Obliteration. 
Obscene books. 
Obscene songs. 
Obscenity. 
Obstruction. 
Occasion. 
Occupancy right. 
Occupation.
Occumper of land.นิยม ฉันหัก boast.
Offence. ตั้งใจ; offences against the
state. ของผิดกฎหมาย ที่จะต้องรับโทษ
Offender. ผู้กระทำความผิด.
Office. ของผิด; in virtue of office.
Officer. ผู้นำ.
Official act. ของผิด;
Officially designated. ของผิด;
Offspring. ลูก.
Omission. ผิด.
Onus: ต้อง;
Operation. ของผิด.
Opinion. ความคิด;
Optics. ความคิด;
Oral evidence. หลักฐาน;
Orbit. วง.
Order. ลำ;
Otherwise. อย่างไร.
Outrage a woman's modesty. กระทำ
ข้าม
Painful complaint. ถูกกล่าวหา.
Painting. งานพิมพ์.
Pais. เทม.
Pardon. ผู้เพิก.
Parol evidence. ดี.
Partly.
A man of parts. น้อย.
Partner. ผู้]
Part heard case.
[อก.
Pecuniary benefit ของผิด;
Pacuniary interest. ของผิด;
Pediaree. นัก;
Penal code. ของผิด;
Penal provision. ของผิด;
Penal survitude. ของผิด;
Pending case. ของผิด.
Penetration นำ.
Pension. ของผิด;
Penultimate. ของผิด;
Perishable property. ของผิด;
Perjury. ของผิด,
Permanently settled estate ของผิด;
Personal knowledge. ของผิด;
Personal safety. ของผิด.
Percolation. ของผิด.
Personal attractions. ของผิด;
Personation. ของผิด;
Perspective. ของผิด;
Perverse verdict.
Petition ขอ.
Petitio principii. ขอ.
Physiognomy. ของผิด.
Physiology. ของผิด.
Common phrase. ของผิด.
Piracy. ของผิด.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of inquiry.</th>
<th>Previous conviction.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Place of trial.</td>
<td>Prima facie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of worship.</td>
<td>Primary evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the next place.</td>
<td>Principal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague.</td>
<td>Presidentship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaintiff.</td>
<td>Printing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaintiff.</td>
<td>Prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan.</td>
<td>Prisoner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planet.</td>
<td>Privacy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plea.</td>
<td>Private defence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plea of guilty.</td>
<td>Proximity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleader.</td>
<td>Privilege.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleadings.</td>
<td>Privileged communications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledgee.</td>
<td>Proceedings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledgor.</td>
<td>Probability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison.</td>
<td>Procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy.</td>
<td>Proclamation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political matter.</td>
<td>Proclaimed offender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession.</td>
<td>Procure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-mortem examination.</td>
<td>Production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postponement.</td>
<td>Progression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice deception</td>
<td>Projection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preamble.</td>
<td>Promise to pay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy.</td>
<td>Promissory note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prejudice.</td>
<td>Proof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary investigation.</td>
<td>Proper custody.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation.</td>
<td>Proportion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription.</td>
<td>Proportional part.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence.</td>
<td>Out of proportion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserve order.</td>
<td>Property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presidency.</td>
<td>Property mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presumption.</td>
<td>Proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevarication.</td>
<td>Proposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent offences.</td>
<td>Prosecution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent.</td>
<td>Proscription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect.</td>
<td>Prostitution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proverbially.</td>
<td>శ్రద్ధగా.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provocation.</td>
<td>ఆదేశం, రకసరు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudonym.</td>
<td>పేశ్వరం, రెండు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public authorities.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సంస్థలు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public convenience.</td>
<td>స్థానప్రదేశం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public decency.</td>
<td>అందరక్ష.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public document.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ దస్తావేయం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public functions.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ పనిల.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public good.</td>
<td>శాస్త్రం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public health.</td>
<td>ఆరోగ్యరాత్రి.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public justice.</td>
<td>సామాన్య ప్రకారం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public meeting.</td>
<td>సద్వైతం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public morals.</td>
<td>సంతము.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public nuisance.</td>
<td>ఉపయోగీ పరిస్థితి.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public office.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ కేంద్రం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public peace.</td>
<td>సాంతానం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public performance.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సందర్భం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public place.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ స్థానం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public question.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ ప్రాంతం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public road.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సింగాలు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public safety.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సంస్కృతి.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public scorn.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ విశ్వసనం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public servant.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ పాలకులు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spirit.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ పాలకులు కేంద్రం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public tranquility.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ స్థానప్రదేశం.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public way.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సింగాలు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public works.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సంస్కృతి.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ పాలకులు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity.</td>
<td>ప్రదేశ సంస్కృతి.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punishable.</td>
<td>వాదసరి.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punishment.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuit.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualification.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrying.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarters.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quashing.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question of fact.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quick with child.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash act.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash driving.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rash navigation.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rashness.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratification.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reality.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasonably.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason to believe.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuttable presumption.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recalling witness.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving stolen property.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaim.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizance.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconveyance.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-examination.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce in strength.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformatory.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refreshing memory.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refusal.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region.</td>
<td>పాలకు.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regulation. - రకాయతుల పదాలు, విధానం, విధానం.
Relating to the pecuniary interests of Government. - సామాన్య సాధనాలు అనుబంధంలో పతించబడిన సాధనాలు.
Release - సాఫ్టిక్చర్.
Relevant fact - సాధ్యమైన విషయం, పాలన నిపుణమైన విషయం.
Religion - ధర్మం, దేవధర్మ.
Religious feeling - ధర్మానికి సంబంధించిన పంటిక కారణం.
Religious object - సంబంధిత పద్ధతులు, సాధనాలు.
Relinquishment - పాటలు సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు సంపాదించడానికి సాధనాలు.
Remain in force - కార్యకలాపం సాధనాలు.
Judgments in rem - సాధనాలు ఉన్నత కోఠిన సాధనాలు, యోగ్యత ఉన్న సాధనాలు.
Remand - సాధనాలు.
Remission - సాధనాలు, కోపం ప్రమాదమైన సాధనాలు.
Remittance - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Remote cause - అసాధారణ కారణం.
Rent. - పట్టణ కార్యకలాపం.
Repeal - సాధనాలు.
Repeat - అనుసంధాన సాధనాలు.
Repetition - అవుతుంది, సాధనాలు.
Report - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Reprieve - ప్రతినిధిత్వం పంపిన సాధనాలు.
Repugnant - విపరీత సాధనాలు.
Reputatipn. - ప్రతినిధిత్వం పంపిన సాధనాలు.
Repute - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Rescue - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Resemblance, నిమితమైనం
Reservoir - క్రాంతి, సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Res judicata. - అద్య రాజయిత పతించబడిన సాధనాలు.
Resistance. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Restitution. - సాధనా, సాధనా.
Restrain. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Restrict. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Retaining fee. - మంత్రితుల అధికారులు ఉన్నత కోఠిన సాధనాలు.
Retain. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Retracted confession. - పాటు సాధనాలు.
Retrial. - పాటు సాధనాలు, పాటు సాధనాలు.
Revenue. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Review. - సాధనాలు.
Revision. - పాటు సాధనాలు, పాటు సాధనాలు.
Revocation of will. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Revolution. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Reward. - సాధనాలు.
Rhetoric. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Rigorous imprisonment. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Rioting. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Risk. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Robbery. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Rule. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Rumour. - సాధనాలు.
Run down. - సాధనాలు.
Sacrifice. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Safe. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Personal safety. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Sailor. - సాధనాలు.
Salary. - సాధనాలు.
Sale. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Sanction. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Sanitation. - సాధనాలు.
Scenery. - ప్రతినిధిత్వం పంపిన సాధనాలు.
Sculpture. - సాధనాలు.
Screening an offender. - సాధనాలు.
Seal. - సాధనాలు, ప్రతినిధిత్వం.
Search fees. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Search warrant. - సాధనాలు.
Searching enquiry. - సాధనాలు.
Searching question. - సాధనాలు, సాధనాలు.
Secondary evidence. - సాధనాలు.
Secreting document. - తష్ట నిపంచాలను సాధనాలు.
Secular common purposes.

Security.

Security for good behaviour.

Personal security.

Security to keep the peace.

Monied security.

Sedition.

Seduction.

Seed-bed.

Seedling.

Self-control.

Self-defence.

Self-command.

Self-denial.

Self-evident.

Self-reproach.

Self-sufficiency.

Self-willed.

Semblance.

Sensitiveness.

Sentence.

Sentence to imprisonment.

In unbroken series.

Series.

Serious.

Service.

Servitude.

Settlement.

Severally.

Sexual intercourse.

Sheath.

Shock.

Shooting.

Shortsightedness.

Signature.

Simple.

Sincere.

Sine-die.

Sine-qua-non.

Slander.

Slavery.

Sluice.

Small doses.

Smuggle.

Sod.

Soil.

Solemn affirmation.

Scultryy confinement.

Society.

Rules of society.

Civilized society.

Uncivilized society.

The well being of society.

Polished society.

Literary society.

Specially authorized.

Special law.

Specify.

Spiritual adviser.

Spleen.

Spread.

Spring.

Stallion.

Stamp duty.

Standing order.

Starvation.

Church and state.

State trial.

State offence.


Statement. పదానామం.
Statu quo. స్టాటియు కౌంటీ.
Statute. స్టాటుటె.
Stationery. సాంస్కృతిక వస్త్రాల.
Steam-vessel. స్టీమ్ వస్త్రాల.
Stimulent. స్టిమిలెంట్.
Stipend. సిపియం.
Stipendiary. సిపియారీ.
Stolen property. స్టాన్టిల్ పరిస్థితులు.
Stone. స్తోన్.
Stupefying. స్టూపుఫీంగ్.
Sub-kingdom అపర్ముచర్య.
Subtle element. స్బటిల్.
Successor. సంధ్వలక్షణ.
Suffer harm. సఫరు సంధ్వలక్షణ.
Suffering an escape. సఫరు సంధ్వలక్షణ సఫరు.
Sufficient cause. సఫరు సంధ్వలక్షణ.
Suicide. సిడికైడో.
Suicidal. సిడికైడోలి.
Suit. స్టూటీ.
Summary trial. సమయం వివరణ.
Summing-up. సంచిత వివరణ.
Substance. సంచిత వివరణ.
The sumand substance. సంచిత వివరణ.
Subsequently. సంచిత వివరణ.
Supply. సంచిత వివరణ.
Suppression. సంచిత వివరణ.
Surety. సంచిత వివరణ.
Suregeon. సంచిత వివరణ.
Surgical operation. సంచిత వివరణ.
Survey. సంచిత వివరణ.
Survey-filed. సంచిత వివరణ.
Survey instruments. సంచిత వివరణ.
Survey marks. సంచిత వివరణ.
Suspected death. సమిత వివరణ.
Suspect. సమిత.
Suspension. సమిత.
Sutti. సమిత.
Syphilis. కర్సమిత.
Taking away. సమిత.
Take charge of. సమిత.
Tank. సంచిత.
Tax. సంచిత.
Temple property. సంచిత వివరణ.
Temple service. సంచిత వివరణ.
Temporarily. సంచిత.
Tenancy. సంచిత వివరణ.
Terms. సంచిత.
Terminate. సంచిత.
Territorial Jurisdiction. సంచిత.
Territories. సంచిత.
Testamentary document. సంచిత.
Testimony. సంచిత.
Tete a-tete. సంచిత.
Theft. సంచిత.
Theology. సంచిత.
Threat. సంచిత.
Throughout. సంచిత.
Thug. సంచిత.
In time. సంచిత.
Title deed. సంచిత.
Torture. సంచిత.
Town. సంచిత.
Trade-mark. సంచిత.
Trafficking in slaves. సంచిత.
Transfer. సంచిత.
Transfer. of revenue registry. సంచిత.
Translation. సంచిత.
Transportation. వానపరివాహ.
Transportation for life జీవనానికి వానపరివాహ.
Treasure. మహామందమ్.
Treasure-trove. మహామందమ్ కిరియా.
Treasury. నాగరిక వనరు.
Trepan. హోస్టీడన్ మారకం.
Trespass. వీరపతి.
Trial. రాజమార్గ.
Tribunal. సంబంధాలు అధికారి.
Trigonometry. ట్రిగమీట్రియా.
Troops. రక్తం, సేనత సంఘాలు.
Trust. సంప్రదాయం, శాసనం.
Trustee. సంప్రదాయుని, పేరు తింటి వ్యక్తి.
Truth. సత్యం.
Try suits. వేసి విచారాలు చేయడానికి సిద్ధం చేయడానికి.
Type-design. లక్షణం రూపం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగిస్తారు.
Triennial. అనేకను మూడు సంవత్సరాలు.
Triumphant. సంక్రాంతను మేలు చేయడానికి.
Unassessed land. నవం అపాధ్యం కొరకు.
Unborn child. అపేక్షగా పేరు లేదు.
Unconsciously. అనుసరణ రూపాలు.
Undergrowth. అప్పటి తరువాత చెందే ప్రాంతాలు.
Understand. సంభితం చేయడానికి.
Unhatched. అవియంతే.
Unlawful assembly. నేత్రగితం ప్రాంతాలు.
Unlawful means. అనారోగ్యం పదార్థాలు.
Unlawful return. అనారోగ్యం వరకు వచ్చడానికి.
Unlawful trade. అనేక నిరుత్తం కొరకు.
Unlimited. మినిట్ శేషం రూపాలు.
Unnatural death. అసంభవ మరణం.
Unnatural lust. రక్షిత పరిమిత పరిమిత.
Unnatural offence. అసంభవ పరిమితం, మనం పరిమితం.
Unpleasant. ఉండి పతనం.
(of) Unsound mind. అత్యంత పతనానికి పరిమితం.
Unsoundness of mind. కృషీ మనం మరణం.
Unwholesome drug. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Usage. ఇతిహాస, సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Uttering a counterfeit coin. కొత్త అభిప్రాయం పరిమితం.
Unsafe. అసంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Unexplored. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Unfrequented. కుటుంబానికి పరిమితం.
Unheard of. అసంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Undiomatic. అసంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Unity. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vacancy. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vaccination. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vagrant. దూర విచారం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించడానికి.
Validity. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Valuable security. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Valuable thing. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Variation. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Varnish. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vary. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vegetable kingdom. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vein. నిత్యం, దృశ్యం నిత్యం.
Velocity. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Verdict. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vertibrate. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vessel. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vest. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vexatious charge. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vibration. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
View. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Village. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Village office. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Village officer. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Village site. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Violence. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vital air. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Vitiating atmosphere. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
Voluntarily. సంభవించబడిన మరణం.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Telugu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voyage</td>
<td>వయోమం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage</td>
<td>ఎవర్ ఆలోచించింది</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiver</td>
<td>వచ్చిన గమనం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandering gang</td>
<td>ప్రయాణం ప్రయాణం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wantonly</td>
<td>గమనం గమనం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>అవిమితం వంటిరా</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse keeper</td>
<td>సమాచార సంపాదకుడు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-channel</td>
<td>నాగరిక చేకారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warrant</td>
<td>పతితం పతితం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste land</td>
<td>పాలన పాలన చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-rate</td>
<td>నీటిప్రాతం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water-supply</td>
<td>నీటిప్రాతం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight of evidence</td>
<td>పరిమిత పరిమిత చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet land</td>
<td>కశ్తమ్మ కశ్తమ్మ చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharfinger</td>
<td>తెగలాడు తెగలాడు చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whipping</td>
<td>సాంప్రదాయం</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole</td>
<td>అనుసంధాన</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilful misrepresentation</td>
<td>మీద మీద పరిష్కారం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilful concealment</td>
<td>మీద మీద పరిష్కారం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>హస్తాకారాలు, పాత్ర</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilfully</td>
<td>హస్తాకారాలు పాత్ర</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchcraft</td>
<td>విధిది విధిది చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With child</td>
<td>సందర్శించి సందర్శించి చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witness</td>
<td>పాత్ర</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Womb</td>
<td>సందర్శించి</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workman</td>
<td>స్త్రీలు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worship</td>
<td>పాత్ర పాత్ర చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weakness of body</td>
<td>సాంధ్రాకుడు సాంధ్రాకుడు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wreck</td>
<td>వాతావరణ వాతావరణ చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>వాతావరణ వాతావరణ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written instrument</td>
<td>పాత్ర పాత్ర చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written statement</td>
<td>పాత్ర పాత్ర చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrongful confinement</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrongful detention</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrongful gain</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrongful loss</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrongful restraint</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrongfully</td>
<td>ప్రదేశం ప్రదేశం చేసారు</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yield</td>
<td>వాతావరణ వాతావరణ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoke</td>
<td>సందర్శించి</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translate into your vernacular.

(a) In forming our judgment, I must premise that we are not at liberty to discuss here whether or not widow-marriage is not to be desired in the interests of morality or of women in India. Nor is it for us to go behind the usage and to inquire into the historical origin of the alleged prohibition. It may be that there are texts which, when reasonably interpreted, show that in ancient times there were twice-married women and there were women who married after they attained their maturity. But we cannot overlook the usage and inquire for the purpose of this appeal whether the people ought not to have adopted as their guide some particular texts or some particular interpretations of those texts in preference to the texts and interpretations which have rightly or wrongly come to be received by them as law. The learned Advocate-General observed at the hearing of this appeal that there was no evidence of custom which was relied on by the Magistrate. It appears to me that the question was not one of a particular custom, but of a general custom which is a matter of general notoriety, and that the Magistrate was entitled to take judicial cognizance of it. Even assuming that he was not, there are traces of the usage in commentaries and texts which lend colour to his view. Apastamba and Gautama say that the woman who is eligible for marriage ought not to have belonged to another man. In prescribing the duties of a woman who has lost her husband, Vishnu says that she must either preserve her chastity or ascend the funeral pile. Among daughters, the author of the Dayabhaga denies the capacity of a childless widow to inherit on the ground that it is not legally possible for her to have issue. The author of the Smriti Chandrika follows him. The
advocates of widow-marriage sought the defendants’ sanction probably because it was in their view a desirable reform though an innovation upon the existing practice. We must therefore take it that widow-marriage is, as believed by the Magistrate, contrary to the usage obtaining among Brahmins and the other regenerate classes in this Presidency, and that the defendant’s conduct must be judged in this case in connection with it.

(b) “In the villages where the system of corporate ownership prevailed and the settlement was made with one of the joint proprietors for the rest, no serious attempt was made to settle and define the rights of raiyats, and the raiyats were left to settle whatever terms they could with the Lambardars, Mukuddams, Prodhans or Mukkhis as they were variously termed. Lord William Bentinck brought to a conclusion the investigation that had been carried on for a long time past as to the relative position and rights of the different classes of raiyats, and in his minute on the subject he divided them broadly into three. The first class comprised those that had come into the village with the actual proprietors and had assisted them either in conquering the tract or in breaking up the soil in the days of primitive cultivation. They held certain tenures in land at exceedingly favorable rates of rent, the details of which would be described hereafter. The second class consisted of those that by reason of their long residence in the village had acquired certain rights, which though not till then defined or conferred by statutory law were regulated in practice by certain well-known customs, about which the parties concerned never quarrelled. The third class were merely tenants-at-will or contract cultivators that had no rights whatever and that were left to the unrestricted operation of the theory of competition.”

Telugu Translation.

(a) దాడి సహకారానికి శివాయ సర్వకు బిందువు, జేసానికి
మనం పాటుచేసుకోండి - తాడిపలు విశేషాలు కలసం నాయక తినకు ఉండాలి.
ఇంటిని అంశాల మాత్రమే తమకు చెప్పాలంటే ఉంటుంది. కానీ వాస్తుకు చెప్పాలంటే కాను ప్రస్తుతం విశ్వసించాలి. కానీ కొనసాగించాలంటే కాను ప్రస్తుతం విశ్వసించాలి. ప్రత్యేకించి వివిధ సంస్థల సంపత్తుల సమీకరణాల చేయడం ప్రత్యేకత. ప్రత్యేకించి వివిధ సంస్థల సంపత్తుల సమీకరణాల చేయడం ప్రత్యేకత.

ఇంటిని అంశాల మాత్రమే తమకు చెప్పాలంటే ఉంటుంది. కానీ వాస్తుకు చెప్పాలంటే కాను ప్రస్తుతం విశ్వసించాలి. కానీ కొనసాగించాలంటే కాను ప్రస్తుతం విశ్వసించాలి. ప్రత్యేకించి వివిధ సంస్థల సంపత్తుల సమీకరణాల చేయడం ప్రత్యేకత. ప్రత్యేకించి వివిధ సంస్థల సంపత్తుల సమీకరణాల చేయడం ప్రత్యేకత.
The duration of the present settlement of the Tanjore district has now to be considered and is a matter that demands most careful attention. In all other settled districts in this presidency, the term of settlement has been fixed at thirty years, and the Board has expressed the opinion that any departure from the above practice in the isolated case of a single district is not desirable. This had led to a consideration of the general question of the period of settlement not only as it affects Tanjore, but as it affects all future settlements and revisions of settlements in this presidency. After careful delibera-
tion, the Government has arrived at the conclusion that the present period is too long and should be curtailed. His Excellency in Council does not lose sight of the primary importance to the ryot of the assurance that the lease of his holding should not, except at the end of lengthened periods, be disturbed by an enhancement of the assessment which he has to pay. A long term undoubtedly gives a sense of security and confidence, while land market has greater chances of stability; but the great fluctuations that have occurred during the last few years in the currency of the country, the extension of communications bringing distant products within the influence of universal market prices, and, generally, the rapidity with which material and economic changes are proceeding must bring about a great disturbance in the money value of produce. In these circumstances, it is, in the opinion of Government, on the one hand, imprudent to lock up for a period so long as thirty years the state's right to avail itself of the increment that may manifest itself in the value of the produce of the soil; while, on the other hand, it is possible that the pendulum may swing the other way and prices drop to such an extent that it would be prejudicial to the ryot to deprive him for a protracted term of the opportunity of a revaluation of his assessment. Moreover, in the event of a continuous development in the value of landed property, it is frequently both difficult and inadvisable on a resettlement to demand anything like the proportionate increase in the revenue which the rise of prices would justify, and the longer the term of settlement the more serious the difficulty becomes. This restraint upon the enforcement of the just demand is to some extent obviated by the rule obtaining in this presidency which permits the total enhancement, if considerable, to be reached by easy annual additions to the former assessment but by this expedient the objection is by no means altogether removed.

In view of all these circumstances, the Government thinks it right that the period of the Tanjore and other settlements
to be made in the future should be shortened, the term being fixed at twenty years as on the whole the most suitable. The Secretary of State will be addressed accordingly.

In the particular case of Tanjore, there is the less objection to the curtailment of the usual term, inasmuch as that district has for many years enjoyed the advantages of an unduly lenient assessment, advantages which would not have been continued to it had the work of settlement been undertaken in the proper order of districts. The total enhancement of revenue resulting from the introduction of more adequate rates was moreover limited, because, in justice to the ryots, it was considered inadvisable to enforce a very large increase of assessment. On this account the new rates were modified; but, even after the introduction of the recent settlement, the balance will still remain in favour of the Tanjore district in regard to its contribution to the general revenues.

The principles upon which the revisions of settlement should be conducted, when the term of currency expires, cannot now be decisively affirmed. In 1883, this Government, on a reference from the Government of India, intimated that it was prepared to assent to the principle that, in districts in which the revenue had been adequately assessed, the rates of assessment should be revised entirely with reference to prices and that no reclassification of soils or calculation of fresh grain values should be attempted; but, in view of the impossibility of foreseeing economic changes, the Secretary of State, in his despatch of 8th January 1885, printed as an enclosure to G.O. No. 3, dated 3rd January 1894, declared against the policy of laying down hard and fast rules pledging the Government of the future to a particular line of action in dealing with revisions of assessment.

The question of the re-settlement of each district must be left to be dealt with as it arises. The construction of railways, roads and other improvements may have so altered the circumstances of a district that it would not be fair to other districts
to revise its assessment merely with reference to the altered money values of grain. At the same time, the Government recognises that this must continue to be the main factor of every ryotwari resettlement when the true initial rates have been ascertained and are on record for consideration.

Board's Standing Order No. 1 and Chapter III, section VIII, of the Settlement Manual, should be revised so as to bring them into consonance with the policy enunciated in the preceding paragraphs. The passage in the Settlement Manual referring to the possibility of a permanent settlement in Madras should be excised, while the passages in both publications limiting revisions of assessments solely to alteration on the basis of prices should also be struck out. The Board has already been directed in paragraph 3 of G. O., No. 3, dated 8th January 1894, to revise these publications.

Telugu Translation.
...
అకాడమి లో ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. అయితే ఎందరోగి అందరోగి అంటే సంస్యిద్ధిక నిర్ణయానికి సంబంధించింది. 

* 5
Translate into your vernacular:—

(a) The attempt on both sides to prove a special custom having failed, it remains to consider what is the general Hindu Law applicable to this disputed succession.

The case stands in this respect in the same category as that in the appeal relating to the Zemindary of Shivagunga, which was decided by this Board in 1863. Their Lordships, in giving judgment in that appeal, say: 'The Zemindary is in the nature of a principality, impartible, and capable of enjoyment by only one member of a family at a time; but whatever suggestions of a special custom of descent may heretofore have been made (and there are traces of such in the proceedings), the rule of succession to it is now admitted to be that of the general Hindu law prevalent in that part of India, with such qualifications only as flow from the impartible character of the subject.' Such also must be the rule of succession to be applied in the case now under appeal.

The High Court, in their judgment in the present case, declare that 'no work of authority or decision' had been cited or found directly giving the rule of descent. That this should be so, may, perhaps, be explained by the fact that succession by primogeniture is the rare exception to the ordinary rule in Hindu families, taking place only upon the descent of some impartible subject, as a Raj or office, and that in most cases of the kind there has probably been found some local or family usage regulating such descent.

If however, it really be that the rule of succession is not directly declared in books of authority, or in decided cases, then it must be deduced from those rules which are settled, and the principles on which they are founded.

The learned counsel on both sides referred to various texts with this view; and it appears to their Lordships that
many of these supply authority from which the law may, with reasonable certainty, be inferred and declared.

One great rule of religion binding upon every Hindu is the duty of having a son, not only for the sake of the spiritual benefits he obtains for himself by his birth, but because he thereby discharges the pious debt he owes to his ancestors. And, as a consequence naturally flowing from this law, the first-born son is, throughout the books of authority, treated as pre-eminent amongst his brothers, and held to be entitled to many special privileges.

It will be found, from numerous authorities and instances, that, although the father’s property, by the general rule, descends upon all his sons, yet, whenever it becomes necessary to make a distinction, precedence is given to the first born.

Thus, Manu, after laying down the cardinal rule of succession that brothers divide the paternal property among them, adds, ‘The eldest brother may take entire possession of the patrimony; and the others may live under him as they lived under their father, unless they choose to be separated.’

‘By the eldest, at the moment of his birth, the father, having begotten a son, discharges a debt to his own progenitors. The eldest son, therefore, ought, before partition, to manage the whole patrimony.’

‘That son alone, by whose birth alone he discharges his debt, and through whom he attains immortality, was begotten from a sense of duty.’

Many of the precepts of Manu have been undoubtedly altered and modified by modern law and usage; but his authority may properly be referred to when it is necessary to resort to first principles in order to ascertain and declare the law. The general doctrines above alluded to are also found in other old authorities, and are treated as part of the foundation of the Hindu Law of succession by modern writers and compilers.
It is true that these doctrines occur in passages treating of divisible inheritances; but the presumption from them is irresistible, that in the case of an inheritance which is from its nature indivisible, and can therefore go to one only of several sons, the first-born, by reason of his general pre-eminence should be preferred to his younger brother.

It was not disputed that this would be so in the case of several sons by the same mother; but it was contended that where there were sons by different wives, the priority of marriage and not of birth was to be regarded. No authority whatever was cited to support this contention, certainly none as regards the sons by any wives after the first. On the contrary, there is a good deal of authority pointing to the conclusion that there is no distinction, except seniority of birth, amongst the sons of wives of the same caste and class.

(b) It is plain, however, to the apprehension of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that, whether the claim be for the recovery of a sum above the Fysil teervah, or for an abatement of assessment, it is highly inexpedient that such questions should come within the cognizance of our courts of law. Viewed in connexion with the peculiarities of our Indian administration, with the varying nature of landed tenures, with the fluctuation of the seasons, and with the large discretionary authority with which we are compelled to invest our executive officers, such questions can never, with reciprocal advantage to the state and to the people, be decided upon the bare letter of a legislative enactment, but should be disposed of as they arise, upon a liberal consideration of their merits, by the Board of Revenue, and the Government. These are the natural guardians of the agricultural class, from whom the greatest portion of our revenue is drawn, and they have, for obvious causes, the strongest interest in improving the condition of the ryots, as well as in protecting the state against a fraudulent deterioration of the public resources. The Fysil teervah itself cannot be considered an invariable limit, or index
of the Government demand. Land assessed at a high Nunjah rate may frequently, from a deficiency of water, be cultivated with dry grain, and the circumstances of the cultivating ryot may be such as to entitle him to indulgent consideration, and a reduction of his tax. On the other hand, a field, assessed at a low Poonjah rate, may from an extraordinary abundance of irrigation, be cultivated with rice: and for the same reasons and according to 'mamool' or common law of the country, is liable to a new assessment in excess of the Fysil teervah. But again, no definite law can be laid down, declaring that in the one case, a ryot is subject to remission, and in the other, to an extra tax. In the first cited example he may be a wealthy landholder and the aggregate produce of all his fields may have abundantly compensated for the deficiency on the excepted portion; and in the latter, he may have been so poor, or may have exhausted so much of his means in converting his land from dry to wet (although the sources of irrigation should belong to the circar) that it would be a departure from justice to impose an additional assessment. If, therefore, our practice must vary, by whom can that principle of variation be understood and acted upon so well as by the Collector, under the orders of the Board of Revenue? Courts of justice are bound to decide upon the strict letter of the law, and in their progress towards such decisions they must discard all notions of compassionate consideration, or of political expediency; and they are therefore, in the present condition of India, peculiarly ill-qualified to determine questions, where the individual circumstances of every ryot form the only grounds for a just settlement of them.

Telugu Translation.

(a) ఇందులో లాకటం లేదు తాగాలా ప్రత్యేకంగా చేస్తాతం బాగా ప్రత్యామనం చేస్తానికి, జాతం పరిచారం ద్వారా నిలవడం జరిగింది. లేదా పరిచారం జరిగింది నిలవడం జరిగింది. దీనిది పరిచారం ద్వారా నిలవడం జరిగింది. లేదా పరిచారం జరిగింది నిలవడం జరిగింది.
ಜೊನ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಲ್ಟ್, 1863- ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೋದ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಬಿರುದಾರ ಮರಾಡುವ ಇವನು ಜನ ಸ್ವಭಾವದಾಯಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಉಂಟಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಕೆಲವು ಬಿರುದಾರ ನಡುವಿನ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು— ‘ಜರ್ಜ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೆಲ್ಟ್’ ಎಂದು. ಅವನ ಹೆಸರು ಅರಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಲ್ಪಡಿತು ಶುಲ್ಕವನ್ನು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿನ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯುದಿನಾಗಿಸಿದಾರೆ. ಅವನ ಭೂತಿಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯುದಿನಾಗಿಸಿದಾರೆ. ಅವನು ಕೆಲೆಯದಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆಯುದಿನಾಗಿಸಿದಾರೆ.
39

ప్రపంచంలో మనం మూడు కాలకంగా ప్రత్యేకా కాలంలో ఉన్నాము. అందువల్ల చాలా మంది ప్రత్యేక కాలంలో బయల్లుతున్నారు. అగించి, ఆయన గురించి ఆయనానికి తిరంగ సిద్ధి చెయ్యాడు, అందువల్ల ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు. ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు.

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక కాలంలో ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు.

ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక కాలంలో ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు.

ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు, ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆయన ప్రత్యేక మనం పాలు చేసాడు.
(b) జరుగుదల జీవితం మాత్రమే పూరాణానికి ప్రతి వ్యక్తి అంశాల సాధనం కావియం, అంశాలను సాధనం వచ్చినందును షట్ఠం, నాటికి తానూ అపాధ్యం ఉండి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలచే రూపొందించాలను చేయాలను, నాట నిర్మాణంలో సాధనం నిర్మించాలను చేయాలను, అంశాలాను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి అంశాలను ప్రతి 

(సంప్రదాయం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం నిర్మాణం 

**Note:** The text appears to be in Telugu language.
Translate into your vernacular;

(a) In this case the prisoner killed his own mother by beating and kicking her. The Sessions Judge finds that the death resulted from a brutal beating and kicking, but acquits of culpable homicide because the violence was not such as the prisoner must have known to be likely to cause death. This is, it is manifest, not ground for acquitting him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. With such a knowledge the act would be murder. The question for the Judge was whether the act was done with the intention of causing bodily injury which was likely to cause death. The Judge finds the brutal beating and kicking and dragging by the hair of the head of an old woman of sixty by a powerful man who so acted without the smallest provocation. The causal connection between the brutal assault and the death is found to be undoubted, but the sessions Judge has convicted the prisoner under the new section of causing death by a rash act. This section is,
in our opinion wholly inapplicable to the facts of this case. Culpable rashness is acting with the consciousness that the mischievous and illegal consequences may follow, but with the hope that they will not and often with the belief that the actor has taken sufficient precautions to prevent their happening. The imputability arises from acting despite the consciousness. Culpable negligence that the illegal and mischievous effect will follow, but in circumstances which show that the actor has not exercised the caution incumbent upon him, and that, if he had, he would have had the consciousness. The imputability arises from the neglect of the civic duty of circumspection. It is manifest that personal injury consciously and intentionally caused cannot fall within either of these categories which are wholly inapplicable to the case of an act or series of acts, themselves intended, which are the direct producers of death.

(b) Regulation XXIX of 1802, which it is proposed to repeal, lays down the law relating to karnams or Village accountants in permanently—settled villages in the Madras Presidency. The experience of a period of nearly ninety years which have elapsed since the promulgation of this enactment has uniformly pointed to the necessity for amending it in many essential respects. Under the regulation, the karnam or accountant who is the most important of the village officers, is placed entirely under the control of the Civil Courts. He cannot be punished for any neglect or breach of duty except by a sentence of a Court of Judicature, and as this remedy is cumbersome and expensive, it is seldom, if ever, resorted to; the consequence has been that a sense of discipline has altogether ceased to exist among this class of village officers. As regards the collector, their position is still more independent. It is only in two cases that he can ask them for information; in any other case he is liable to be restrained from making a requisition by an injunction; and even fined if he should persist. In a case which went before the High Court in 1882, that authority ruled that Zamindari karnams are not bound to obey
a tahsildar's summons directing them to attend his cutcherry for the preparation of census accounts. They enjoy the same freedom in regard to the submission of vital and agricultural statistics, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated.

The question, therefore, arises what measures should be adopted to remedy these evils. One course would be to vest the necessary control over these officials in the Zamindars; but such a course is obviously undesirable as the relations of the Zamindars and their tenants are often antagonistic to each other. The only course which is practicable and in every way convenient is to transfer the control to the revenue officers of the district. This Course was recommended as far back as 1815 by Sir Thomas Munro, then on the Special commission, whose reports remodelled the administration of this presidency. For whatever reason the transfer was not effected then, there is no reason why it should not be effected now. The collectors, it may be taken for granted, will decide cases brought against Village servants quite as impartially as the Civil Courts, and will certainly dispose of them more expeditiously and with greater convenience to parties and witnesses. This course moreover, has the approval of a large majority of those who have been consulted on the subject including some of the principal and most intelligent of the Zamindars. It has therefore been adopted in the preparation of this Bill. The bill proposes also to transfer the power of appointments of these village officers from the Zamindars to the Revenue officers. It is of great importance to the administration that the village servants whether in permanently settled or ryotwari villages should be brought under the same regulations as regards educational and other qualifications, and this can be secured only if the power of appointment of all such servants is in the hands of the same officers of Government. Any loss to the proprietors of patronage in the matter of these appointments will be more than counter-balanced by the efficiency of the village establishment which this measure will ensure. Accor-
dingly, the appointment, punishment and dismissal of karnams have been vested in the Revenue officer in charge of divisions or districts, their decisions being subject to appeal to the Collector and the Board of Revenue in the same manner as is the case with their decisions affecting similar officers in Government villages.

While providing as above for the transfer to Revenue officers of the control over karnams, it has been thought desirable that the opportunity of the proposed legislation should be taken to introduce a few more cognate reforms in the village administration of proprietary estates.

One such measure of reform is to have a fairly uniform standard for a village which constitutes the territorial unit for purposes of Revenue administration. Power has therefore been taken in the Bill for sub-dividing large villages and clubbing together small ones.

Another measure of reform, calculated on the one hand to secure to village officers independence of the proprietor and his tenants and on the other to render control over the former by Revenue officers more efficient, is to substitute the system of payment by fixed salaries for the present system under which their remuneration is made up partly of emoluments from lands and partly of fees or merahs paid by the proprietors and their tenants.

It is accordingly proposed to introduce into proprietary estates to salary system which has been introduced with advantage into Government villages in all settled districts; and in view to this to form a "fund" which will be constituted as described below.

Telugu Translation.

(a) దేశానికి ఆధారం, సాధ్యం ఉన్న కరామి సంస్థాన ప్రధాన సాంస్కృతిక పాలక వంటి విశ్లేషణ. కరామి ప్రధాన రాష్ట్ర సంస్థ ప్రధాన మహాసాధారణేయ కరామికి విశ్లేషణ వాడుకుంటాయి; ఏ ప్రాంతం, ఏ జాతి జాతి ఆధారంగా మామిడ్యి మామిడి (కరామి) వాళ్ళాలను, శాసనాధికారిక గుడిపై విశ్లేషణ కారణం కోచింది అంటే లేదు.
45

(6) பூர்த்தியால் கி.சன் 1502 ம் ம் 29 அ பெம்பிட்டின் கொட்டைக் கோட்டையில் இருந்தது. அந்த சுற்றுக் காலத்தில் இருந்த கி.சனால் வெகு கூடிய சிறைச்செய்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார். யார் கி.சனால் வந்துள்ளது பட்டியல் கொண்டிருந்தார். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். அந்த கி.சனால் வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும். என்பது கி.சனால் வந்து வந்துள்ளது என்பதை தெரியும்.
46

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హూపి విషయాల విస్తరం కలిగి ఉంది. అధికారులు నిర్ధారించిన విషయాల సంఖ్య పైన వాటిని తెలియజేంది. తరువాత దృశ్యము చేసి, ప్రతిభతత్వాన్ని అధికారులు మతించిన విషయాల సంఖ్య పైన వాటిని తెలియజేంది. జీవవిషయాలకు విపస్వామిది తెలియజేంది. కానీ ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం తప్పనించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం అనుసారంగా నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది.

ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది.

ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది. ఇది ప్రతి విషయం కోసం నిర్ధారించాలంటే తెలియజేంది.
(a) I think that the safeguards against possible abuses are as strong as they well can be. Every conviction and sentence will run the gauntlet of appeal and revision. Though the Government can mitigate or remit punishments it is powerless to inflict them; in this respect the influence of the courts is paramount. No prosecution under section 124A can now lie without the sanction of Government and in the amended Criminal Procedure Code presented this day it will be found that due provision of the same kind is proposed. Attempts are, it is true, being made to minimize the effect of this provision. The Honourable Member in his minute of dissent says that the value of the guarantee will mostly depend on the strength with which the case is urged by the District Officer; he fears that in the face of a strong representation by such an official, 'the Government would naturally and, perhaps, not improperly, hesitate to take upon itself the responsibility of withholding sanction.' I venture in concurrence with the Honourable Mr.—-—-to think that this apprehension has no foundation whatever, either in experience or in probability. The Government will never make its sanction depend on the urgency of any subordinate officer.

(b) It is contended in appeals 19 and 25 that the properties in dispute were Kannamma's self-acquisitions and that Chengalamma is not therefore at liberty to impeach their alienation. If this contention were to prevail, all the appeals should be allowed, and it is necessary to consider the grounds on which it rests, though at some length. It is not denied that the villages and hamlets sold and mortgaged are portions of the ancestral palayam, but it is asserted that the tenure of an unsettled palayam is such that there can be no proprietary estate in it, that on the death of each incumbent there is a lapse to the Crown, that if the palayam is still permitted to descend to the heir at law such heir takes it not in continuation of the antecedent title (for there was none) but as a fresh
grant from the paramount power and that the enfranchisement which changed the tenure into permanent and heritable property was an act of the State or an event which occurred during Kannamma's incumbency as a guarantee. A tenure like this came under the consideration of the Privy Council in *The Collector of Trichinopoly v. The Zemindar of Marangapuris* and (his predecessor's widow) Lakkamani. The de facto zemindar was the brother of the former palayagar, and was recognized by Government as entitled to the palayam or appointed to it in preference to the widow. She alleged that the nominee of Government was an illegitimate brother of her husband, that the palayam was an ancestral and hereditary tenure and that the succession to it was governed by the Hindu Law and not liable to be changed by the appointment made by Government. On behalf of the Crown, the Collector pleaded among other matters that the estate was an unsettled palayam, that the right to nominate a successor to the former palayagar was vested in Government, that in the exercise of its right, the Government granted the palayam to the late palayagar's brother, and that the grant being an act of State was not liable to be impugned in any Municipal Court. The matter in contest in that case was mainly the character of the tenure as heritable property though with this difference, viz, that the contest was then between the Crown and the heir at law, and that there was an express appointment made by Government to divert the estate from the ordinary course of descent, where as in the case before us, the Crown did not at all interfere with the ordinary course of succession, and the contest is between a person claiming under a Hindu widow and her husband's reversioner.

After considering the history of the palayam tenures in the Presidency, and the distinction between the palayams which were permanently settled and those which were not, the Judicial Committee observed that a palayam might be hereditary though it was not permanently settled, and that the existence...
of a proprietary estate in such palayam and the tenure on which it is held are questions of fact which ought to be judicially determined in each case by legal evidence. There is thus no doubt that we cannot support the contention that because the palayam now in dispute was an unsettled palayam when the late palayagar died there was no heritable property in it. Again, it may well be that when the Crown does not step in and supersede the heir at law, the tenure is an ancestral estate as between that heir and the reversioner, though not as between them and the Crown. In Sree Raja Yanumala Venkayana v. Sree Raja Yanumala Boochia vankondorz, the Privy Council considered what circumstances would support a plea of self-acquisition in regard to an estate originally granted by Government. They held that unless there was a confiscation of the antecedent estate and a fresh grant by a person competent to confer a legal title, the new occupant must be considered to take the estate, not as self-acquisition, but in continuation of the former title. Considerable stress was next laid on the words in inam title deed C, ‘Confirmed to you in freehold or as your absolute property, &c.’ In construing these words, regard must be had to the other parts of the document and to the parties between whom they were intended to have operation. The document commences with the words, ‘On behalf of the Governor in Council of Madras, I acknowledge your title to the Mokhasa village of Chitttetivar palayam.’ What was then the title which was acknowledged as the basis of enfranchisement? Was it not Kannamma’s title as the widow of the late palayagar or the descendant of the original grantee of an ancient palayam? If it was, is not the enfranchisement in the nature of a mere accretion to what was undoubtedly an ancestral and hereditary tenure? Nor is there reason to doubt that the words were intended to be operative only as between the Crown and the inamdar and not as between the latter and his heir. In Cherukuri venkanna v. Mantravathi Lakshminarayan Sastrulu, it was decided that enfranchisement of a perso-
nal inam was no bar to an inquiry into the title to that inam, and that the title-deed granted by the Inam Commissioner might be set aside by Civil Courts without prejudice to its effect as enfranchisement of the inam tenure.

Telugu Translation.

(a) ఈ పదార్థాలు సిద్ధమైనవని మనమని సిద్ధమైనానికి అవి సిద్ధమైనానికి చేసేవారు. ఈ పదార్థాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం, అందువల్ల మనం తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం. ఇతర పదార్థాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు. ఈ పదార్థాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం. ఎందుకంటే అది తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు. ఈ పదార్థాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు. ఈ పదార్థాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు. ఈ పదార్థాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు.

(b) 1925 సంవత్సరం అంతర్భాగంలో, కార్తికేశ్వర్ కుమార్ రామేశ్వరానికి జరిగింది బిగ్రాండి 6 సంవత్సరంలో బిగ్రాండి అయితే బిగ్రాండి సంవత్సరాలు కలిగి ఉండాలి. ఈ సంవత్సరాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు. ఈ సంవత్సరాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు. ఈ సంవత్సరాలు తారం సిద్ధం చేయడానికి వ్యాఖ్యాతం చేసేవారు.
ಪಶು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತದೆ. ಇತರ ಅಸ್ತ್ಯಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗುರುತಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು.

ಕ್ರಮಾವೃತವಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಗುರುತಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು.

ಆರೋಹಿ ಆರಂಭಿಕಗಳು,
ಇತರ ಅಸ್ತ್ಯಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಖೆಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸುವ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು.

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ನೃತ್ತಿಸಂಕೇತಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದೆಂದರೆ, ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಾಚಾರಿಯವರು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಟು ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಿತ್ರಾಚಾರಿಯವರು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಮಾಡಲು ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಚಿತ್ರಾಚಾರಿಯವರು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಅನುಕರಿಸಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ.
(a) An agreement to be valid must be made by the free consent of parties competent to contract for a lawful consideration and with a lawful object. 'Consent' implies acquiescence of the mind in something proposed or affirmed. 'The term implies in contemplation of law the existence of a physical and moral power of assenting as well as a deliberate and free exercise of power. Hence the absence of any of these capacities in either of the parties to a contract renders the person labouring under it incapable of binding himself thereby. Consent is not free if it is caused by 'coercion,' and coercion is defined as the committing, or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code, or the unlawful detaining, or threatening to detain, any property, to the prejudice of a person, with the intention of causing any person to enter into a contract. In these cases there is a clearly-marked, undisguised interference by one person with the exercise of another person's will, and this interference is effected in the most palpable manner. A man who, under compulsion of some wrong done or threatened to his person or goods, or to the person or goods of some one in whom he is interested, is induced to assent, does not, it is clear, in so doing, express his real wish and intention. His consent, accordingly, has not been 'free' and there has been no contract.

(b) The District Judge came to the conclusion that the appellant failed to prove his title, and disallowed his claim to
possession and other relief as proprietor, but he found that the appellant had certain exclusive rights in the nature of easement in the western tracts, and that he had similar rights in the eastern tracts, though not exclusive, and he consequently set aside the decision of the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey. He observed that it was clearly shown that the Zamindar had the exclusive right of pasture, the wood-cutting, and gathering of wild products in the western tracts, and that he is perhaps a right of the same kind, but of a limited extent, in the eastern tracts, but he added that, in his opinion, these rights did not render the Zamindar unqualified proprietor or owner of the land in fee simple, for such right was in the nature of an easement and the Officers of Government were shown to have interfered on frequent occasions with the Zamindar’s full enjoyment of his rights, and the Zamindar was admittedly without title deeds. In support of his conclusion referred to various authorities, and finally formulated the grounds of his decision in these terms:—‘The result of the various authorities I take to be, first, that the enjoyment of easement, even though such enjoyment is exclusive, is to be distinguished from possession, and will not create a title by prescription or support an action for ejectment; secondly, that private property in forest land does not exist in India except by express grant from the state; and thirdly, that even if such proprietorship does exist, it has not the same incidents as private ownership in England.’

(c) It is well-known that the effect of sugar bounties is woful. It affects in two entirely opposite directions, the interests of the consumer and the producer. So far as regards the consumer, it brings the article of consumption to the market at a cheaper price than would otherwise be available to him. In that respect he receives the benefit. But the producer looks upon it from a different point of view. It supplements in the market the progress which he would otherwise bring to it by a competitive produce which has attached to it an artificial
advantage. England of course is, as regards sugar, a nation of consumers. No project for the imposition of countervailing duties has there been made, but India, on the other hand is to a very large extent a nation of producers, and the productive interests of the country are extremely important and ought to be safe-guarded by any measures that we can take. The benefit which the British Empire as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar, due to the operation of the bounty system, is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on a limited class dependent on the sugar industry. I have therefore no hesitation in saying the the abolition of the bounty system is an object at which the Government should aim if they should see their way to securing that result, and that the accomplishment of such an end is worth some sacrifice, provided always that such sacrifice would be really effective, and would not involve evils out of all proportion to those which it is desired to remove.

(d) It was decided that when there was a money-debt the father's interest was alone liable to be sold in execution, and that when there was a mortgage-decree the entire estate was liable to be sold. It was considered that in the one case the right, title, and interest of the judgment-debtor was right of the father as an individual co-partner, and that in the other the Court by its decree executed the father's mortgage. But in December 1885, the Privy Council laid down the is differently in Yussamut Nunomi Babuasin v. Modun Mohu. In that case, the question raised for decision was, as in the whether anything passed by the sale except such share as the father would have taken on partition, and the Judicial Committee held that the entire ancestral estate passed though the was only a money-decree against the father. They observed as follows:—There is no question that considerable difficulty has been found in giving full effect to each of two principles: the Mitakshara law, one being that a son takes a present vested interest jointly with his father in ancestral estate, and
other, that he is legally bound to pay his father's debts, not incurred for immoral purposes, to the extent of the property taken by him through his father! 'Destructive as it may be of the principle of independent co-parcenary rights in the sons, the decisions have for some time established the principle that the sons cannot set up their right against their fathers' alienation for an antecedent debt or against the creditors' remedies for their debts, if not tainted with immorality.' The Judicial Committee do not think that the authority of Deendyal's case bound the Court to hold that nothing but the father's co-parcenary interest passed by the sale. If his debt was of a nature to support a sale in the entirety he might legally have sold it without suit, or the creditor might procure a sale of it by suit. All that the sons can claim is that not being parties to the sale or execution proceedings, they ought not to be barred from trying the facts or the nature of the debt in a suit of their own. Assuming that they have such a right, it will avail them nothing unless they can prove that the debt was not such as to justify the sale. If the expressions by which the estate is conveyed to the purchaser are susceptible of application to the entirety of the father's co-parcenary interest alone (and in Deendyal's case there certainly was an ambiguity of that kind) the absence of the sons from the proceedings may be one material consideration.

Telugu Translation.

(a) నాం మామిదు రాజాస్వామి, నామం పూర్వ దిననితనం కూడా ఇం లేదా కాశిసేలాడు సంగ్రామార్థ లాతమిరం చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వివిధములు, నాం భావించాము నిర్ణయం లాంటి ప్రశ్నలు చెప్పాలంటే, నేర్చేదికే సాధనాం చానానం ప్రస్తుతం వి vivechana translation

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(b) ಅನೇಕರಂ ಕಡೆಗುಡುವುದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಧಿಪಾದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರನ್ನು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ಕಾಲೀಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕಮಾಡಲು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕಗಳ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಸಬೇಕು; ಅಂತಾದರೂ, ಅನೇಕರಂ ಕಡೆಗುಡುವುದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಧಿಪಾದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರನ್ನು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ಕಾಲೀಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕಮಾಡಲು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕಗಳ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಸಬೇಕು; ಅಂತಾದರೂ, ಅನೇಕರಂ ಕಡೆಗುಡುವುದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಧಿಪಾದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲೀಯ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಧ್ವನಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರನ್ನು ಆಧಿಪತ್ಯದ ಕಾಲೀಯ ವಿಗ್ರಹಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕಮಾಡಲು ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾದಕಗಳ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಮೂಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಡೆಸಬೇಕು.
(c) మరొక సూపర్షింగ్ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కూడా లక్షణాలు ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే, కనుగొనడానికి ఎక్కడు, ఎక్కడ, తరచు నిచ్చిన సమయం లేదు. కనుగొనడానికి ఎక్కడు, ఎక్కడితే ఈ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కాక ఇప్పటికీ ఉండవచ్చు. మరొక సూపర్షింగ్ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కూడా లక్షణాలు ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే, సంఖ్యాశాస్త్ర శాస్త్రాన్ని మనం ప్రతిష్ఠించాయ. అంటే ఇక్కడ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే ఇక్కడ లక్షణాలు ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే, సంఖ్యాశాస్త్ర శాస్త్రాన్ని మనం ప్రతిష్ఠించాయ. అంటే ఇక్కడ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే ఇక్కడ లక్షణాలు ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే ఇక్కడ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే ఇక్కడ లక్షణాలు ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే ఇక్కడ ప్రయోగచేష్టలు కూడా ఉండవచ్చు. అంటే ఇక్కడ లక్షణాలు ఉండవచ్చు.
(d) ಆಮ್ಲಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಿಗುತ್ತನೆಯೇ ಸುತ್ತು ಅಚ್ಛ
ಎಂಬುವುದು ಹೇಗಿ ಕಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಕಾಟು
ಮ್ಯಾಟಿರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಾಯ ಲಭಿಸಿರುವುದು ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ,
ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸೇವಾ ಎಂಬುದು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ತರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವಾ ಎಂಬುದು. ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಸೇವಾ
ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು. ಸೇವಾದ ಮುಂದು
ಬಟ್ಟೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆಯಾಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ, ಆದಾಯದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆಯೇ ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ,
ಪಕ್ಷಾತ್ಮಕ ಮುಂದು ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಸೇವೆಯ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ,
ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಸೇವೆಯ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ,
ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದ ಸೇವೆಯ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಗಿ ತುಂಬ ನಿಂಬಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ,
ಅನುಗುಣವಾಯಿತು.
1910.

(a) In order to constitute coercion, it is not essential that the person injured, or threatened with injury, should be the same as the person induced by the injury or threat to agree. Of course, threats of legal means of annoyance, such, for instance, as a threat of going to law, however disagreeable, are not 'coercion.' But there are other ways of interfering with the free exercise of a person's will which though less undisguised and explicit than coercion are none the less conducive to the same result. In the different relations of life, persons are frequently so circumstanced in reference to each other as to give the one an ascendency, more or less complete, over the others mind and will. There are cases, for instance, in which one places confidence in another, and so far submits his own judgment to that other's superior skill, knowledge, or experience: a doctor with his patient, a solicitor with his client, a spiritual adviser with the person who comes to him for advice have all a certain degree of confidence reposed. Again, there are cases where one person exercises authority over another; and this authority, whether real or apparent; so far as it is submitted to, it interferes with the freedom of the will of the person so submitting. Parents and children, guardians and their wards, masters and their pupils, stand in this relation to one another.

(b) Dogmatism on the stability of Indian finance can never be safely indulged till the complexity of the problem is thoroughly investigated and gauged. It would be interesting to know whether the measures for securing a stable exchange
had cost the country anything and what, whether the deficits owing to exchange were not turned into overflowing surpluses by the difference having come indirectly from the pockets of the people, whether it is not the indirect impoverishment caused by the stoppage of the mints which perhaps intensified the inability of the people to stand the strain of the present famine. These are problems which are not only interesting in themselves, but they demand solution before it is possible to come to any useful and positive opinion about the real character and solidity of the existing state and condition of Indian revenues. But the question which I should like to have seen dealt with above all others, is the question whether the financial condition of the country can be regarded as safe if, as is sometimes alleged, land in large provinces is unable to bear the burden that is imposed upon it. Is it true that the effects of famine are hastened and intensified by the decline of staying power in the raiyat owing to over-assessment? Of course nobody denies what is sometimes so passionately urged that the immediate cause of famines is failure or scarcity of rainfall. But surely it is possible to conceive that a failure of crops in one year does not necessarily involve starvation, if there was some balance in hand of past years to tide over the calamity, just as a mercantile firm does not necessarily become insolvent because there have been heavy losses in one year. It is therefore a question of the most vital importance to ascertain whether it is true that there is this want of staying power, and if there is, if it is due in any way to faults in the existing systems of assessing or collecting revenue, if it is due to excess of assessment or rigidity of collection.

(c) In regard to collateral relatives, it is not, unless on grounds personal to the particular individual, the duty of any one to make a pecuniary provision for them. No one now expects it, unless there happens to be no direct heirs; nor would it be expected even there, if the expectation were not created by the provisions of the law in case of intestacy. I see,
therefore, no reason why collateral inheritance should exist at all. Mr. Bentham long ago proposed, and other high authorities have agreed in the opinion that if there are no heirs either in the descending or in the ascending line, the property, in case of intestacy, should escheat to the state. With respect to the more remote degrees of collateral relationship, the point is not very likely to be disputed. Few will maintain that there is any good reason why the accumulations of some childless miser should on his death (as every now and then happens) go to enrich a distant relative who never saw him, who perhaps never knew himself to be related to him, until there was something to be gained by it, and who had no moral claim upon him of any kind, more than the most entire stranger. But the reason of the case applies alike to all collaterals even in the nearest degree. Collaterals have no real claims, but such as may be equally strong in the case of non-relatives and in the one case as in the other, where valid claims exist, the proper mode of paying regard to them is by bequest. The claims of children are of a different nature: they are real and indefeasible. But even of these, the measure usually taken is an erroneous one: What is due to children is in some respects underrated, in others, exaggerated. One of the most binding of all obligations, that of not bringing children into the world unless they can be maintained in comfort during childhood, and brought up with a likelihood of supporting themselves when full age, is both disregarded in practice, and made light of in theory, in a manner disgraceful to human intelligence.

(d) The gradual abolition of the grosser means of supplementing a family in favour of the system of adoption is itself a striking evidence of progress in civilisation. The appointment of a daughter held an intermediate place between this and the coarse materialism of the earliest modes of substitution. It is no longer recognized, but traces of the institution still remain in the existing law. From it, on the one hand, has been derived the right of succession of the daughter and the daugh.
ter's son, while, on the other, it is connected with the fitness of a daughter's son for adoption. As an imitation of a real son the adopted son ought to be born of some woman whom the adoptive father could have married. This excludes the son of a daughter, and such is the law generally received amongst the highest castes, almost everywhere, and amongst some of the higher castes by their customary law, the daughter's son is deemed fit for adoption, and even the most fit on account of the place he might formerly have taken as son by appointment as well as of the blood connection on which the system of appointment itself was founded. The passage of Vasishta which directs that a man desiring to adopt shall make the selection from amongst near relatives, and for choice take the nearest, is so obscurely expressed as to admit of various interpretations. How the ingenuity of the commentators has been exercised upon it may be seen in Colebookes's note to Mithakshara Chap I. Sec. XI, verse 13.

Telugu Translation.

(b) మత్తు ముందు పుట్టారు పోయినా, మండలు చివరు రైతు ఎవరైండతోత్తు అంతిమం సంభానందం, సారంగా తుంటి నంది రైతు రాయుము ఫైదా స సేటి చాల పాల యొక్క శతాబ్బాదన అశిష్టం. మంది అది, అర్ధం కొరకు రైతు నంది ఎవరైండతోత్తు అనుపాతం ప్రతిసర్గం ఉండవచ్చు, కాకుండా. అయితే మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు. మంది సంభానంతో మంది సంభానంతో ఉండవచ్చు.
(b) గ్రామాల చేస్తున్న జరిగిన కంప్యూటర్ సిగిమన్

* 9
(c) ಅರ್ಥಹಿತ ಹೂಗುವರು ಹಾಗೇ ಕೆಲಸಿ, ಇದು ಕೆಳಗಿಂದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೂಡಾದು ಇರಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಮೂಲ ನೋಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಇದು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿರುತದ್ರಗ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲು ಇದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಅಪಾಯಕರದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸಹದೇತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಣುವ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದು. (ಇಲ್ಲಿ) ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾದ ತರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ಅವರು ಅನುಪ್ರಭೂತ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಅಮದಾರವನ್ನು ಸಹಾಯಿಸುವುದು. ಇದು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯರ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. (ಇಲ್ಲಿ) ಕೆಲವು ಚಿಕ್ಕದ ತರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ. ಇದರ ಕೆಲವು ತರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ. ಇದರ ಕೆಲವು ತರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ.
(d) సిద్ధాంతం కొని అనాధికరించి లభించానే వారి సంభవాలను సంపాదించాయి. తమకు అనుభవం చేయతానికి విశేషానికి కొనసాగించాయి, నాయకత్వం చేయడం అవలంబించాయి. అందువల్ల మనం వినిపించగా ఇచ్చిన ప్రక్రియలు అంతే అంతగా తండ్రి సంభవాలను సంపాదించాయి. #మొదటిబాటి ఈ సంభవాలు యొక్క పాలన వలన దాని నిపుణులు ప్రతిపాదించాయి.

1901.

Translate into your vernacular: —

(a) The doctrine, that everyman must be taken to contemplate the natural consequences of his own acts, is a general
presumption of law, being in fact a branch of the law of evidence, and the presumption is expressly recognized in the Indian Evidence Act. As to legal presumptions in criminal cases Mr. Best observes:—'Although no person ought to be condemned in a Court of Justice unless the tribunal really and actually believes in his guilt, yet even here the principle of legal presumption may, with due discretion, be advantageously resorted to for the protection alike of the community and the accused, and accordingly we find that not only are the general presumptions of law recognized in criminal jurisprudence, but that it has peculiar presumptions of its own. A criminal intent is often presumed from acts which morally speaking are susceptible of but one interpretation. When, for instance, a party is proved to have laid poison for another, or to have deliberately struck at him with a deadly weapon, or to have knowingly discharged loaded firearms at him it would be absurd to require the prosecutor to show that he intended death or bodily harm to that person. The setting fire to a building is evidence of an intent to injure the owner although no motive for the act be shown, and uttering a forged document is conclusive of an intent to defraud the person who would naturally be affected by it. In such cases the facts speak for themselves. Presumptions of this kind are so conformable to reason, that moral conviction and legal intendment are here in perfect harmony.'

(b) Much historical research has been expended upon the investigation of the rights which a cultivator in India has in the soil, and the opinion now generally held is that the cultivator was the owner of the land, but that his rights have in course of time been obscured. Thus the Madras High Court has said.—'According to what may be termed the Hindu common law, a right to the possession of land is acquired by the first person who makes a beneficial use of the soil. The crown is entitled to assess the occupier with revenue, and if a person who has occupied land omits to use it and the claim of the
crown to revenue is consequently affected, the sovereign is entitled to take measures for the protection of the revenue. Whether the practice which has obtained of requiring a person who desires to cultivate waste to apply to the local revenue officer for permission to do so has abrogated the Hindu law, or whether it may be justified by the establishment before British rule of the analogous doctrine of Mahomedan law we consider it unnecessary to determine in this suit.' The Madras Board of Revenue has expressed the same view.—The Board do not see how it can be disputed that the custom of this country from time immemorial has been to recognize limits in the state or public demand against the cultivators of the land, and as a necessary consequence, the existence in the ryot of a property in the land occupied by him.

(c) In all industries, but in mining more than any other, there is a Nemesis that acts more promptly than Government can, and punishes more severely carelessness, negligence, and above all things, disregard of the health and comfort of workpeople. I do not believe in legislation of the kind now contemplated for the regulation of industries. Improvements will continue to go on in spite of legislation for people, whether employer or employed, understand their own business and their own interest better and care for them more than the Government does. I have known cotton-mill industry here and at home intimately, and have never come across a case where Government Inspectors with statutory powers have done any good to either work people or industry, neither can I think of any improvement that has emanated from them; though I have seen countless improvements instituted for the benefit of both workers and industry that have emanated from the industry itself.

(d) Judgment:—In order to ascertain whether the several alienations challenged by the Appellant in his suit were binding on the sons of the first defendant who were not parties to them, it would have been better if the Subordinate Judge had
under the provisions of Section 45, directed separate trials to be held in respect of the alienations made to each of the contesting defendants or the parties under whom they claimed. The circumstances of each alienation might then have been more fully considered.

The Subordinate Judge has not, in our judgment, altogether apprehended the law respecting the burden of proof in such cases. Prima facie a Hindu father is incompetent to make alienations of ancestral immovable property and his sons have a right to question those alienations when they are not made with their consent. Persons then, who claim the benefit of alienations, must show that the alienations were made for a purpose justifiable under Hindu Law, or that they, in good faith, believed that they were made for such a purpose. Until a person claiming the benefit of an alienation has given some proof that the alienation is made for a justifiable purpose, or that he believed it to have been so, it is not incumbent on the Hindu son to prove that the purpose was not justifiable. If, on the other hand, a person claiming the benefit of an alienation shows that it was made for a purpose ostensibly justifiable, the Hindu son must show that the purpose was in fact not justifiable and that the person to whom the alienation is made was aware that it was not so justifiable. The alienations impugned are said to have been made to pay antecedent debts. If those debts were not incurred for immoral purposes, or if the person to whom the alienations were made had no reason to believe they were made for immoral purposes, then the alienations would be binding on the son under the Privy Council decision. If, on the other hand, the persons to whom the alienations were made were themselves the creditors, and it be shown that debts were contracted for immoral purposes, then the alienations will not bind the sons. The issues which the Subordinate Judge framed appear insufficient to determine the rights of the parties, and unless separate issues are drawn in respect of each alienation, it is impossible to avoid considerable
confusion in their decision. The costs of this appeal must abide and follow the result of a new trial.

Telugu Translation.

(a) పెద్ద సంఖ్యలు మీద ఉండాలా ప్రత్యేకముగా ఎంతలో సమయం
మారుతుంది. తాగునాలపై క్రియలు చేసేవి, ఈండి
సమయం మార్పులు అతి సమయంగా ప్రత్యేకముగా క్రియత్తులు
మార్పులు ఆకర్షించడానికి కూడా. ఈండి కారణమరి అధికంగా అడవిని మార్పులు అందించడానికి
ప్రత్యేకముగా చెప్పండి. 'తగునాలు చెప్పించండి,
ప్రత్యేకముగా మిలించండి తగులు' అనే పదాలు కూడా,
సమయం మార్పులు అందించడం ప్రత్యేకముగా
మార్పులు ఆకర్షించడానికి కూడా. ఈండి కారణమరి
అధికంగా అడవి మార్పులు అందించడం
ప్రత్యేకముగా చెప్పండి. ఈండి
ప్రత్యేకముగా మార్పులు అందించడం
ప్రత్యేకముగా చెప్పండి.

(b) అధికంగా చెందానికి మార్పులు అడవిని మార్పులు
ప్రత్యేకముగా చెప్పండి. ఈండి కారణమరి
అడవి మార్పులు ఆకర్షించడానికి కూడా.
(c) செய்வதே இல்லை, ஏனெனில் புரோக்க குறுக்கு கொண்டு போகும் உண்டு, உண்டு அந்து செய்யும் மூலம் ஒரு முதலையைக் கொண்டு செய்யும் நேரத்துக்கு ஏற்றதை வெளிப்படுத்தி வேண்டும். கொண்டு பெரித்து வெளிப்படுத்தும் நேரத்தில் வெளிப்படுத்தும் நேரத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தி வேண்டும். கொண்டு பெரித்து வெளிப்படுத்தும் நேரத்தின் மூலத்தில் வெளிப்படுத்தும் நேரத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தி வேண்டும். கொண்டு பெரித்து வெளிப்படுத்தும் நேரத்தில் வெளிப்படுத்தும் நேரத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தி வேண்டும்.
(d) ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂಬುದು ಆತ್ಮಜೀವನದ ತಳಿಗೆ ಹಿತಾರೆಗೆ ಹೊಸವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಿತಿಜ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಾತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. 45 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತಂಕವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಲ್ಲಾ ರುಚಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಮಾನುಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಸಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆತ್ಮಜೀವನದ ಈ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ, ಅವರು ಆತ್ಮಜೀವನದ ಸಾಲಾನೇರು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
Translate into your vernacular:—

(a) His Lordship in his judgment says that the accused has been convicted under an indictment charging him with accepting a gratification of 50 cents, other than a legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act. Neither the indictment nor the conviction sets out what the official act was. The mention of the act being an essential ingredient of the offence, the indictment ought to state it clearly, so as to enable the accused to meet the charge. The conviction should also set out the act, for the conviction was bad unless the act was an official one. While agreeing with the District Judge that the accused did ask for the 50 cents, and that the coin was subsequently found in the accused’s mouth, his Lordship thinks the District Judge was wrong in convicting on the indictment before him. Assuming that the indictment was good, the conviction was bad because it does not mention the official act which the accused forbore to do in consideration of the bribe. The omission was material. Did the accused forbear to arrest the man, to prosecute him, or to detain the cart? Had the act been mentioned, it might have turned out that the act was not official for it might have been contended that the statute law did not empower a constable to detain a noisy cart. True, the accused has said his instructions were to detain ‘bad cases’ of rattling carts, but his instructions could not authorize a constable to do an act which is not legal. His Lordship does not think the constable guilty of either extortion or deception, as suggested by the Crown Council. Extortion in law means inducing one to give up property by putting him in fear. Here the carter
delivered the 50 cents, not because he was put in fear, but he did so at the suggestion of the accused’s superior officer. Nor was the accused guilty of attempting to extort which consisted in putting a person in fear of an injury and a lawful arrest or prosecution was no ‘injury’. The accused was not guilty of cheating, either, because the carter had not parted with the money in consequence of a deception by the accused, but at the suggestion of another police officer, who wanted to entrap the accused.

(b) In Jones v. Williams, the question was as to a right of ownership as shown by certain acts of enjoyment, and Baren Parke, in deciding that evidence of such acts should be admitted, said, ‘I am also of opinion that this case ought to go down to a new trial, because ‘I think the evidence offered of acts in another part of one continuous hedge, and in the whole bed of the river, adjoining the plaintiff’s land was admissible in evidence, on the ground that they are such acts as might reasonably lead to the inference that the entire hedge and bed of the river, and consequently the part in dispute, belonged to the plaintiff. Ownership may be proved by proof of possession, and that can only be shown by acts of enjoyment of the land itself; but it is impossible, in the nature of things, to confine the evidence to the very precise spot on which the alleged trespass may have been committed: evidence may be given of acts done in other parts, provided there is such a common character of locality between those parts and the spot in question, as would raise a reasonable inference in the minds of the jury that the place in dispute belonged to the plaintiff if the other parts did. In ordinary cases, to prove his title to a close the claimant may give in evidence acts of ownership in any part of the same inclosure. So, I apprehend, the same rule is applicable to a wood which is not inclosed by any fence if you prove the cutting of timber in one part: I take that to be evidence to prove a right in the whole wood, although there be no fence, or distinct boundary, surrounding the whole; and the
case of Stanley v. White, I conceive, is to be explained on this principle; there was a continuous belt of trees, and acts of ownership on one part were held to be admissible to prove that the plaintiff was the owner of another part, on which the trespass was committed. It has been said in the course of the argument, that the defendant had no interest to dispute the acts of ownership not opposite to his own land but the ground on which such acts are admissible is not the acquiescence of any party: they are admissible of themselves, proprio vigore, for they tend to prove that he who does them is the owner of the soil though if they are done in the absence of all persons interested to dispute them, they are of less weight.

(c) The country, as it progresses, requires increased revenue for the increased charges and the increased undertakings which progress compels; and the maintenance of an ancient and familiar and equitable formal taxation is incomparably better than the introduction of new and doubtful ones. The suggestion that revision of the revenue assessment should be based exclusively on a rise of prices has been discussed in the temporarily-settled provinces at immense length. In the conclusions arrived at in that correspondence, the Lieutenant Governor agrees and he is pleased to find that the Board of Revenue in Bengal are of the same opinion:

The last and most important proposal is that where districts have been once surveyed, an increase in prices may be made the sole ground of enhancement in future settlements; it may be presumed that if the revenue rose with the prices it would also fall with them, as in the case of the rent of occupancy tenants. We would thus have a perpetual settlement of all India, the standard being in corn, not in silver. It is not suggested to extend this protection to the actual cultivators; the sole gainer is to be the middleman, the loser being the general tax payer. As has been stated above, Mr. Nolan sees considerable advantage in a perpetual settlement in developing a class of educated and loyal men. He also considers that for
such a settlement a corn rent is better than one fixed in money. But on the whole, he prefers to maintain the present system of the periodical adjustment of revenue to the existing facts. This is done better as experience accumulates, and has even at present some advantages besides the obvious one of providing for the needs of the state in the way most in acordance with the traditions of the country and the principles of political economy.

In Bengal some estates cannot in any way pay the assessment and lapse to Government; others struggle on with difficulty under disproportionate burdens, while others again pay a mere quit rent of 2 per cent or less on the assets. This inequality is not the result of improvements effected by the owner on one estate and neglected on another, but of activity in enhancing customary rents, or of circumstances beyond the Zamindar's control. It seems best that under such conditions the demands of Government should be, from time to time, adjusted to the circumstances of the day. It is in the course of such adjustment that Government can most effectively protect the interests of the cultivators.

Telugu Translation.

(a) పాట కోసమే కొనియి అవలోకనం వచ్చే యొక్క అనుభూతి వంటి రోజేయ అదనాల చుట్టుమాడే అంతకంటె సంప్యాండి వంటిందే 50 నుండి సంప్యాండిరోజులకు కలిగి ఉంటుంది. సంప్యాండి లోకి పచ్చడం లేదా సంప్యాండి సంచాలక యొక్క అనుమానించడానికి సంప్యాండి రేం కొలత. శాసన యొక్క సామాన్య రెండూ ప్రతిపాదితం చేసి, సంప్యాండి లోకి పచ్చడం లేదా సంప్యాండి సంచాలక యొక్క అనుమానించడానికి సంప్యాండి రేం కొలత. శాసన యొక్క సామాన్య రెండూ ప్రతిపాదితం చేసి, సంప్యాండి లోకి పచ్చడం లేదా సంప్యాండి సంచాలక యొక్క అనుమానించడానికి సంప్యాండి రేం కొలత. శాసన యొక్క సామాన్య రెండూ ప్రతిపాదితం చేసి, సంప్యాండి లోకి పచ్చడం లేదా సంప్యాండి సంచాలక యొక్క అనుమానించడానికి సంప్యాండి రేం కొలత.
ನಿತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿಹಿಯೆಡ್ವಾರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಡಗುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಿಹಿಯೆಡ್ವಾರೆ. ಸಿಹಿಯೆಡ್ವಾರೆಯ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿದ ಸಿಹಿಯೆಡ್ವಾರೆಗಳು. ಉದಯವು ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಿಹಿಯೆಡ್ವಾರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಬಾರ ಮೊದಲೇ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂಬಾರ ಮೊದಲೇ ನ್ಯಾಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.
(c) ಸೈನಾರ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಮಾರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ, ಈ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿದ್ಯುಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಮಾರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ, ಈ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿದ್ಯುಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಮಾರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ, ಈ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿದ್ಯುಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಸುಮಾರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ, ಈ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ನಿದ್ಯುಲಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.
80

அந்த சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம்.

தெரியும் வரலாற்று செய்திகளை செய்து கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம். உடலில் வாழும் தந்தைகள் அல்லது அதிகாரிகள் கலந்தைத் தீர்வுகளைச் செய்து கூறலாம். செய்து கூறலாம் போன்றவைகளுடன், சுருக்க விஷயங்களை சீர் அறிவதான் நன்றாக கொண்டு கூறலாம்.
Translate into your vernacular:—

(a) Charges against a pleader-alleged breach of trust.

Mr. Davur, counsel for the complainant, said it was difficult to state what place the accused practised in, for he had exploited in Hyderabad, Indore, Bangalore, and other places, and finding that the profession evidently did not pay, he had exercised his ingenuity in other ways for making money. He told persons under his influence of tales of fortunes and profit table investments. The case for the prosecution was that complainant became acquainted with the accused in January 1904, when he was introduced by Sorabji Ratenji Subener, a broker, as a man who wanted a loan of Rs. 17,000 on the security of certain shares he was possessed of in a cotton press in Ujjain, which had been mortgaged to Mr. N. M. Cama, solicitor, and which the accused was desirous to redeem, as he said Mr. Cama had pressed him very hard for the repayment. In the event of the complainant agreeing to advance the loan the accused expressed his willingness to execute a transfer of the mortgage in favour of the complainant. Complainant agreed to lend the moneys, provided certain claims of his at Indore were recovered. Accused agreed to do so and complainant paid him Rs. 500 for the expenses. On 12th March, complainant was informed that Rs. 32,000 had been recovered and he received the sum subsequently. Relying on the accused’s statements that pending the preparation and execution of the required documents, he would deposit the money as a fixed deposit in the Chartered Bank, complainant paid him the Rs. 17,000. On a proposition made by the accused, complainant agreed to finance a litigation of Hamifabai, a woman in Ootacamund, with the accused’s brother as a partner in the financing of it, in consideration of receiving a quarter of a share of the property. As the time for the completion and the execution of the documents of transfer of mortgage approached, complainant pressed the accused to conclude the business, but

* II
the latter put him off from time to time. They were both at Ootacamund at the time. Eventually, it was agreed that complainant should precede the accused and go to Bombay, and the accused should follow him there. When the accused did not follow him, complainant's suspicions were aroused, and he began to make inquiries. He learnt the accused had absolutely left no instructions with Mr. Cama, nor had he seen Mr. Cama regarding the transfer of the mortgage, and, consequently no conversation or arrangement as to a transfer of mortgage had taken place. Inquiries in the Chartered Bank showed that the Rs. 17,000 were deposited as a current account on 17th March, and the bulk of it was subsequently withdrawn in several sums, and about two or three hundred rupees were left. On the 6th May complainant received a wire from the accused to go to Lanauli and acknowledge receipt of money he had sent in an insured letter. Thinking that the Rs. 17,000 must have been returned, complainant went to receive the letter, which contained Rs. 142. In the letter accompanying it and in other letters, accused had made certain claims for rendering professional services, and put forth allegations of not performing certain engagements, which were nothing but a tissue of falsehoods. These would not do credit to a third rate lawyer in Bombay, and would never succeed in cheating a man here with a grain of common sense.

(b) I am of opinion that our present system, under which we realize from the owners of agricultural land a large proportion of the net assets as land revenue to be expended on general administration, a smaller percentage for the payment of village officers and another smaller percentage for local improvements, although it has not led to over assessment, is unnecessarily complicated and confusing, and is unsuited to the circumstances of the province. The individual landowner has not, and cannot hope to have, any power to alter the percentage of his net assets which is realized from him for any of those purposes. That is fixed, and must continue to be fixed, by the
Government. It does not matter to him personally how the different sums realized from him are credited. What concerns him is the total sum realized from him under all heads. The present system requires us to calculate out on each holding the amount of land revenue due from it, the amount of village officer's cess, and the amount of local rate, and the elaborate calculations thus required for each of the three millions of owners' holdings in the Panjab entail an immense amount of unnecessary labour annually, confuse the peasant and all account offices, and lead to the impression that the total demand from the land is higher than it really is. It would be much simpler and more satisfactory if the demand for land revenue and cesses were lumped together and assessed on the land in one sum, the total proceeds for each district being allotted in fixed proportions by one annual calculation at head-quarters to the different heads of expenditure. The objects on which the cesses are at present expended must continue to be maintained, but we need not work out the fraction required for such purposes on each holding. Whether the consolidated demand representing land revenue and cesses should be limited, as at present, to $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the net assets, or as Mr. Dutt suggests, to $56\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or even to a smaller proportion, is a matter for decision with reference to the general finances of India.

(c) In a country in which property is greatly subdivided and the written law obscure and available but to few, many causes conduce to bring about deviations even from such portions of the law on which educated opinion had attained more or less unanimity. The influence of natural affection may have induced the head of the family to dispose of the family wealth otherwise than in strict conformity with the precepts of the land and the good feeling of the members has led them not to be too exact in vindicating their legal rights. Of this we have an instance at the present day in the very usual abstinence of Mahamadan ladies from insisting on their claim to share in their husbands' estate in competition with their
children. The ignorance of the local Pandits may have led here and there to an unintentional deviation from the law and in places where the influence of the Mahomedan has for a season prevailed, the absence of an authority to constrain obedience to the personal law of the conquered cannot have been altogether without effect in unsettling the law. Lastly, there are the great changes which changed circumstances must operate in the legal conceptions of persons subject to a personal law, and which probably have never been more active than in this century.

(d) In the case before us, there is considerable evidence that, notwithstanding the ruling of the High Court, the practice of adopting dayadis after upanayanam obtains, and seeing that no less than three Brahman Judges have pronounced in favour of the usage I should be reluctant to hold that the Subordinate Judge was not justified in finding it sufficiently established to have the force of law. The evidence as to present practice appears to me to be supported precisely where it requires support, to justify us in accepting the alleged usage as customary law. Filiation is not constituted by upanayanam but by the gift and acceptance of the youth. Then we have the text of Prajapati, ‘The acceptance of a son in adoption is good if in twelve days, midling, if after tonsure, and inferior, if after upanayanam. The adoption of one who is married will become a cause of distinction to the family? So also in Smriti Sangraha we find the injunction, ‘do not give one who has entered on an Asramam (period of life); give one who is not invested when there is no distress. In distress give though he is even a Brahmachari of a second son.’

Telugu Translation.

(a) అహింకరాద్రి, అదిగారిగా శీతలు—చారు, తర షాకు, తెలం చింతిసాగే కాశారిరు ఇభి అభి క్రికి, గామ్మ కు చేసి శీతలు ప్రతి ప్రతి ఉదయం జ్ఞానం లేదా ప్రతి నిష్ఠా తన కామ నోహలు.
ನಿತ್ಯ ಉಮಾ, ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಾದ ಕವಿಯ ತಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂತ್ರವಾದವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕವಿಯ ಸುತ್ತುವರದ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರದಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಅನಾಸ್ತನತೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ದೋಷ ಅನುಭavors: 85
నితయం, బయోగొప్ప 17 వ శతాబ్దంలో 17,000 కార్యాదివారి ప్రామాణిక అతి ఆధారం తొలగించడానికి, కనుక అంతిపోయే తరువాత ప్రభావానికి పాటు కొనసాగించారు. కాని ఈ తరువాత సాధారణ వంటివి ప్రామాణిక అమలు హిందూ ప్రతిభా రూపాలకు ఇచ్చింది. మొదటి మదర్మయిత పాటు తమాధికారి దైనందిని విచారించారు మరియు ఇది ఒక సమాధుర కాలం ద్వారా ప్రామాణిక పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు చాలా సమయం మొదటి పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు చాలా సమయం లేవు. ప్రామాణిక పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు 17,000 కార్యాదివారి ప్రామాణిక అతి ఆధారం తొలగించడానికి పాటు కొనసాగించారు. స్విస్స్ 142 సాధారణ నాలుగు స్నీకర్లు సాధారణంగా మాత్రమే, లేదా కంప్లెక్స్ శాస్త్రవేత్తలు కొనసాగించారు. మొదటి పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు చాలా సమయం మొదటి పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు చాలా సమయం లేవు. మొదటి పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు చాలా సమయం మొదటి పరిమానాన్ని నిషేధించడానికి పాటు చాలా సమయం లేవు.
(c) 

(d)
1905.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. Early in 1808, after a prolonged discussion and in opposition to the strongly expressed convictions of Lord William Bentinck, who was Governor of Madras during the controversy but had gone back to England in the previous autumn, it was ordered that in all the unsettled districts of the Presidency the villages should be leased out for a term of three years from Fasli 1818 to heads of villages and chief cultivators (or, failing them, to strangers) upon such terms as might be considered moderate and equitable, and subject to the condition that no reduction in the rental would be made on account of adverse seasons.

The season of Fasli 1218 was so unfavourable in Bellary that the introduction of the triennial leases was postponed until the next year. They were brought into force throughout the district and lasted during the next three years. The rents
realized in each of these season were as high as in the three preceding ryotwari years. But the explanation apparently was that the headmen of the villages, as the Collector reported in the first year of the lease, 'apprehensive of being turned out of what they term their estates, of which they have had possession for many generations, and fearful of being superseded in their stations of hereditary management by new-comers, have accepted higher conditions of rent than the extent of the cultivation and the scanty means of their under-tenants actually warranted. Neither the renters nor the ryots made a good thing of the leases. In some cases from the oppressions, and in others from the weakness, of the renters the resources of the district suffered material injury; the collections were realized with difficulty; the cultivation in many villages very greatly fell off; and the Collectors both of Cuddapah and Bellary were apprehensive that the losses which the renters had incurred would deter them from undertaking the responsibility of the further and longer leases which the Board of Revenue was now urging should follow the triennial arrangement. Mr. Chaplin spoke strongly; 'So many of the renters,' he said, have suffered losses by undertaking the triennial rent that probably not ten in a hundred, except in a particular taluk or two, will of themselves come forward to offer for the septennial or decennial leases. The fear of being dispossessed of their miras, enmities and jealousies, competitions and rivalships, persuasion and intimidation, a display of advantages which do not exist, and many other means and motives must all be called into action before they will consent without great reductions to become septennial and decennial renters.' To the Board, however, the failure seemed to be due, not to any defect in the system but to the results of too high rents and too short a lease, and they continued to recommend that the leases should be granted for longer periods and on easier terms.

2. As to the question, 'What law is to be applied to Nambudri Brahmans?' the judge has found that they are
governed by Hindu law as modified by the special customs which they have adopted since their settlement in Malabar. Although it was urged in appeal that they do not follow the Hindu law, the contention was ultimately not seriously pressed upon us. As the question is, however, one of general importance, and as the decision of several other issues in this case depends upon its determination, we may add that in our opinion the judge has come to a correct conclusion. According to the evidence on both sides, succession is traced among Nambudris through males and property passes from father to son, whereas among Nayars succession is traced through females and property descends from mother to daughter. Thus, the mode of tracing succession and the devolution of property are in accordance with Hindu law and contrary to Marumakkattayam usage. Again, legal marriage is the basis of the law of succession among Nambudris as among Brahmans of the East Coast whilst among Nayars there is no recognized connexion between marriage and inheritance. Thus, the notion of paternal relation founded upon legal marriage as the cause of inheritance obtains both under Hindu law and among Nambudri Brahmans. Further, a Nambudri woman, in common with a Brahman on this side of the ghauts, takes her husband's gotram upon her marriage and passes into his family from that of her father, and perpetual widowhood and incapacity to remarry on her husband's death are the incidents of marriage both among Nambudris and Brahmans of the East Coast. But among Nayars, a woman continues through life to belong to the family in which she is born, and the sexual relation which she forms, or her so-called marriage, operates in law neither to give her the domicile of her husband nor to create a disability in her either to marry or to put an end to her marriage at her pleasure during her first husband's life. Moreover, the same rule of collateral succession obtains both among Nambudri Brahmans and other Brahmans in Southern India. Among the former, dayadis or distant kinsmen are divided in to
those who have ten and three days impurity or pollution, and among the latter, such kinsmen are classified as gotrajas, sapindas and samanodakas, the samanodaka relationship being severally the cause of ten and three days, impurity or pollution, arising from the birth or death of any one so related. Moreover, Nambudris and Brahmans on the East Coast recognize alike the authority of the Vedas and of Smritis, and they have faith in the religious efficacy of ceremonial observances and of funeral and annual obsequies. We may also refer to the ceremony of investiture or upanayanam and to the notion of second birth as common to both. The view, therefore, that when Nambudris settled in Malabar they carried their personal law with them, though they changed in some respects after their settlement on the West Coast, is supported not only by the foregoing facts, but also by the fact that the gotrams of Nambudri Brahmans are said to be the same as those of Brahmans on the East Coast, indicating thereby descent from the same original ancestors.

3. A complaint was brought under Act XIII of 1859 to recover a sum advanced in respect of work, which work was not done. Magistrate has rejected the complaint under Section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, because a suit to recover the sum would be barred by limitation. As it is expressly stated in the preamble to Act XIII of 1859 that the reason for the enactment is that the remedy by suit is wholly insufficient, I do not think the order was legal. There is no law limiting the time within which complaints under Act XIII of 1859 may be brought. The Act is penal, its object being to make ‘persons guilty of fraudulent breach of contract subject to punishment,’ and therefore proceedings taken under it are not suits and are not governed by Art. 120 of Sch. II of the Limitation Act.

On the above reference the Court delivered the following judgement:

Act XIII of 1859 is penal enactment, and the Act of Limitation is no bar to the enforcement of a penal provision. Though
it was passed because the remedy by suit was insufficient, it is no ground for saying that the Act ceases to be applicable when the civil remedy is barred. The expression 'without lawful or reasonable excuse' has reference to the circumstances in which the breach occurred. A plea of limitation, which is available only in Civil Suits, cannot be taken to bar punishment for what is an offence. The case before us is perhaps one not foreseen and provided for by Legislature, but we must construe a penal enactment as it stands. We set aside the order made by the second class Magistrate and direct him to restore the complaint to his file and to deal with it in accordance with law.

Telugu Translation.

1. 1808 విందుగా దిశాన ఇచ్చినది, మాహోదాన అతి విలువ వేస్తే గమనం కోసం అనువాదం చేయడానికి కనుక అవసరం అవిచ్చరించబడినది. అంది తరువాత అనువాదం చేయడానికి విచిత్రం లేదు. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సేవా పరిస్థితులు నియమాన్ని ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయిస్తాం. సాంస్కృతిక పరిస్థితులు నియమాన్ని ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయిస్తాం. ప్రతిసమాధానం నియమాన్ని ఆధారంగా నిర్ణయిస్తాం.
2. " ಬಯಲುವ ಸೂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

" ಬಯಲುವ ಸೂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಯ ವಿಷಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ"
काव्यांश मध्ये पारंपरिक व स्थानीय प्रकारांतून, संगीत तथा वाद्यकला, गायनांमध्ये आचरणीत रूपांतरण नेनावर राखण्यात आले. सदिये, शंकाश्रयांने वास्तवात मस्तिष्की आणि समाजाच्या अभ्यासांतून हे तयार करून घेतलं ज्ञान विकसित केलेले आहे. ती शंकास्रयांनी त्यांच्यासारख्या स्थापित केलेल्या उत्तम म्हणजेच शंकास्रयांच्या उत्तम नवीनीकरणाची प्रणवांतरण चर्चा झाली. त्यांनी त्यांच्या शंकेनुसार नयनाचं वास्तवांना प्रसंग केलेला आहे. तत्त्वज्ञान आणि अनुभवांसारख्या स्थापत्यांमध्ये त्यांच्यासारख्या स्थापित केलेल्या उत्तम म्हणजेच शंकास्रयांच्या उत्तम नवीनीकरणाची प्रणवांतरण चर्चा झाली. त्यांनी त्यांच्या शंकेनुसार नयनाचं वास्तवांना प्रसंग केलेला आहे.
3. ಅವಿಧಿ ವಿದ್ಯೋದಯ ಇಡುವ ಕಾಲ ಸಂಗ್ರಹದಲ್ಲಿ 1859-ರ ಕಲೆಗೆ XIIIರ ಜನಾಭಿಮಾನ ಭಾರತಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ. ಇದಾಗಿದ್ದ ವಾಸ್ತುವಾದಿಗಳ ಮುಂಭಾಗದ 203 ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯೋದಯವು ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು ಕೀಂತಹ ಎಂಬುರು ವಾಸ್ತುವಾದಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾನೆ. 1859ರ ಮೇ 18ನೇ ರಂದು XIIIರ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ 120-ರ ಮುಂಭಾಗ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳು.
Translate into your vernacular:—

1. Where the landholders are seriously impoverished by a long course of indiscriminate borrowing, the State must suffer. It has to make remissions of taxation and grant for relief when the slightest crop failures take place. Under such conditions the people keep no reserve. Everything produced in a good season in excess of actual requirements goes to meet the demands of the money-lender, and nothing is put by for a 'rainy day.' There must be a tendency also in frequent alienations of land to check the development of irrigation schemes. The State may be eager to help the people, and ready to incur great obligations on their behalf; it is less eager naturally to enhance the value of property ill-gotten by the innumerable expedients with which the moneylender is familiar. While it may be said that parallels between the East and the West are generally misleading, it is hardly to be denied that human nature in all its essentials is pretty much the same everywhere. The best class of citizens are those who have a solid stake in the country. They value good government because it gives security to them in the enjoyment of their property, and therefore their influence is generally on the side of peace and order. A numerous peasantry, securely settled, is the best bulwark of any State, and India cannot go very far astray if it aims not only at preserving but increasing a class which is the equivalent of peasant proprietors in Western nations. Any disadvantages, that may arise from the check put upon the use of land as a security for loans is far more than counterbalanced by the advantages of safeguarding the people from the rapacity of astute speculators who make loans, not so much in the hope and expectation of being repaid with a fair amount of interest, but in order that they may get the owners of lands into their power and deprive them of their possessions. This is the real evil which Land Alienation Acts may be used to prevent, although in the complex social system of India many other circumstances may
have to be taken into consideration. Questions between the Zamindar and the ryot are subsidiary to the main principle, which is that the contentment and prosperity of the people are indissolubly bound up with the occupation of the soil on the easiest terms consistent with the raising of sufficient revenue to meet public purposes, and to develop means of communication and higher forms of irrigation.

2. A son's duty to pay his father's personal debt is a legal duty, because it was enforced compulsorily by Hindu kings through their judges, but it must be remembered that these judges exercised an ecclesiastical as well as a secular jurisdiction. As a British Court of Justice, however, declines to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it is necessary to separate personal duties enforced by Hindu kings, which rest wholly on a spiritual basis, from those which, though resting on a religious basis, were enforced as incidents of the right of property. It is then said that the very theory of Hindu inheritance rests on a spiritual basis; but I must here observe that the son's duty to offer funeral oblations to a deceased father and the duty to pay his personal debt as a means of relieving him from the effect of his sin in failing to pay it during his life are not of the same character. The one is the cause of a right and a means of acquiring property, while the other is a burden consequent on bare filial relation. The right and duty are reciprocal in the one while the burden is irrespective of any material benefit to the son in the other. I may add that there is not a single Smriti or commentary which considers the two duties as similar in respect even of their religious importance; but on the other hand there are passages which show that they are not. The duty to offer funeral oblations extends to the great-grandson, while the duty to pay the father's debt does not so extend. Again, the grandson is bound only to pay the principal. According to the usage current in Hindu society, the non-payment of a debt, though sinful, entails no forfeiture of cast or status, while the neglect to perform funeral obsequies, Sraddhas
and other Samskaras, or religious duties, occasions a loss of caste or status. It seems to me that we should not regard all religious duties prescribed by Hindu law as of equal importance, but that, in estimating their relative importance, we should be guided by the conventional law of ceremonial observances as sanctioned by usage, as to primary spiritual duties which form the basis of heritable capacity, and as to secondary spiritual duties which it may be commendable and even necessary to perform, but the non-performance of which does not occasion loss of caste. This separation of duties that are contained in a code in which moral and legal precepts are often blended together can only be made by looking at the basis on which such duties rest, and their relation to the law of coparcenery and of property. Narada directs that the son or grandson shall throw the money into water, if, the creditor cannot be found; and this also shows that the conception underlying this special obligation is spiritual.

3. Payment of rent in a particular form or at a certain rate for a certain number of years is not only presumptive evidence of the existence of a contract to pay rent in that form or at that rate for those years, but it is also presumptive evidence that the parties have agreed that it is obligatory on the one party to pay and the other to receive rent in that form and at that rate, so long as the relation of landlord and tenant may continue. Either party is of course at liberty to rebut this presumption. It may be shown that the rate paid has been paid under a mistake, that it was intended rent should have been paid at the presettlement rate and that a higher or lower rate has been paid in error. It may be shown that rent at a certain rate, in a certain form, was fixed for a certain term, on the expiry of which the parties were at liberty to revert to their original rights, and that the term has expired, or it might be shown that there has been an increase or diminution in the extent of the holding or an addition in the extent of the holding or an addition to its value by, the creation of improvements at the expense o
the landlord, or that its value has diminished by reason of the deterioration of irrigation or other works which the landlord was bound to maintain. Changes of circumstances such as these would entitle the parties to the agreement to an alteration in its terms without necessarily putting an end to the relationship of landlord and tenant. But where there is no proof of any such special cause entitling the parties to an alteration in the terms subsisting between them, it must be held that so long as the tenant elects to retain the holding, he is liable to the obligations in respect of rent which, it is to be inferred from his past conduct, that he has accepted.

Telugu Translation.

1. హీరి ప్రత్యేకానిర్భయంగా పరిచేసిన అవసరానికీ ఉష్ణమూర్తి అధికారం పెరిగి ఉండాడానికి, సాధనం లేక మాత్రము ఉండవచ్చు. సమితి ప్రధాని పండితులు నిర్ణయించిన పలు నియాంకాకార్యాలు, అర్థ ప్రమాదం అయిన ప్రధానమైన విషయాలను అధికారికంగా సంచారించాయి. కాను సాధారణంగా మనస్సానికి ప్రామాణిక విధానానికి తెలుగు పైలు చాలా పరిమితం చేసాయి. మరింతగా రాజధాని జిల్లా పరివేచన సంస్థల పాలన ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉంచాయి. కాను ఇందులోని చైన్స్ ఉపయోగానికి ఉంది, కంపెన్సీ చేయడానికి మాట్లాడది. అయినప్పటికీ రేషన్స్ ప్రమాదం కారంగా ఉండాడానికి, ప్రధాన పండితులు అధికారికంగా ప్రతిష్టించాయి మరియు మతం విశేషంగా ఉండాడానికి. అందువల్ల ఇది చేసిన ప్రత్యేక విషయానికి చెందాడానికి ఉంది.
సాధనాను నిలిచాం దిశాను పంచి ప్రతిమనుగా రిహేస్ స్వతంత్ర సాధనాను సమయం వచ్చాం లేదు శిక్షణ సాధనాను సమయం వచ్చాం లేదు. మరింత విడి తీసుకుని శిక్షణ సాధనాను సమయం వచ్చాం లేదు. మరింత విడి తీసుకుని శిక్షణ సాధనాను సమయం వచ్చాం లేదు. మరింత విడి తీసుకుని శిక్షణ సాధనాను సమయం వచ్చాం లేదు.

2. ది విచిత్రం దిద్దు వారివి మాత్రమే కూడా బిందుస్తుంది. అందువల్ల, దద్ధం దిద్దు వారివి మాత్రమే కూడా బిందుస్తుంది. అందువల్ల దద్ధం దిద్దు వారివి మాత్రమే కూడా బిందుస్తుంది.
సత్యమయి, అభిమానం లేదా సమర్పణం కారణంగా కాలాంతర విచారణలు కూడా ఉంటాం. తిని అతిపూర్వుల కాలాంతరాలు అయిన కొవ్వే దూరం ఇంటి తరువాత కాలాంతర మానవ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రత్యేకానుగు. తిని తీటించిన వారి కాలాంతరాలను అయిన వాదనలు మనం ప్రతిపాదించింది. ఇవి దూరం తీటించిన ప్రత్యేకానుగులు లేదా వాదనలు అనుకొని ప్రకారం ప్రతిపాదించింది. ఉండి మ్రయున్నతం మనం పరిస్థితిలో వివిధ పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా అది సత్యమయిన విచారణలు అనుకొని ప్రతిపాదించింది.

ఇంకా ఒక విచారణ కరుతుంది అది చాలా పరిస్థితుల మాదిరి ఎదుర్కోడు, కానీ తిని చెప్పినంతకు వివిధ పరిస్థితిలో ప్రతిపాదించింది. ఉండి మ్రయున్నతం మనం పరిస్థితిలో వివిధ పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా అది సత్యమయిన విచారణలు అనుకొని ప్రతిపాదించింది. ఉండి మ్రయున్నతం మనం పరిస్థితిలో వివిధ పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా అది సత్యమయిన విచారణలు అనుకొని ప్రతిపాదించింది. ఉండి మ్రయున్నతం మనం పరిస్థితిలో వివిధ పరిస్థితుల కారణంగా అది సత్యమయిన విచారణలు అనుకొని ప్రతిపాదించింది.
1907.

Translate into your vernacular:

1. The prisoners, execution creditors of the complainant, accompanied by a bailiff of the Small Cause Court who was entrusted with a warrant directing the attachment of certain furniture in the complainant’s house, burst open the closed door of complainant before sunrise on the day in question, and entered the complainant’s house. The ultimate intent of the prisoners in breaking into the house was to execute their decree, a perfectly lawful intent. It does not, however, follow that the ultimate is the only object. An offence may be committed in the prosecution of that object, and the entry upon property with intent to commit such an offence in prosecution
of a lawful ultimate object would constitute the offence of criminal trespass; similarly into the methods used in pursuance of the ultimate intent there may enter a subordinate intent to intimidate, insult, or annoy. It was said that every one must be taken to intend the natural consequence of his acts, and that the natural consequence of breaking the door was to cause annoyance to the complainant and that the prisoner must therefore be taken to have intended to cause annoyance. It is perfectly open to a Court to apply this rule when it is shown that the consequence has followed the act. For instance, where by the violence of a voluntary act death has directly followed, it may be inferred, in the absence of explanation, that the intention was to kill. But even then the inference is not a matter of law. It is necessary that the court or jury should be satisfied that in the circumstances such an intent was present to the mind of the accused person. In the present case the existence of the annoyance was not found, though there was some evidence of it in the statement of the sergeant that Mr. Dudley complained to him of the breakage of his doors. If the Magistrate had found upon this that there had been annoyance and that the prisoners had entertained the intent to annoy, we must have accepted that finding, though we might not have concurred in the conclusion drawn. He has not, however, found this. There is no evidence of any intent to intimidate or insult Mr. Dudley. As to whether there is evidence of any intent to commit an offence, it was suggested that the breakage of the door was 'mischief' and that there was an intent to commit this offence. It may be questionable whether to bring the act within the section the intent must not be an intent to do something subsequent to and not concomitant with, the entry, but it is not necessary to determine this as although the Magistrate finds that the door was broken open, that finding is not sufficient to show that in the opinion of the Magistrate the evidence established that the value or utility of the door was appreciably diminished or that it was
affected injuriously; and without a finding to this effect we cannot hold that the offence of mischief was found by the Magistrate to have been committed.

2. Judgement. This was a suit to recover compensation for the defendants having unlawfully ejected the plaintiff from certain villages forming part of the Zamindari of Ramnad. The plaint sets forth that these villages were granted on a lease to the plaintiff’s grandfather on the 5th December, 1862, for a term of thirteen years, and that upon the death of the lessor the agent to the Court of Wards dispossessed them on the ground that the lease was not binding on the minor Zamindar. It was contended for the defendants that the lease was invalid against the present Zamindar, and that upon the second defendant’s refusal to recognize it, the son of the lessee voluntarily relinquished it. The Subordinate Judge of Madura held that the lease was not profitable to the estate, and on that ground upheld the contention for the defendants. The questions for our decision are whether there was a voluntary relinquishment of the lease, and whether in the circumstances in which it was granted, it is binding on the Court of Wards.

As to the first question we are of opinion that the alleged relinquishment was anything but voluntary. The contention rests mainly upon the omission on the part of the plaintiffs’ father to resist and protest against his dispossession, but we think that it was owing to a belief that such a proceeding would be ineffectual. It is in evidence that, without any communication with the lessee or reference to his wish, Mr. Lee-Warner put an end to the lease and directed the Tahsildar to take possession of the plaint villages; and the absence of opposition to such acts is, in our opinion, no evidence of a voluntary surrender. Having regard to the net income derived from the villages during the unexpired portion of the lease, we fail to discover any motive for a voluntary relinquishment, and we therefore entirely concur in the finding of the Court of First Instance that there was no such relinquishment.
3. The origin of muttams is ordinarily as follows; A preceptor of religious doctrine gathers around him a number of disciples whom he initiates into the particular mysteries of the order, and instructs in its religious tenets. Such of these disciples as intend to become religious teachers, renounce their connexion with their family and their claims to the family wealth, and, as it were, affiliate themselves to the spiritual teacher whose school they have entered. Pious persons endow the omitted preceptor for the time being and a house for the school is erected and a mattam constituted. The property of the mattam does not descend to the disciples or elders in common; the preceptor, the head of the institution, selects among the affiliated disciples him whom he deems the most competent, and in his own life-time installs the disciple so selected as his successor, not uncommonly with some ceremonies. After the death of the preceptor the disciple so chosen is installed in the gadi, and takes by succession the property which has been held by his predecessor. The property is in fact attached to the office and passes by inheritance to one who does not fill the office. It is in a sense trust property; it is devoted to the maintenance of the establishment, but the superior has large dominion over it, and is not accountable for its management nor for the expenditure of the income, provided he does not apply it to any purpose other than what may fairly be regarded as in furtherance of the objects of the institution. Acting for the whole institution he may contract debts for purposes connected with his mattam, and debts so contracted might be recovered from the mattam property and would devolve as a liability on his successor to the extent of the assets received by him.

Telugu Translation.

1. మహంతిలేంచారి విచారణలు చేసేని అంటు అర్థం, మహంతిలేంచారి
   విచారణలు చేసేని అంటు అర్థం

* I4
2. " Court of Wards " ಎಂಬುದರು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಹಾಗು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ " ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ "  ಎಂಬುದು ಹಾಗು ಒಂದು " ಸತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಮೆ "  ಎಂಬುದು. " ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದ ಹಾಗು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 1862-ನೂ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕಡೌ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣು ಕಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣು ಕಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣು ಕಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣು ಕಲಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಸರಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಿಷ್ಣು ಕಲಿಸಲು. ಇದು ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜುಗಾದ " Court of Wards " ಎಂಬುದರೆ " ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ "  ಎಂಬುದರು. ಇದು ಇತರೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜನ ಜುಗಾದ " Court of Wards " ಎಂಬುದರೆ " ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ "  ಎಂಬುದರು.
3. దిమానం నికిల అనే విధానంలో నిర్ణయం పొందడానికి బాగా సమయం లభయుంది. దీని ప్రాథమిక అవసరం గల ప్రత్యేక విధానం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు. కానీ, ఈ ప్రయోగానికి సమయానికి అవసరం లేదు.

1913.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. As regards the condition of cultivators in Bengal, who are the tenants of the landowners instituted as a class in the last century by the British Government, there is still less ground for the contention that their position, owing to the
Permanent Settlement, has been converted into one of exception, comfort and prosperity. It is precisely because this was not the case, and because, so far from being generously treated by the zamindars, the Bengal cultivator was rackrented, impoverished, and oppressed, that the Government of India felt compelled to intervene on his behalf, and by the series of legislative measures that commenced with Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, to place him in the position of greater security which he now enjoys. To confound this legislation with the Permanent Settlement, and to ascribe even in part to the latter the benefits which it had conspicuously failed to confer, and which would never have occurred but for the former, is strangely to misread history. As for the allegation that the Permanent Settlement has been the means of developing in Bengal an exceptional flow of public-spirited and charitable investment, while the Government of India are proud of the fact that there are many worthy and liberalminded landlords in Bengal—as there also are in other parts of India—they know that the evils of absenteeism, of management of estate by unsympathetic agents, of unhappy relations between landlord and tenant, and of the multiplication of tenure-holders, or middlemen, between the zamindar and the cultivator in many and various degrees—are at least as marked, and as much on the increase there as elsewhere; and they cannot conscientiously endorse the proposition that, in the interests of the cultivator, that system of agrarian tenure should be held up as a public model, which is not supported by the experience of any civilised country, which is not justified by the single great experiment that has been made in India and which was found in the latter case to place the tenants so unreservedly at the mercy of the landlord that the State has been compelled to employ for his protection a more stringent measure of legislation than has been found necessary in temporarily settled areas. It is not in fine in the Permanent Settlement of Bengal that the ryot has found his salvation; it has been in the laws which have been passed by
the Supreme Government to check its license and to moderate its abuses.

2. Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives, or claims any property or any interest therein, knowing that he has no rightful claim to such property or interest, or practises any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court of justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made, by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

3. In this case the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that they are the owners of the tank described in the plaint, and for recovery of its possession, and for damages against the Secretary of State for India, because his agent, the Collector, had leased out the aloe flowers on the banks of the tank and thus invaded their rights. The Courts below have found against the plaintiffs title; and they appeal. Their claim is founded on two grounds, viz., (a) that as sole mirasidars of the village they have by immemorial custom an exclusive right to all the poramboke lands of the village; and (b) that they have been in exclusive possession and enjoyment of the tank for over the statutory period adversely to the Government, and that they have thus acquired a title to it by prescription. We think that the title of the plaintiffs by adverse possession is established by the evidence. No doubt their enjoyment of the aloe flowers, and of the fishery in the tank for the past thirty-five or forty years if it stood alone, would not indicate ownership, because, in fact, Government everywhere, and especially in mirasi villages, allows the villagers to take fuel, grass, wild fruit, and flowers from the poramboke and other waste lands of the
villages, and allows them in many cases to enjoy also the fish in small tanks. The non-interference of Government with such enjoyment does not imply a denial of the ownership of Government or an abandonment by Government of its ownership. But in the present case we have much more. It is proved by the evidence that the predecessor in interest of the plaintiffs expended large sums in clearing silt out of the tank, and constructed masonry sluices in it for regulating the inflow and outflow of its water. These are acts of a kind which raise a presumption of ownership in the person doing them, and are sufficient to shift to the defendant the burden of explaining away the acts and the ordinary inferences arising from such acts, and showing a title in the Government. There is not however a shred of evidence, oral or documentary, adduced by Government in this case. There is merely the allegation in the written statement that the tank is entered in the pynash and settlement registers as Government poramboke. Such entry is of course, insufficient to prove that the tank is in fact, the property of Government. The Collector examined on interrogatories, admits that the Government has never at any time executed any repairs to the tank. He does not say that they have ever exercised any act of ownership in regard to it, nor does he attempt to explain how it happens that the plaintiffs, if not owners of the tank, have cleared out its silt, and have constructed masonry sluices in it. He does not say that these acts were done with the permission of the Revenue authorities, or even that such acts are in that district often allowed by Government at the request of the villagers as the upkeep of the tank is to their advantage. The record gives no idea of the size or character of the tank, but the Government pleader and vakil for the plaintiffs state that it is a small village tank of about 1½ acres in extent, not used for irrigation, but used for drinking and bathing purposes. Such a tank may well be the property of the villagers in common, or of private persons. We think that the evidence on the record points to the
conclusion that the plaintiffs have been in possession and enjoyment of the tank adversely to Government for thirty or forty years. We must therefore hold that the plaintiffs' possession should be presumed to have continued for more than the statutory period, and that they have established their title by prescription.

Telugu Translation.

1. కొనసాగ సమయంలో మనస్తాత్త్వాలను కాపందించడం దానిలో ధిక్కుపడిన ప్రతిష్ఠలు అల్లపరిచయం ఆధారంగా కనుగోడం కాదు. ఈ అచ్చిన ప్రతిష్ఠలు ప్రతిష్ఠలు నుండి నానాఖాళ్ళకు ముందుగా కొనసాగించి వెలుపుతుంది. సమయం కంటే మనస్తాత్త్వాలను కాపందించడం దానిలో ధిక్కుపడిన ప్రతిష్ఠలు అల్లపరిచయం ఆధారంగా కనుగోడం కాదు. ఈ అచ్చిన ప్రతిష్ఠలు ప్రతిష్ఠలు నుండి నానాఖాళ్ళకు ముందుగా కొనసాగించి వెలుపుతుంది.
II3

2. "ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಸ್ವತಃ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಃ ಮುಂದು ವಾಡುವ, ಇತರತು ಹೂಡಲು ಹೂಡಲು " ಎಂಬುವುದೇ ತಾಣದ ಪರಿಚಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವತಃ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಃ ಮುಂದು ವಾಡುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು. ಇತರತು ಹೂಡಲು ಹೂಡಲು " ಎಂಬುವುದೇ ತಾಣದ ಪರಿಚಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವತಃ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಃ ಮುಂದು ವಾಡುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು.

3. ಮಹಾಯಾಣ ಮಹಾಯಾಣದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕ್ರಮ ಇದ್ದು, ಮಹಾಯಾಣ ಮಹಾಯಾಣದ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಕ್ರಮ ಇದ್ದು. ಇತರತು ಹೂಡಲು ಹೂಡಲು " ಎಂಬುವುದೇ ತಾಣದ ಪರಿಚಯ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವತಃ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವತಃ ಮುಂದು ವಾಡುವ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು.

* 15
II4
Translate into your vernacular:

1. The plaintiffs are the trustees of a certain temple, and, as such, the owners of a tank fed by two natural streams, which are supplied by the natural rainfall and surface water of the district. The plaint prayed for a decree directing the removal of an embankment erected across the streams by the defendants, and for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the flow of water to the plaintiffs' tank.

The first objection argued before us is that the supply of water which the plaintiffs' claim is only casual, intermittent, and exclusively dependent upon the rainfall on the defendants' land, and that the plaintiffs' claim cannot be supported. It is undoubtedly the natural right of every owner of land to collect and dispose of all water on the surface which does not pass in a defined channel. Assuming that an easement may be acquired in regard to such right, we are of opinion that it is perfectly immaterial whether the supply is permanent or intermittent or dependent on springs which never fail, or on casual or periodical rainfall. It would be altogether unreasonable to hold in this country, many parts of which depend upon annual rainfall for their irrigation, that no right of easement
can be acquired in relation to it, because there may be failure of rain in particular years or during the time of cultivation and to that extent the supply may be precarious or casual. It is explained in the Easement Act, which only declared the law administered in this country on the subject, that a natural stream is a stream whether permanent or intermittent, tidal or tideless, on the surface of the land or underground which flows by the operation of nature only and in a natural or known course. We must therefore overrule the objection that no easement can be acquired in regard to the water of the rainfall.

2. This was a suit on a usufructuary mortgage, dated April 20, 1882. The mortgage deed was admitted by the contending defendants, who, however, argued, inter alia, that the plaintiff could not obtain a decree for foreclosure or sale, as to which Handley, J., observed, 'even if that would be so under the Transfer of Property Act, which I doubt, the Act does not apply to this case, for the mortgage sued on is dated before it came into force.' The defendants preferred this appeal on the ground (among others) that the Transfer of Property Act was applicable, and in any case the plaintiff as usufructuary mortgagee was not entitled to sue for foreclosure or sale.

The suggestion that no decree either for foreclosure or sale can be lawfully made in a suit based on a usufructuary mortgage is on the face of it absurd. Section 67 provides, first, that a simple mortgagee is not at liberty to sue for foreclosure, and implies thereby that he can only ask for sale, and discloses no intention that the property should in any event vest absolutely in the mortgagee or that the mortgagor should be divested of the estate otherwise than under a sale. Similarly, a mortgagee by conditional sale is not entitled, in the absence of an express contract, to institute a suit for sale, for the contract provides for the mortgage ripening into a sale in default of payment, and implies an intention on the part of the mortgagee to take the mortgaged property in satisfaction of the debt when that event has happened. His remedy is accordingly confined
to a suit for foreclosure. Sec. 88, paragraph 2, excepts a mortgage by way of conditional sale from the class of cases in which the Court may pass a decree for sale in a suit for foreclosure. An usufructuary mortgagee may retain possession of the mortgaged property until his debt is repaid, and may appropriate the rents and profits accruing from the property, either in lieu of interest or in payment of the principal, or partly in lieu of interest and partly in payment of principal.

Whether the mortgagee is at liberty to claim foreclosure as of right will depend upon the terms of the particular contract, but the contract as defined by the Act does not imply any intention that the mortgagee may at his option insist upon either remedy, as in the case of an English mortgage. Section 67 clause (a), provides that the usufructuary mortgagee is not entitled as such, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, to institute a suit for foreclosure or sale. It implies that he can sue only for the one or for the other, and not for the one or the other in the alternative.

3. The evidence of these witnesses shows that the ideas from the accused's speeches which struck in the mind of the ordinary hearer, and which the accused is responsible for putting there were uniting in order to drive out the present Government and the 'Foreigners' and establish swaraj or 'India for the Indians'. If then we find the effect of these speeches was, as a matter of fact, disaffection towards Government, and antipathy towards Europeans, it is only the logical result of the speeches. It is not necessary, of course, for the purpose of proving offences under Sections 124 A and 153 A, that it should be shown that the feelings of hatred, &c., towards Government and Europeans where actually as a fact produced, but a certain amount of evidence has been let in to show the effect of the accused's speeches.

There is evidence that the sentiments in the accused's speeches were received by his audience with acclamation and applause.
The effect of them on the audience and populace generally is spoken to by numerous witnesses, officials, respectable native residents of Tuticorin and Tinnevelly. They all agree in the opinion that the effect of the speeches was to foster disorder and disloyalty in the mob, to make it defiant of authority, to instil into it contempt for the established Government and the idea that the established Government should be and was going to be, in a short time, driven out of the country, to stir up hatred and to breed annoyance and insolence towards European as a class.

Telugu Translation.

1. మీదవం కాలం నిష్టాగా కావచ్చును ప్రతిసమ్మతి ఉంటుంది; ఆనమిళ్లు, కన్నడ కొరువ గుడుమడి దానివేయడానికి దీని పిన్నికి ఉంటుంది. మరితో చిరివుగా ఆంధ్రం కాలు పిడిస్తుంది. ఆంధ్రం వాస్తవంగా యూరోప్యులను పోగొనేది బాగా నిపంచి ఉంది. మరితో వాస్తవంగా ఫార్మాంగ్ నిచ్చేది యూరోప్యులను పోగొనేది బాగా నిపంచి ఉంది. బాగా వాస్తవంగా సాంస్కృతికంగా యూరోప్యులను పోగొనేది బాగా నిపంచి ఉంది. ఆంధ్రం వాస్తవంగా యూరోప్యులను పోగొనేది బాగా నిపంచి ఉంది.
2. మార్చ 1882 లో నా కోడ్ లో 20 సింహా గుడి వచ్చింది. ఇది ప్రాంగణంలో రూపొందించిన ఫండింగ్ సింహా కూడా ఆస్తులు కలిగి ఉంది. అయితే ప్రపంచ విస్తారం మీద వాయిదకరించిన వ్యాపారం, మాత్రమే మంచి సంధ్యాలు అత్యంత మంచిగా ఉండాయి. హిందు హాండ్లెయ్ రాహించిన సంఘటన దేశం (ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ సరిహద్దు అభివృద్ధి పరిస్థితులు) బహుళంగా నిషిద్ధం చేసి, ఇందులో వాయిదకరించడం విస్తారం కూడా ఉండాయి. ఇది అందించి ఉండాయి కానీ కొందరు ఆధారంగా ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. ఆధారంగా, మనం ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. సేవలు, సాధనాల విస్తారం విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. ఆధారంగా, మనం ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. సేవలు, సాధనాల విస్తారం విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. ఆధారంగా, మనం ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. సేవలు, సాధనాల విస్తారం విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. ఆధారంగా, మనం ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. సేవలు, సాధనాల విస్తారం విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. ఆధారంగా, మనం ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. సేవలు, సాధనాల విస్తారం విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. ఆధారంగా, మనం ప్రపంచ విస్తారం యొక్క సంప్రదాయాల విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి. సేవలు, సాధనాల విస్తారం విస్తారం విస్తారంగా ఉండాయి.
3. பார்வதியார் அமைதியாக இருந்து தற்போதைய வாய்ப்புடன், (அரசின் அண்மையில் பொதுமக்கள் காரணம்)
பார்வதியார் ஜாவா அண்மையில் என்று கூறினார், பலரால் கூறி, ‘சிவாதேன்
சியார் தைக்கும் அடையாளமாக சென்றேன், ஆண்டவியல் அளவு செய்தேன். மேலும்
செங்குரு வழியே அளக்கும் வழியில் உடையேன், சிறிய இராச்சியமாக செய்ய வேண்டியேன். 124A
செங்கு அடையாளமாக என்று கூறி என்று நூற்றிலிங், செங்கு வழியே
அளக்கும் வழியில் தந்தேன் சிறிய இராச்சியம் என்று கூறி செய்தேன். பலரும்
மேலும் அதை என்று கூறி வேண்டியேன். அவ்வாறு என்று கூறி வேண்டியேன்.

இன்னொரு வாய்ப்புடன் பார்வதியார் அமைதியாக இருந்து தற்போதைய வாய்ப்புடன், பார்வதியார் ஜாவா அண்மையில் என்று கூறினார், பலரால் கூறி, ‘சிவாதேன்
Translate into your vernacular:

1. The tract of country known as the Attapadi valley lies to the east of the Western Ghats, through which a stream has worked its way and formed a pass by which access is afforded to Malabar. On the east it is bounded by Coimbatore. A question was raised as to whether it formed a part of the District of Coimbatore or of that of Malabar. There is no proof that it ever formed part of Coimbatore. On the other hand, there is evidence that it was dependent on, if it was not a part of, Malabar before British rule. Dr. Buchanan, who visited Malabar in 1800, described it as having been ruled by an hereditary chief from whom the Zamorin exacted tribute in order that the residents of Attapadi might pass through the ghat and trade in Malabar. It was regarded by Buchanan, who would have gained his information from the Collector, as part of Malabar, and the earliest official acts of which we have information were executed by Malabar officials. Mr. Ward, in 1826, describes it as included in Malabar, and it has throughout been administered as part of the Malabar district. The question is important, because it is argued that there is a distinction respecting the right of the Crown to question the occupation of waste in Malabar and its right to question the occupation of waste in raiyatwari districts; and it was probably in reference to this presumed distinction that there is an argumentative statement in the plaint that the land formed part of Coimbatore. According to what may be termed the Hindu common law, a right to the possession of land is acquired by the first person who makes a beneficial use of the soil. The Crown is entitled to assess the occupier with revenue, and if a person who has occupied land omits to use *
it, and the claim of the Crown to revenue is consequently affected. The Sovereign is entitled to take measures for the protection of the revenue. Whether the practice which has obtained in certain districts of requiring a person who desires to cultivate waste to apply to the local revenue officer for permission to do so, has abrogated in those districts, the Hindu law, or whether it may be justified by the establishment in those districts, before British rule, of the analogous doctrine of the Mahomedan law, we consider it unnecessary to determine in this suit, for we have found that the land appertains to the district of Malabar, and we agree with the Judge that there is no presumption in that district and in the tracts administered as part of it, that forest lands are the property of the Crown. At the commencement of the century it was the policy of the Government to allow all lands to become private estates where that was possible. In the despatch and order of the Governor-General in Council on the annexation of Malabar, dated December 31, 1799, and June 18, 1801, it was intimated that it never could be desirable that the Government itself should act as the proprietor of the lands and should collect the rents from the immediate cultivators of the soil. When in 1808 the Board of Revenue suggested that an augmentation of revenue might be derived from waste lands reserved, they were informed that the Government did not look to any advantage of that nature beyond the benefit of increasing the amount of the public taxes in proportion to the existing taxes of the country. It will be seen that at that time the Government, so far from abrogating the Hindu law, intended to assert no proprietary right to the waste, but limited itself to its claim to revenue.

2. The question arising for decision is, whether the illegitimate son of a Sudra is heir to his impartible estate in preference to his undivided brother, widow, daughter or daughter’s son. According to the decision of a Divisional Bench of this Court in Ranoji v. Kandoji, an illegitimate son is not a coparcener with his father’s undivided brother or with the sons of such
brother, and can neither inherit to them nor demand from them a partition of the ancestral property. It was not doubted that the illegitimate son inherits the separate estate of his putative father on failure of a legitimate son, son's son, son's grandson, widow, daughter, and daughter's son. Nor was it doubted that he is a co-sharer in such separate property with his legitimate brother and a co-heir with his father's widow, daughter or daughter's son. There is considerable authority in support of those propositions of law, but the question which was considered in those cases was whether to any and what extent the coparcenary law modified the special rule laid down in regard to illegitimate children among Sudras in Sec. XII Chap. I of the Mitakshara. It is clear that the text of Yagñyavalkya and the comments upon it in Sec. XII, Chap. I, refer to the estate of a separated householder. As observed in the case of Ranoji v. Kandoji there is no special provision on the subject, and the Courts of Justice have to find a rule of decision by analogy. For this purpose, the illegitimate son may be compared, as to his position in the family first, with a legitimate son with whom he participates for half a share, secondly, with a daughter and a daughter's son with whom he takes an equal share, and thirdly, with an adopted son who, in competition with a legitimate son, takes but an inferior share, and fourthly, with a father's coparcener. As compared with the legitimate son, it will not be disputed that the analogy fails in several material points:—(a) a legitimate brother takes an equal share in the father's separate estate, whilst an illegitimate brother participates but for half a share: (b) the kinship of an 'Auraśa' extends to the entire joint Hindu family, whereas that of an illegitimate son is confined to his father and mother and their branch of a joint family; (c) the former has a concurrent and coordinate right in ancestral property from the time of his birth with his father and father's coparceners, whereas the latter can only take a share at his father's pleasure, and the father cannot, before partition, give coparcenary property of his own
authority and otherwise than with the consent of his coparceners; (d) the legitimate son excludes the daughter and the daughter's son, whereas the illegitimate son is an equal sharer with them. The only points in which the analogy apparently holds good are in regard to sonship and to his being a co-sharer with the legitimate son in his father's separate estate. As to the sonship, it is imperfect for want of legitimacy, which implies a legal marriage.

Telugu Translation.

authority and otherwise than with the consent of his coparceners; (d) the legitimate son excludes the daughter and the daughter's son, whereas the illegitimate son is an equal sharer with them. The only points in which the analogy apparently holds good are in regard to sonship and to his being a co-sharer with the legitimate son in his father's separate estate. As to the sonship, it is imperfect for want of legitimacy, which implies a legal marriage.

Telugu Translation.
అయిన సమయంలోనే, మంచి వచ్చి ప్రయాణం జరిగింది. ప్రతి ప్రయాణం ప్రతి నివసన వ్యాపారానికి చెందిన శాసన పత్రం లో పండితుల ద్రిశ్యం చేసిన ప్రయాణం జరిగింది. ఒకరే ప్రయాణం ప్రతి నివసన వ్యాపారానికి చెందిన శాసన పత్రం లో పండితుల ద్రిశ్యం చేసిన ప్రయాణం జరిగింది. ఒకరే ప్రయాణం ప్రతి నివసన వ్యాపారానికి చెందిన శాసన పత్రం లో పండితుల ద్రిశ్యం చేసిన ప్రయాణం జరిగింది.
1910.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. The main features of difference between the Marumakkathayam system and the system of Mitakshara law, which governs Hindus generally in this presidency, are the custom of impartibility of joint family property and the matriarchal system of inheritance. The mother is the stock of descent, and not the father. The family, called a tarwad, consists of the mother and her children and of the children of her female issue. The children of the male members belong to the tarwads of their mothers. Funeral oblations to the manes of deceased persons are to be offered, according to ancient tradition, not by the son in the case of males, but by the sister's son, he being of course the nearest male descendant according to the matriarchal system of law. In the case of females, they are to be offered by the son who is the nearest in blood to the deceased, and in his absence by the daughter's son.

The matriarchal system, it is now well established by writers on Sociology, was not originally confined to Malabar, but was a feature of an early stage of civilization in many countries in the world. That system has, however, continued to survive in Malabar after it has become extinct almost everywhere else in the civilized world. The absence of partition again, or rather the comparative infrequency of it, was no doubt a feature of the early law in other countries also and undoubtedly it must have been so amongst the followers of the Mitakshara law. But here again the change from communal to individual ownership was arrested in Malabar by British Courts, which would recognize no change in customary law. Perhaps strangers to Malabar will feel it a strain on their cre-
duly if they are asked to believe, what is an indubitable fact, that there are tarwads in the present day of 200 members or more, a number sufficient to fill a whole village. Need it be said that the individuals constituting such a family cannot all of them be related by blood in the same degree, that the relationship between the members must very very widely, and between many of them the tie of blood must be very remote? This large community, which possess for a single family, is controlled and ruled by the senior-most male member of the group, who is bound, and is in theory supposed to be able, to treat all the individuals composing it with equal affection and equal favour, and the units of this conglomeration are supposed to treat the Karnavan and every individual senior in age with respect and reverence, and to love with equal affection every other unit. Does it seem to be possible that there could be harmony and happiness in such a family? Those who know the actual conditions of Marumakkatham society might well point to that community as an illustration of the evils of socialistic institutions. The extent to which the evils of the system could be mitigated without a revolution that will seriously unsettle existing conditions and bring down the strong disapprobation of the people, and the manner in which the necessary charges should be buttressed with safeguards that will satisfy the sentiments of the community, are questions which, while they deserve the attention of the legislators, require to be handled with great caution and delicacy.

2. By taxes are commonly meant those which are levied either on the producers, or on the carriers or dealers who intervene between them and the final purchasers for consumption. Taxes imposed directly on the consumers of particular commodities, such as a house-tax, or the tax in this country on horses and carriage, (might be called taxes on commodities, but are not; the phrase being by custom confined to indirect taxes—those which are advanced by one person to be; as is expected and intended, reimbursed by another. Taxes on
commodities are either on production within the country, or
on importation into it, or on conveyance or sale within it; and
are classed respectively as excise, customs, or tolls and transit
duties. To whichever class they belong, and at whatever
stage in the progress of the community they may be imposed,
they are equivalent to an increase of the cost of production:
using that term in its most enlarged sense, which includes the
cost of transportation and distribution, or, in common phrase
of bringing the commodity in market. When the cost of pro-
duction is increased artificially by a tax the effect is the same
as when it is increased by natural causes.

3. When the Mogul government substituted itself
throughout the greater part of India for the Hindoo rulers,
a minute survey was made of the land, and upon that survey
an assessment was founded, fixing the specific payment due to
the government from each field. If this assessment had never
been exceeded, the ryots would have been in the comparatively
advantageous position of peasant proprietors, subject to a
heavy, but a fixed, quit-rent. The absence, however, of any
real protection against illegal extortions, rendered this improve-
ment in their condition rather nominal than real; and except
during the occasional accident of a humane and vigorous local
administrator, the exactions had no practical limit but the
inability of the ryot to pay more.

It was to this state of things that the English rulers of
India succeeded; and they were at an early period struck with
the importance of putting an end to this arbitrary character of
the land-revenue, and imposing a fixed limit to the government
demand. They did not attempt to go back to the Mogul
valuation. It has been in general the very rational practice
of the English government in India, to pay little regard to
what was laid down as the theory of the native institutions,
but to inquire into the rights which existed and were respected
in practice, and to protect and enlarge those. For a long
time, however, it blundered grievously about matters of fact,
and grossly misunderstood the usages and rights which it found existing. Its mistakes arose from the inability of ordinary minds to imagine a state of social relations fundamentally different from those with which they are practically familiar. England being accustomed to great estates and great landlords, the English rulers took it for granted that India must possess the like; and looking round for some set of people who might be taken for the objects of their search, they pitched upon a sort of tax-gatherers called Zemindars. 'The Zemindar,' says the philosophical historian of India 'had some of the attributes which belong to a land-owner; he collected the rents of a particular district, he governed the cultivators of that district, lived in comparative splendour, and his son succeeded him when he died. The Zemindars, therefore, it was inferred without delay, were the proprietors of the soil, the landed nobility and gentry of India. It was not considered that the Zemindars, though they collected the rents, did not keep them; but paid them all away, with a small deduction to the government. It was not considered that if they governed the ryots, and in many respects exercised over them despotic power, they did not govern them as tenants of theirs holding their lands either at will or by contract under them. The possession of the ryot was an hereditary possession; from which it was unlawful for the Zemindar to displace him; for every farthing which the Zamindar drew from the ryot, he was bound to account; and it was only by fraud if, out of all he collected, he retained an anna more than the small proportion which, as pay for the collection, he was permitted to receive.'

Telugu Translation.

1. నాకు స్వరూపం (శిక్షలు) వారి జీవితంలో, భక్తిసాధనాల పాలనా కోసం విద్యార్థులకు ప్రదానం చేస్తుంది, కొనియాగారిల్లో మాత్రం మరణము రేసము మరణములు మరణము విషయంలో ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలో చేస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రాంతాల విద్యార్థులు స్వరూపం వారి కొనియాగారు జీవితంలో వారి భక్తిసాధనాల పాలనా కోసం విద్యార్థులకు ప్రదానం చేస్తుంది.
131

ஏனெனில் கேரளத்தின் தலைநகரம் தென்னிந்தியாவில் உள்ளது. இந்த நகரம் தமிழகத்தில் பாலூட்டி கூடுதல் மற்றும் பொழுதுபோக்கு தொழில் வளர்ச்சியை எழுதி கொள்ளும் பகுதியாகும். இந்த நகரம் தமிழகத்தின் பெருநகராக மற்றும் பொழுதுபோக்கு தொழில் வளர்ச்சியை எழுதி கொள்ளும் பகுதியாகும். இந்த நகரம் தமிழகத்தின் பெருநகராக மற்றும் பொழுதுபோக்கு தொழில் வளர்ச்சியை எழுதி கொள்ளும் பகுதியாகும். இந்த நகரம் தமிழகத்தின் பெருநகராக மற்றும் பொழுதுபோக்கு தொழில் வளர்ச்சியை எழுதி கொள்ளும் பகுதியாகும்.
2.  கார்நாதாரணாக்கி கொண்டதை உன்னை முதலிலே உறுதி செய்வதை என்று ஒரு கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருள் பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். ஆரம்பத்தில் நம்பியிருக்கும் வசதி செய்தலும், புனரமரமான உறுதி செய்தலும் ஒரு கனவின் வாழ்க்கையில் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் முக்கியமான விளக்கம் ஆகும். இது இவ்வகையில், ஒரு கனவின் வாழ்க்கையானது ஒரு பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இதன் மூலம் தனதை பெருமக்க முழுந்தும் கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை குறித்து பெருமாள் கற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம். இவ்வகையில் எதையும் தெரியாது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம். இது கனவின் வாழ்க்கையை எழுதியவருளான பொழுதுபோக்கில் உந்து விளக்கலாம்.
இணைக்கும் சந்தையில் நல்லோராக கொண்டு வருதல் என தொன்றுங்கால். அவருடைய அதுத்தம்பக்குறையில் உள்ள குத்துகள் மற்றும் பெரும்பான்மை யுல் ஒன்றிருந்தபோது, குறுந்தையில் என்று தெரியவில்லை. அவர்கள் காரணமும் மிகவும் பொதுமக்களாக இருக்கின்றனர். நல்லோர் தவறானவரோ என்று தொட்டும் இருந்தாலும், டெல்லி வேலைவாளர்களால் எளிதாக கூறப்படாமல் உள்ளது. அவர்களுடைய பண்ணைகள் பொதுமக்களுக்கு எளியதாக இருக்கின்றன. பெரும்பான்மை புற்று அவர்களுடையதை எளிதாக கூறப்படுகின்றது. எனவே அவர்கள் என்று பொருளாயினால் அரசு தவறியாக கூறின உடைய பொருள் உள்ளது. தவறான பண்ணைகள் பொதுமக்களுக்கு எளியதாக இருக்கின்றன. எனவே அவர்களை எளிதாக கூற வேண்டும்.
1911.

Translate into your vernacular—

1. The late Sir James Caird, a member of the Famine Commission of 1878, recommended a reversion to the old system of dividing the produce of the land in defined proportions between the ryot and the Government, which he considered to be sound in principle, suited to the circumstances of small cultivators, and calculated to make them independent of the money-lenders, by taking from them a large quantity of produce by way of tax in years of abundance and a small quantity in years of scanty produce. The proposal was rejected by the Commission as altogether impracticable. The fifth Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs, 1812, shows that even under the old native governments, the principle of collecting the Government tax in kind by taking a share of the produce was adopted only in the case of lands irrigated by river channels and tanks. The lands cultivated with unirrigated crops, of which there are a great many varieties, as well as those on which garden produce was raised, always paid money assessments. It is obvious that the application of a uniform rate in fixing the Government share of the gross produce must unduly benefit lands of the better qualities, while rendering the incidence of the tax very heavy on the poorer soils; and if the rates are to be graduated with reference to the qualities of the soil, situation of the
lands, and the nature of the crops raised, the number of rates must be so large as to entirely preclude the supervision necessary for securing the due share of Government. In the case of irrigated lands there was in former days a single rate for a whole village, and the ryots who held the lands jointly were left to adjust the differences in the produce of lands of different qualities in the same village by private arrangement. This was generally effected by giving each ryot a share in the lands of every quality situated in every part of the village, and by periodically redistributing the parcels so as to remedy any inequalities which may have arisen owing to changes in the conditions of the several parcels brought about by natural causes. The waste of labour involved in cultivating innumerable small plots of land situated in different parts of a village can be readily conceived. There can, moreover, be no incentive to make any improvements to land or to adopt superior methods of cultivation or raise valuable commercial crops under the sharing system, because all such improvements would be taxed by Government. The difficulties in securing the Government share of the produce would also be enormous. To ensure a fair amount of success in the application of the system, it would require minute and constant supervision on the part of the superior officers of Government and the cost of establishments, if the officers employed were to be paid bona-fide salaries and not to be expected to make a living by colluding with the ryots to cheat the State and divide the gain with them, must be prohibitive.

2. Section 76, clause (h), of the Transfer of Property Act provides that when the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, his receipts from the mortgaged property or where such property is personally occupied by him, a fair, occupation rent, thereof, shall, after deducting the expenses, such as Government revenue, arrears of rent, cost of necessary repairs, &c., and interest thereon, be debited against him, in reduction of the amount, if any, from time to time due to him
on account of interest on the mortgage money, and so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction or discharge of the mortgage money; the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the mortgagor. Clause (i) then introduces a modification in the case, where a valid tender has been made, and provides that when the mortgagor tenders the amount for the time being due on the mortgage the mortgagee must notwithstanding the provisions of the other clauses of the section account for his gross receipts from the mortgaged property from the date of the tender. The last paragraph of the section lays down that, if the mortgagee fails to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by the section, he may, when accounts are taken, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

3. The question which arises in this appeal is whether under the Mitakshara law, a divided brother of a Sudra A who died without leaving legitimate male issue, is entitled to succeed to A's estate in preference to A's grandson, the legitimate son of A's predeceased illegitimate son. Neither side relies upon any usage or custom having the force of law, and the question has to be decided as an abstract question of Hindu law. There is no direct authority either in the Hindu law texts or in judicial decisions, applicable to the case. The question therefore, has to be answered with reference to established principles and the analogies which have heretofore prevailed in like cases.

The author of Mitakshara lays down that a son begotten by a Sudra or a female slave can be given a share by the father's choice; but that after the death of the father leaving legitimate male issue, they must allow their illegitimate brother half a share. But if the father died without leaving legitimate male issue but leaving a daughter or daughter's son the illegitimate son takes half a share along with the daughter or daughter's son as the case may be. But in default of a daughter or daughter's son the illegitimate son takes the whole estate,
The argument chiefly urged on behalf of the appellant, the brother of A, is that inasmuch as the illegitimate son of his divided brother predeceased the father and had no right to enforce a partition as against the father, his son, the respondent, cannot claim under his father and that, therefore, he, the appellant, is entitled to succeed as his brother's heir and that the respondent, as the grandson by an illegitimate son, cannot claim directly as the heir of his grandfather. In support of this contention reliance is chiefly placed upon the decisions of this Court that an illegitimate son, has no claim by survivorship against the undivided coparceners of his father and therefore cannot sue them for a partition after the death of his father. The effect of these decisions is that it is only when the father dies as an avibhakta (undivided from his brothers or collaterals) he is entitled only to maintenance. The principle of these decisions in no way affects the rights of illegitimate sons in the separate estate of their father inasmuch as the appellant's brother died a separated householder and the appellant claims only as his divided brother. An illegitimate son's right of inheritance to his father's property, or at least a part of it, is not contingent but absolute, as in the case of a legitimate son, since if he has a legitimate half-brother or other heirs of his father down to a daughter's son he gets a half-share, and in the absence of such heir, the whole estate. The Sudra's illegitimate son is therefore in a position more analogous to that of a legitimate son than to that of other relations whose right of heritance is liable to obstruction. The principles, therefore, applicable to the succession of sons and grandsons of legitimate sons may by analogy be applied to the sons and grandsons of an illegitimate son, viz., that they should be considered capable of representing the illegitimate son and in case he dies before his father, of taking the share which would have fallen to him if he had not so died.

* 18
1. 1878-వ సంవత్సరంలో జాతిసమాధానం విచిత్ర పండితుడు లేదా సిత్రింయడి వింతిని కలిగి ఉంది, కొన్ని ప్రభుత్వ రాష్ట్ర యొక్క నియమాలు సంచారం చేసే లేదా ప్రతిసామ్యం కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. ఈమానం కలిగి ఉంది, నియమము కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది. తిరుమల పరిస్థితి సంస్థ నిర్వహించే పుస్తకాలు, ప్రతిసామ్యం నియమాలు కలిగి ఉంది.
2. செய்தியுள்ளது அல்லது செய்தியானது பாதுகாக்கத் தக்கது, எனினும் செய்தியானது இருப்பதால் மனிதவர் காலத்தில் இருந்து அடிப்படையில் பொருளே ஒன்றாகும். இதன் விளக்கத்தின் கருத்துச் செய்தியானது முதல் காலத்தின் இருப்பதால் பெரும் செய்தியானது என்பதை அடையலாம். என்றாலும் மீண்டும் தெரியும் தக்கது பாதியானது செய்தியானது என்பது காலத்தின் பெருமானியாக பெரும் செய்தியானது என்பதை அடையலாம்.
3. ಮತ್ತು ಸುರುವಾಯಿತ ಆಧುನಿಕರು, ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಂದ A ಹಾಗೂ ಅದಿರು
ತನ್ನು ಕೊಶಾಯ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಪ್ರಿಯ ಸಿನಾಯಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ ಹಾಗೂ A ಹಾಗೂ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಜಾಧಾರಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಹಾಗೀಗಾಗಿ ಇದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು, ಮೊಣತ್ತುಗಳು, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳು, ಮರಾಠಿ, ಹಿಂದಿ, ತಮಿಳು, ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿದರೆ, ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣವೇ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ರಿತ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ; ಎದುರೆಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ರಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಂದಿಯ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಆಧುನಿಕ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಚಟುವಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯವು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ, ಕಾರಣವೇ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರಣವೇ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅಳತೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
LOWER GRADE.

1901.

(a) The Marquis of Cornwallis in his minute dated February 3rd 1790, wrote:—

'Neither is the privilege which the ryots in many parts of Bengal enjoy of holding possession of the spots of land which they cultivate, so long as they pay the revenue assessed upon them, by any means incompatible with the rights of the Zemindars. Whoever cultivates the land the Zemindar can receive no more than the established rent, which in most places is fully equal to what the cultivator can afford to pay. To permit him to dispossess one cultivator for the sole purpose of giving the land to another, would be investing him with a
power to commit a wanton act of oppression from which he would derive no benefit. To carry out these views the Government of Fort St., George inserted section 14 in Regulation XXV of 1802, which section made it compulsory on Zemindars to grant pattahs to their ryots, and followed this up by Regulation XXX of 1802, which provided that in case of dispute the rate of rent should be the rate that prevailed in the year preceding the permanent settlement. Nothing was done to prevent ejectment, to secure the ryot’s right of occupancy, and the most probable explanation of this omission is that the question had not then arisen because the cultivator was too valuable to be ejected.

(b) As a rule it is the right, and in some cases also the duty, of any person having knowledge of the commission of an offence to set the law in motion by complaint, even though he is not personally injured. To this rule there are exceptions made by statute, e.g. as regards offences against marriage, about defamation, about the stamp laws, about lotteries, &c. Though when the matter is merely a private fraud, a magistrate might perhaps refuse to listen to a complainant who is used as a tool by persons seeking to set justice in motion from a corrupt motive, when the offence is against the public interest; in so far as it affects the purity of the administration of justice, the truth of the complaint and the amount of evidence of crime it discloses are alone to be considered, and not the absence of personal injury to the complainant, or the fact of his being a mere instrument in the hands of others.

(c) The plaintiff, Rani of B, sued to recover certain land from the defendants, B and others. This land was the emolument of the office of revenue nayudu in plaintiff’s estate, and was held by defendant No. 1. The plaintiff alleged that defendant No. 1 failed to perform the duty to her satisfaction, and that she gave him notice to quit.
The defendants pleaded that the claim was *RES JUDICATA*, in as much as a suit in 1881 for the recovery of the land brought by plaintiff against No. 1, had been dismissed, and denied that there had been any default by defendant No. 1 in his duties.

The District Munsiff dismissed the suit, on the ground that plaintiff had not given a reasonable notice to defendant No. 1 to surrender the land.

On appeal, the District Judge was of opinion that notice was unnecessary but confirmed the decree on the ground that the land was held on hereditary tenure of service and could not be resumed arbitrarily.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court. The Court delivered the following Judgment:—The lower courts were bound to dispose of the case on the merits. It is admitted that the grant was made subsequently to the permanent settlement, and the Judge considers that he is entitled to presume, from the fact that members of the same family have been allowed to succeed to the tenure and to the office, that the grant was hereditary and is not resumable. A grant may be hereditary but, nevertheless resumable. The grantor is at liberty to dispense with the services of which the performance is the condition of the tenure. It does not clearly appear from the facts stated by the Judge that the grant was hereditary. The proprietor appointed a revenue nayudu and set apart these lands for his remuneration. The subsequent appointments were made by the revenue officers, who, following the custom obtaining in respect to village offices, selected persons from the family of the original grantee. It was asserted in the former suits that the lands had been divided and held separately by the members of the family, which favours the view that the grant was hereditary. Nevertheless it may be resumable, and at present nothing has been found to warrant the conclusion that it is not.
Telugu Translation.

(a) 1790 లోని రెండవ నవంబరు 3-న చిత్ర సాహితిక బ్యాండ ప్రత్యేకటిత్వం ఉంది. హిమాచల్ ప్రదేశ్ నకు చెందిన సంస్కృత మండల వ్యక్తులు సంభవించిన బ్యాండ చట్టాన్ని అవిపుస్తకంగా వివరించారు. సంపాదకు తప్పని బ్యాండ చట్టం చెప్పింది. అంశాలంగా సంస్కృత సమాధానం సంపాదకు తప్పని బ్యాండ చట్టాన్ని చారిత్రాన్ని చెప్పింది.

(b) సంచాలకులు నన్ను అధికారికంగా తండ్రి నియోగించారు. అంతా న్యాయదృశ్యానికి మాత్రమే అభివృద్ధి చెందాయి. భారతదేశంలో సాధారణంగా మండలం మార్గంలో జరిగింది. కూడా మండలం లోని ఒక సాధారణ సంస్కృత సమాధానం తప్పని బ్యాండ చట్టాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించారు. అనేక నాసారోగ్యాల మార్గాలు కొలువు చెందాయి. ఇది మండలం ప్రపంచంలో ప్రాముఖ్యం పొందింది. ప్రత్యేకమైన ప్రత్యేకత ఇక్కడ ఉంది. ఈ కోర్టులలో కూడా సంస్కృత సమాధానం తప్పని బ్యాండ చట్టాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించారు.

(c) P కోర్టులలో ప్రత్యేకటిత్వం ఉంది. అంతట్లు సంచాలకులు ప్రతి సంపాదకు తప్పని బ్యాండ చట్టాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించారు. అంతట్లు సంచాలకులు ప్రతి సంపాదకు తప్పని బ్యాండ చట్టాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించారు.
1903.

(a) Infinite care was taken by the settlement officers of the past to make their assessments fair and suitable to the
conditions of the Districts with the welfare of which they were charged. The revenue demand of various tracts in the provinces was substantially reduced since they came under British management, and the assessments made after 1860 were not by any means universally directed towards securing an enhancement of revenue. Gauged by statistical consideration the various settlements passed the tests imposed by the supreme Government and were confirmed, but the best criterion of their reasonable and equitable character is undoubtedly the manner in which they have since worked. The progress made by the provinces during their currency is succinctly stated in Mr. Fuller's review of the progress of the Central Provinces during the past thirty years, which was written in 1892. Moreover, a scrutiny of the annual reports on Land Revenue Administration during the eighties, indicates how easily and with what a small amount of coercive processes the revenue was collected from year to year.

Mr. Fuller's report indicates a wonderful degree of progress and a steady rise in standard of comfort which was maintained for some thirty years, during which, with one exception, seasons were fairly favourable. The only really unsatisfactory feature is the extent to which the malguars of aboriginal castes became indebted and lost their villages to members of the money-lending classes. Reckless extravagance has in the main led to this unfortunate result; and inquiries made in the course of settlement operations have shown that the very rapid increase of profits during the thirty year's settlement, which was largely due to the improvement of communications effected by the opening of the railway, dazzled the proprietary body, and led them to launch out into wild expenditure. This was recently very clearly brought out in the Betul District, where the increased demand for and rise in the price of myrobolan placed undreamt of wealth in the hands of a class which was not sufficiently educated to appreciate the gift of proprietary right,
(b) It has sometimes been urged that it is never safe to trust to circumstantial evidence in the entire absence of direct; in other words, that unless there is some one who is in a position to assert directly of his own knowledge derived from his own senses, that the fact in issue did happen, no amount of circumstantial evidence will justify the inference that it has happened. But this is obviously going too far. There are many crimes which are committed under circumstances that preclude the possibility of direct evidence of their commission being given, which allow of a perfectly safe inference being drawn from surrounding circumstances. A house is broken into and a golden cup stolen; ten minutes after, a man is caught with implements of house-breaking in one pocket and the cup in another: he can give no account of them himself: he is shown not to have had any gold cup in his possession shortly before the occurrence: he has been twice before convicted of house-breaking: duplicates of pawned property proved to have been stolen, are found upon him: his guilt is surely just as certain as if twenty people came and swore that they saw him do it. Stories are often told of the mistakes to which circumstantial evidence, apparently of the most conclusive kind, has given rise. But the occurrence of such accidents proves nothing but that all judicial decisions, however arrived at, are liable to error; and that all that can be done is to act as in each instance appears most reasonable. Just as many stories might be told of convictions based on direct evidence, which has afterwards proved to be false. If circumstances sometimes lie, i.e. so happen as to suggest a deceptive inference, how much oftener is a judge led astray by the inaccuracy or fraud of witnesses in testifying directly to a fact in issue. In India, at any rate, it is more to the surrounding facts than to evidence given directly on a fact in issue that a judge will look to ascertain the truth. It has been sometimes laid down by way of restricting the effects of circumstantial evidence, that in criminal cases, the fact that a crime has been committed, at any rate should be proved by direct evidence, not simply be inferred
from the surrounding circumstances. If a man is to be convicted of murder on circumstantial evidence, the fact of the deceased having come to a violent end should be proved by direct evidence.

Telugu Translation.
(6) అన్ని లోకాలు ఎంతో కంతిశ్రవణం చేసేవి ఆరోహించినంతకు తప్పుడు ఆశీర్భూషణ నామకరణం చేసేవి; అందువల్ల సాధనం ఏముందేపోయినప్పుడు చాలా నందితిగా అంధకారం తీయచేసే గారు. అందుకే ఈ లోకాలు ఎంతో కంతిశ్రవణం చేసేవి ఆరోహించినంతకే ప్రతి రెండూ లోకాలు అందుక నిలంగా ఉండే చాలా నందితిగా అంధకారం తీయచేసే గారు. దీనిని ఎందుకంటే లేదు అలారంభించారు? అందువల్ల సాధనం ఎంతో కంతిశ్రవణం చేసేవి ఆరోహించినంతకు కాయలు మోక్షం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించారు. అంటే ఈ లోకాలు ఎంతో కంతిశ్రవణం చేసేవి ఆరోహించినంతకు కాయలు మోక్షం చేయడానికి ఉపయోగించారు.
Translate into your vernacular:

(a) It has been shown that no rights of the ryot have been confiscated by Government; that the new survey and settlement was established not to enable Government to enhance assessments, but to ascertain, equalize and reduce them; that notwithstanding the great rise in prices which enabled Government in general to avoid reduction, the average rate per acre of the area originally held has, as a rule, barely, if at all, increased, while the present average rate per acre held, including all charges, is considerably lower than the rate per acre held in 1855; that in most cases the increase in the total assessment of the district has not kept pace with the increase found by survey; the excessive rates have been cut down, though unduly low rates may have been enhanced; that no change is needed from the half-net system to that based on a percentage of the gross produce; that revision on the sole ground of change in prices may not yet be desirable, though permissible; that neither is there any rule to make the assessment approximate to thirty per cent. of the gross produce, nor does it anywhere, in general, approximate to such ratio, while the aggregate of land revenue is far below that proportion.

(b) Sons as co-parceners with equal rights with their father in ancestral estate might compel the father to divide that estate and retain but a single share for himself; but they could not compel him to divide his self-acquired property, and
if he was willing to do so, he might retain a double share of it for himself and must make his wives participants of shares equal to those of sons, unless separate property had been given to them, and in that case they received half shares. There was thus secured to the parents a fund for children who might be born after partition. The child, if a son begotten before partition, was entitled to re-open the partition and receive a share equal to that of his brothers; if begotten after partition he inherited what wealth remained to his father and all the father’s subsequent acquisitions, and, if there was no daughter, he solely inherited his mother’s portion also. Sons born previously to the distribution have no property in the share of the separated father and mother. The posthumous son, whose mother’s pregnancy was not manifest at the time of partition, must receive, out of his brothers’ allotments, a share equal to their shares; after computing the income which has accrued and the father’s debts that have been discharged.

(c) Judgment.—In the township of Kalladakurichi there is a street inhabited by weavers; to the south of this is a street inhabited by Mahomedans known as chatram street, and still further to the south is the main high road to Ambasamudram. A street runs north and south from the Weavers’ street to the main high road bisecting the Chatram Street.

For some months before the date of the order under review a dispute existed between the Mahomedans and Hindus as to the right of the latter to carry corpses along the street crossing Chatram Street.

From the cases which have come before this court it would be seen that resistance was first offered to the conveyance through the cross street of the corpse of a Hindu who had died in the southernmost street. The Mohomedans on that occasion forcibly resisted the passage of the procession. Shortly afterwards a Hindu died in the Weavers’ Street, and in order to vindicate the right of way they claimed, the Hindus attempted to carry the corpse through the cross street
when they were again resisted, and some of the Mahomedans who refused to obey the orders of the police and disperse were prosecuted and convicted for their disobedience.

Certain of the Mahomedans then presented a petition to the Head Assistant Magistrate in which they complained that certain persons, chiefly weavers living in the northern street, unnecessarily brought corpses across the street occupied by them with the object of causing them annoyance. They also represented that the practice was detrimental to public health. They prayed that an order might be issued to the public generally that such acts might not be repeated.

The Head Assistant Magistrate entertained the case under section 52, Act X of 1872. He found that all the streets were public streets and open to all persons for ordinary purposes; but he held that the conveyance of a corpse is not an ordinary purpose; that a corpse should be carried by the nearest route to the burning ground; and inasmuch as the nearest route from the Weaver’s street to the burning ground did not lie though the cross street, he passed an order that the weavers should not carry their corpses southwards through the Mahomedan street, and then turn northwards passing the end of the same street again, but should carry them northwards by the nearest available route to the burning ground.

The Head Assistant Magistrate having found that the subject of dispute was a public way he had no power to prohibit the lawful use of it to any class of persons. Except when danger to public health is occasioned, the conveyance of a corpse along a highway is not an unlawful use of the highway.

The order of the Head Assistant Magistrate is set aside.

Telugu Translation.

(a) భనించే సంస్థానాల సాధనాం నిర్ధారించారు ప్రత్యేక సాధనాల విషయంలో సాధనాలు నిర్ధారించారు. సాధనాలు విషయంలో సాధనాలు నిర్ధారించారు.
(b) இந்த சொற்கள் சிற்றிட்டு நல்லக் காட்சிகள் செய்த தன் மூலமாக, மத்தியப் பகுதியான பாலூட்டி மற்றும் வெளியிட்டு செய்யப்பட்ட பாலூட்டி மற்றும் வெளியிட்டு செய்யப்பட்ட வேலைகளிற்கு உட்பட உயர்ந்தது: அரசு, அரச ஆண்டு பெருக்கும் பாலூட்டி மற்றும் ஆண்டு பெருந்தையே உயர்ந்தவற்றை, அதன் சொல்லும்போது காட்சிகளே மேற்கொள்ளத் தொடர்ந்து, சுற்றுச்சூழ்ல் நிலைகள் உயர்ந்தவற்றை, அதன் சொல்லும்போது காட்சிகளே மேற்கொள்ளத் தொடர்ந்து, நான்கு மாதங்கள் முதல் 30 மாதங்கள் வரை பெட்டாக்கவேண்டும் முறையாக உள்ளது. என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டு வேண்டும் மெய்யான காட்சிகளே செய்ததை வெளியிட்டு செய்யப்பட்டதைக் காட்சியளிப்பதை ரசிக்கலாம்.
(c) ತಿಳಿಯುವದು ಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸುಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಮರದ ಕೊರಸಿ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಮಂದಗು, ಅರಿಸುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರ್ಗ್ರಹಿಸು, ಹಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಮದ ಅತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ, ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ
ಅನುಗುಮಂದಗು.

ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಕರಾದರೂ, ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿನಾವಿಕ ವಾಹನ ಪಡೆದಿತು.

ತಿಳಿಯುವದು ಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಸುಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಮರದ ಕೊರಸಿ ಹೋಲಿಕೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಮಂದಗು, ಅರಿಸುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರ್ಗ್ರಹಿಸು, ಹಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ರಮದ ಅತಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ, ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ
ಅನುಗುಮಂದಗು.

ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಕರಾದರೂ, ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿನಾವಿಕ ವಾಹನ ಪಡೆದಿತು.

ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಕರಾದರೂ, ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿನಾವಿಕ ವಾಹನ ಪಡೆದಿತು.

ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಕರಾದರೂ, ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿನಾವಿಕ ವಾಹನ ಪಡೆದಿತು.

ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಕರಾದರೂ, ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್ಶ ಹಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿತು ಚಿಕ್ಕದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಶೋಧಕರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೇಲಿನಾವಿಕ ವಾಹನ ಪಡೆದಿತು.

ಅನ್ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜಕರಾದರೂ, ಏರೆಯಾಯಿತು ಸ್ಪರ್shawhii..
Translate into your vernacular:—

1. In 1804 the desirability of a reversion from the ryotwari to a permanent settlement began to be discussed. The Governor-General in that year sent down instructions that in settling new districts the 'Oudh Regulations', of which he enclosed a copy, should be followed with such modifications as local circumstances required. Under these each village was rented out as a whole for three years for a fixed sum per annum to Zamindars and other proprietors of land (or failing them, to heads of villages), and the renter was alone responsible for the payment of the fixed rent. The Madras Government did not like the new system, but directed Collectors to report upon them.

Munro's reply was an unqualified condemnation of the proposal. He showed that in the Ceded Districts, where there were no Zemindars, the only people with whom such fixed settlements could be concluded were the ordinary heads of villages, and that they were totally unfit for the position into which it was desired to thrust them. He considered that so far from promoting any improvement by assisting the poorer classes with advances or allowing them to participate in the remissions granted by Government, they might rather be
expected to press heavily on the ryots and reduce them to a worse state than that in which they had found them. He also foresaw the even worse mismanagement and oppression which would ensue if a speculator or adventurer were allowed to come between the Government officer and the cultivator. A settlement direct with the cultivators appeared to him more suited to the manners and prejudices of the inhabitants, because it was the system which had always been followed; more adapted to the narrowness of their circumstances in that it did not insist on the same amount of revenue being paid every year, but limited by the actual extent of cultivation; more likely to reclaim them from their wandering habits and fix them to their fields by giving them an interest in the improvement of these; less liable to embarrass the Government by considerable failures; and more calculated to promote the general prosperity of the country and the people. Believing also that the system of great estates would raise less produce from the soil than that of small farms; that it would be far more liable to failures and afford less security to the revenue; that it would be less agreeable to the inhabitants; and that it could not be permanent because their laws and customs continually urged on the rapid division of landed property, he recommended that the ryotwari system, or settlement with the cultivators, should be continued as a permanency.

2. Judgment:—In order to ascertain whether the several alienations challenged by the appellant in this suit were binding on the sons of the defendant who were not parties to them, it would have been better if the Subordinate Judge, had, under the provisions of section 45, directed separate trials to be held in respect of the alienations made to each of the contesting defendants or the parties under whom they claimed. The circumstances of each alienation might then have been more fully considered. The Subordinate Judge has not, in our judgment altogether apprehended the law res.
pecting the burden of proof in such cases. *Prima facie* a Hindu father is incompetent to make alienations of ancestral immovable property, and his sons have a right to question those alienations where they are not made with their consent. Persons then, who claim the benefit of alienation, must show that the alienations were made for a purpose justifiable under Hindu law, or that they, in good faith, believed that they were made for such a purpose. Until a person claiming the benefit of an alienation has given some proof that the alienation is made for a justifiable purpose, or that he believed it to have been so, it is not incumbent on the Hindu son to prove that the purpose was not justifiable. If, on the other hand, a person claiming the benefit of an alienation shows that it was made for a purpose ostensibly justifiable, the Hindu son must show that the purpose was in fact not justifiable and that the person to whom the alienation is made was aware that it was not so justifiable. The alienations impugned are said to have been made to pay antecedent debts. If those debts were not incurred for immoral purposes, or if the person to whom the alienations were made had no reason to believe they were made for immoral purposes, then the alienation would be binding on the son. If, on the other hand, the persons to whom the alienations were made were themselves the creditors, and it be shown that the debts were contracted for immoral purposes, then the alienations will not bind the sons. The issues which the Subordinate Judge framed appear insufficient to determine the rights of the parties, and unless separate issues are drawn in respect of each alienation it is impossible to avoid considerable confusion in their decision.

In respect of the properties as against the defendants Nos. 4 to 19 and the representative of the fifth defendant who has died, we set aside the decree and direct a new trial.

The costs of this appeal to abide and follow the result.
1. 1804 గాలిష్టు, సాహిత్యానికత ప్రారంభించి ప్రముఖ వైదిక దిగువ మాటలు సంభవించి ఎన్నికల జైవిక సిద్ధాంతాలు మారకు ప్రస్తావించారు. అతను ఎన్నికలు వైదిక విశ్వసనాలు కనుక దిగువ మాటలు వైదికంగా కనబడాడాన్ని వ్యాఖ్యాతీతం చేయడానికి ప్రారంభించారు. అందువల్ల, ఑వ్రాం బ్రిటిష్ కాలంలో దిగువ మాటలు వైదికంగా చేసిన ఉపయోగాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా ప్రశ్నలు చేసిన తప్పని వ్యాఖ్యాత వైదికుని రామనాథ కుమార్ రామనాథ వ్యాఖ్యాతి చేశాడు. అతను ఎన్నికల వైదిక ఎన్నికల విధించిన ఉపయోగాన్ని ప్రశ్నలు చేసిన తప్పని వ్యాఖ్యాత వైదికుని రామనాథ కుమార్ రామనాథ వ్యాఖ్యాతి చేశాడు. అతను ఎన్నికల వైదిక ఎన్నికల విధించిన ఉపయోగాన్ని ప్రశ్నలు చేసిన తప్పని వ్యాఖ్యాత వైదికుని రామనాథ కుమార్ రామనాథ వ్యాఖ్యాతి చేశాడు.
2. 

Subordinate Judge
1903.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. Before the mutiny era, local committees had been formed in the districts of some provinces, and in parts of India the town panchayats (councils of five elders) still survived. But these bodies were only consultative. The members were nominated by the Government, and the final control of local affairs, town improvements, district roads, public schools, hospitals, and port improvements were entirely in the hands of Government officials. Since 1860 a comprehensive system of municipal government has been created. Laws have been passed for every province of India, under which urban affairs are placed in the hands of local bodies, partly elected by and partly nominated from among the townsfolk. In the municipalities as a whole, about half the members are elected; the rest are nominated by the Government. The tendency is to extend the elective principle so far as is consistent with efficient administration and the due representation of the different classes of the community. The municipal bodies, subject to the law and the general control of the Government, raise funds or receive grants or public money for local purposes. They are responsible for the sanitary improvement, the hospitals, the streets, the lighting, the schools, and, in fact, for all local affairs in their towns. Except in the larger towns, municipal elections are
not keenly contested. But a seat on a municipal council is highly esteemed as an honourable and useful post, though it carries no emoluments and much responsibility.

There are now in India 746 municipal towns, containing a population of sixteen millions. In 1907-8 the revenue controlled by municipalities amounted to £3,910,000. But 40 per cent. of this sum was provided by Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon. Many of the towns are quite small and have very small incomes. Everywhere the sanitary work to be done transcends the means of the local bodies. But in some of the larger towns a great reduction has been effected in the death-rate as it existed thirty or forty years ago. A very considerable start has been made in local self-help and self-government, and considerable local interest has been evoked in local affairs. The law provides that, in case of great neglect or mismanagement, the Government may intervene and take specific local matters out of the hands of the municipal body; but the extreme step of actual intervention is rarely taken. The Government and its officers habitually afford help, advice, control, and even admonition to any municipal bodies which may seek or require such aid.

2. This was a suit brought by the appellant to establish his right to certain yearly remissions, and to have it declared that the Government is not entitled to levy full assessment without granting those remissions. They are called tiyagakari remission and varam remission under the orders of the Board of Revenue. The appellant rested his claim on a permanent cowle alleged to have been granted by the Government to his ancestors on April 29, 1785. He stated further that so long as the amani system prevailed, the Government paid to the appellant's family the excess kudivaram at the rates mentioned in the cowle, and that, when the system of fixed money assessment was substituted for the amani system, the Government remitted a portion of the money assessment at certain rates till 1878. It was contended for the respondent...
that the Civil Courts had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit relating to the rate and amount of assessment payable to the Government, and that the claim was barred by limitation. The only questions tried in this suit were those of jurisdiction and limitation. The District Munsif determined them both against the appellant, and on appeal, the District Judge considered it sufficient to decide that the suit was barred. It is urged before us that the right in question is one which recurs every year and that article 131, Second Schedule of the Limitation Act is applicable to this case. We do not consider, however, this contention to be tenable. Article 131 applies only to those suits in which a decree for consequential relief is asked for by virtue of the periodically recurring right, and in the present case no such relief has been asked although the remission claimed has been refused from the year 1878. We must, therefore, hold that article 120 applies to this suit which was brought to obtain a merely declaratory decree.

Telugu Translation.

1. సాహిత్య శాస్త్రం సాధన쿵ాలను రాయడానికి, సంచాలన చివరేసిన సంపాదకు సంఖ్యలు వినాయక విశేషాలు వైపు నిర్ణయపడతాయి, రిసివర్ పరిస్థితుల సంబంధంలో మనస్సిద్ధాంతం (తీవ్ర విచారానికి చేస్తాయి) మాత్రమే సంచలిభాషితం. రాలికి సాధనములు అంతటి ప్రశ్నను విశేషాలు సంచలిభాషించించాయనే. బాధ్యం సాధనములకు సంపాదకు మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ పెట్టుకోవాయనే. ఆతడా సాహిత్య పరిశ్రమలను సంపాదకు మాత్రమే అంతటి సంపాదకు మాత్రమే సంచలిభాషించాయనే. 1860 వరకు ప్రాంతం ప్రామాణిక చివర సంఖ్యలు గమనించడం సాధ్యం గలా అంటే తండ్రి సంచలిభాషించాయనే. రాలికి సంచాలన చివరేసిన సంపాదకు అంతటి ప్రశ్నను విశేషాలు సంచలిభాషించాయనే. బాధ్యం సాధనములకు సంపాదకు మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ పెట్టుకోవాయనే. ప్రామాణిక చివర సంఖ్యలు ఒకసారి మాత్రమే సంచలిభాషించాయనే మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ పెట్టుకోవాయనే. బాధ్యం సాధనములకు సంపాదకు మాత్రమే పరిశ్రమ పెట్టుకోవాయనే.
163

...

2. ನಂತರಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸ್ವಭಾವವೊಂದು ಗುಂಪು ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಉಭಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಗುಂಪುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅರಣ್ಯಗಳ ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉಭಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವು ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಏಂತೆಯೇ ಅರಣ್ಯದ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಚೆಳನಗಳು, ಮೂಲಾಂಕಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವು ಗುಂಪುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತವೆ.
1913.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. In 1858 nothing had been done for sanitary reform outside a very few large cities and cantonments; and no attempt had been made to ascertain the facts regarding death and disease over the country. During the past fifty years a system of registering death, causes of deaths, and births has been gradually extended over nearly the whole of India. In some
provinces and in most large towns the registration is now fairly
correct; and a valuable body of information is being collected
concerning the mortality and diseases of the population in
different tracts. Sanitary reform is being attempted in all
cities and towns that have any kind of municipal organization
and during the last twenty years real progress has been made
in the maritime capitals and other important centres. The
construction of water-works, by means of funds borrowed from
the Government, has been a successful feature of municipal
administration. More than eighty municipal towns are now
furnished with water-supply systems, many of which are on a
large scale and constructed in accordance with the most ap-
proved modern methods. But in most towns, and even in the
cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, insanitary conditions
still cause much preventable disease and death. The
necessity for improving the conditions under which the people
live, especially in the larger towns, has of late been emphasized
by the calamitous epidemic of plague which has ravaged India
since 1896. Liberal grants in aid from general revenues are
now made to municipal bodies for this purpose, and great
attention and trained intelligence are being applied to
the sanitary problems of Indian urban life, with, it may be
hoped, good results in the immediate future. In rural tracts
sanitary reform is necessarily more backward, and progress is
impeded by inadequacy of local revenues, the insufficiency of
the staff at the disposal of the local authorities, and by
old-seated habits and prejudices on the part of the rural
population.

2. In this case certain tank-bed lands were granted on
darkhast to the plaintiff's father in 1894 and patta was issued.
This grant was in contravention of the Board's Standing
Order No. 15, which lays down that tank bed lands are to be
dealt with under Board's Standing Order No. 16. Under the
latter order, tank bed lands are to be divided into plots and
sold by auction. In 1904 the Collector cancelled the patta on
the ground that the plaintiff's father had obtained the land by fraud. The plaintiff then brought the present suit to have his patta confirmed. The defendant, the Secretary of State for India, in his written statement, alleged that the assignment of the land on patta was in contravention of Board's Standing Order No. 15; that the plaintiff's father obtained his patta by fraud and collusion with the village officers; and that, as the assignment of the land had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, it was illegal and not binding upon the defendant. It seems clear that the defendant's case in the written statement was that the grant was liable to be set aside, not because it was irregular, but because it had been brought about by fraud. The District Judge has found that there was no fraud, and this finding of fact is binding upon us and is really sufficient for the disposal of the case. It is however argued that the defendant meant to contend that he was entitled to cancel the grant because it was opposed to Board's Standing Order No. 15. Assuming this to be so, we are of opinion that the grant is not liable to be cancelled. The disposal of tank bed lands is not prohibited. All that the rules lay down is, that tank bed lands shall be disposed of in a particular manner. It is also conceded that Tahsildar has power to dispose of tank bed lands. The position then is this. The Tahsildar having power to dispose of the lands in suit, disposed of them in a manner not warranted by the rules; whether owing to a mistake as to the nature of the lands, or owing to a misapprehension of the rules. There is no question of any fraud. In due course patta was issued to the grantee of the lands. There is no suggestion that the patta was issued conditionally and we are of opinion that the Collector was not justified in cancelling the patta in the present case. The appeal is dismissed with costs.
1. 1858 కాలంలో, జనాభా, ప్రాముఖ్య లేదా మాయం చాలు, అధ్యక్షతనికి సమానంగా సహాయం చేయడం అంశం కలిగిన సహాయాన్ని కనుగొనాలి. అమలు చేసే మనంలో దృశ్యం కలిగి ఉంటే నిర్వహణ సమాధానాన్ని విషయంగా నిర్ధిష్టం చేసినా, కొన్ని 50 లక్షల మంది, సహాయాన్ని, మిగిలి సాధనాలు కనుగొని ప్రయత్నించాలి. అమలు చేసే మనంలో దృశ్యం కలిగి ఉంటే నిర్వహణ సమాధానాన్ని విషయంగా నిర్ధిష్టం చేసినా, కొన్ని 50 లక్షల మంది, సహాయాన్ని, మిగిలి సాధనాలు కనుగొని ప్రయత్నించాలి. అమలు చేసే మనంలో దృశ్యం కలిగి ఉంటే నిర్వహణ సమాధానాన్ని విషయంగా నిర్ధిష్టం చేసినా, కొన్ని 50 లక్షల మంది, సహాయాన్ని, మిగిలి సాధనాలు కనుగొని ప్రయత్నించాలి.
2. ಮ.ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ, ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಶೈಲಿಯ ತರುವ ಕೋಟೆ 1 94 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಾನಿಯು ಹಾಯಿಸಿತು. ಕೆಲವು,
ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಕೃತಿಗಳ ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹಾನಿಯನ್ನು 16 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸುತ್ತು ದ್ವಾರಕೆಗೆ 15-ಂದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಕಟನೆಯ ಐತಿಹ್ಯ ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರವು. 16 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು
ನೀಲಮೂಲವಿಗೆ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯತ್ನ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಾಗಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ
ನೀಲಮೂಲವಿಗೆ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ನೀಲಮೂಲವಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಗೆ ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯತ್ನ
ಹಸ್ತಾಂತರವು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕೃತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿದ್ಧಿಸಿದ್ದು,
1920.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. The law does not allow contracts for personal service to be specifically enforced, but it recognizes such contracts as valid in law. If a person enters into a contract for personal service for a reasonable term and afterwards breaks it without lawful excuse, he is liable in damages to the promisee. And a contract for service by which a person competent to contract precludes himself from serving another person during a specified term, though it cannot be specifically enforced, is a legal and valid contract the breach of which will make, the party guilty of the breach liable in damages to the other party. There may, however, be contracts for personal service, such as one for an unlimited period, which would be void on grounds of public policy, and no rights which the courts could recognize would arise under such a contract. For instance, if a grown-up person competent to contract enters into a contract with another agreeing to render him personal service throughout his life and not to serve any other person, such a contract would be unenforceable specifically and may be void on grounds of public policy, but it would, in my opinion, be going much too far to say that the relation sought to be created thereby would be that of a 'slave' and a master. The inference to be drawn from the facts relating to Vellan's employment under the second accused before the date of Exhibit B imply at the highest nothing more than a contract of this nature. Every contract of personal service must necessarily be a restraint upon the liberty of the person who has agreed to render such service, but this is not the sort of restraint which is implied in the status of a slave. The control sought to be established over the liberty of the person who is purported to be dealt with as a slave must be of an absolute character. This is a distinction which it is important to bear in mind. There is a very large class of domestic servants in this country—and I believe there are also such classes elsewhere—who ordinarily adhere to the
same master throughout their lives and their offspring also continue as domestic servants in the same family. It may or may not be that such service had its historical origin in the status of slavery. Whatever that may be, it would be an outrage on one's common-sense to suppose that domestic servants of this class occupy the position of slaves.

2. The question which arises for decision in this appeal is whether a Revenue Court exercising jurisdiction under the Estates Land Act is entitled to decide objections (other than those specified in Section 26 of the Act), to the validity of a contract under which a ryot claims to hold the holding on a rent less than the ordinary or the lawful rent payable on the land. The landlord is an office-holder in a temple and the lands or rather the revenue constitute the manyam attached to the office. A predecessor of his received Rs. 200 from the ryot and agreed to allow him remission of five-eighths of the assessment in perpetuity. The present office-holder claims the full rent, declines to be bound by the agreement, and contends that his predecessor who owned the manyam as an office-holder cannot bind his successor by such an agreement. The question arises in a suit brought by the tenant contesting the landlord's right of the sale under Section 112 of the Act. The learned District Judge in appeal declined to go into the question, as he thought that the question was competent only to an ordinary Civil Court. We are unable to agree with him. For deciding whether the landlord is entitled to sell the holding the Court must find whether any arrears of rent are due, and, for this purpose, it must decide what the rent or rate of rent is. The rent or rate of rent cannot be determined without considering for the purpose of the suit whether the contract granting the remission is valid. Section 26 assumes that the contract except as affected by the provisions of the section is valid. If the existence or the validity of the contract is questioned, that must be first determined before the provisions of Section 26 are applied. If the Court has
jurisdiction to determine a matter, it must have jurisdiction
to decide all questions necessary for that determination. If
a previous judicial rescission is necessary before the contract
could be repudiated, it must be that the Revenue Court would
be bound to give effect to the contract subject only to the
provisions of Section 26; but the landlord in this case was
not a party to the contract and denies the authority of his
predecessor to bind the successor. We must therefore
reverse the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and remand
the appeal for disposal according to law. Costs to abide.

3. In fixing the standard rates of assessment the irrigated
lands are presumed to yield but one crop, and when a second
crop is raised on them with the aid of Government water half
the standard rate is charged in addition. In some cases,
however, this charge has already been commuted at the old
peimash or by the Settlement Department into a fixed
payment consolidated with the ordinary assessment, and this
consolidated sum is then paid whether the second crop is
raised or not. The object of the latter arrangement is to save
Government the trouble of instituting a scrutiny into the
extent of second-crop cultivation each year, and to save the
ryots from interference on the part of petty revenue officials.
To make the arrangement acceptable to the ryot, the
composition rates are somewhat lower than those charged when
the payment for second crop is left optional. The ryots do
not make any payment if the second crop in question is raised
without the aid of Government water. For instance, a dry
crop raised as second crop in land classed as irrigated is not
liable to any charge. It happens but seldom that private
irrigation is applied to wet lands. In the case of unirrigated
lands the ryot is competent to raise any number of crops, for
though the soil has been used more than once in the year
Government water has not been supplied to it. The charge
for second-crop cultivation is in fact a water-rate, though not
so called; it has really no reference to the more or less
frequent use of the soil.
Telugu Translation.

1. ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులు గురించి మనం సంప్రదాయ జ్ఞానం అవిన్నమైనా (పితాయినే), ఉదాహరణ కు ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకించిన ముద్ర అందించామని. ప్రపంచ పరిస్థితులు మన సంస్థల్లో వేయబడిన చెదవేత లేదా అనేక నాలుగు పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే పరిస్థితులు అనే
మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. అంశాల ఉపయోగం విషయంగా మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. అంశాల ఉపయోగం విషయంగా మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. 2. అంశాల ఉపయోగం విషయంగా మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. అంశాల ఉపయోగం విషయంగా మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. 26-మే రాతి, మేమిసలో అంశాల ఉపయోగం విషయంగా మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది. అంశాల ఉపయోగం విషయంగా మేమిసాగి అంశాలను సంకేతం చేయడానికి సామర్థ్యం ఉంది.
1921.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. This suit was filed by one Bai Gulab (a) for a declaration that her marriage with the defendant was void under Hindu Law, and (b) for damages to the extent of Rs. 10,000
for the injury she suffered in body, mind, and reputation on account of that marriage. Briefly, the facts alleged by the plaintiff were that she was born of a Maratha woman named Durgabai, who was the mistress of a Modh Bania gentleman named Jagjivandas Kashidas of Bhuleshwar. She was therefore a Sudra by caste. On December 18, 1919, she went through a marriage ceremony with the defendant. This marriage was brought about by one Nandibai, with whom the plaintiff was living at the time. She alleged that at the time of the said marriage she believed herself to be the daughter of the said Jagjivandas Kashidas, a Modh Bania by caste. At the time of the said marriage the defendant knew that the plaintiff was a Sudra by caste and yet fraudulently went through the ceremony of marriage with her. Under Hindu Law such a marriage of a Sudra woman with a man of the twice-born caste was invalid. She therefore filed this suit for a declaration that the said marriage be held void and inoperative. The defendant had filed a petition on the Crown side praying that the custody of the plaintiff might be delivered to him. Under the circumstances mentioned above the defendant was not entitled to the custody of the plaintiff.

2. The defendant's contentions were that the marriage of a Sudra woman with a member of the twice-born caste was valid under Hindu Law; that he was legally married to her; that in the Municipal birth certificate of the plaintiff she was described as of the Bania caste; that the said marriage was attended by Banias who dined with the plaintiff before and after the marriage. In short, even if the marriage was not valid under Hindu Law, it was valid because the caste of the defendant had recognized it. As the plaintiff had left him, he, being the husband, was entitled to her custody. The defendant also counterclaimed that he was entitled to restitution of conjugal rights with the plaintiff.

3. His Lordship in giving judgment relied on 34, All., 589, and said that it was sufficient that the caste of the
defendant had not disapproved of the marriage. His Lordship therefore held that the marriage of the plaintiff with the defendant was valid and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. His Lordship allowed the defendant's counterclaim and ordered restitution of conjugal rights with the plaintiff. Under the Habeas Corpus proceedings taken out by the defendant for custody of the plaintiff (she being of 17 or 18 years of age), and which were adjourned pending the disposal of the suit, his Lordship ordered that the custody of the plaintiff, who was present in court at the time of judgment, should be taken by the defendant.

4. The original basis of the assessment is a share of the crop. In the ancient Hindu Law, the sovereign was entitled to a portion of the gross produce, but the practice of many centuries disregarded the theoretical share. Inscriptions of the eleventh century in Tanjore show that the Chola kings took half the produce, a share which was increased to 60 per cent. and upwards in later years. When the British arrived one-half to three-fifths was found to be the generally accepted proportion from irrigated lands, and about two-fifths from unirrigated; on valuable crops the share was smaller, but the cash assessment was greater. This enormous demand was further enhanced by the exactions and oppressions of the temporary renters and of the revenue officers, so that the revenue was mere anarchy, and the ryot could live only by evasion and fraud. The British assumed the correctness of the demand, and though they reduced oppression and confusion, they also put some check on evasion. Consequently the assessments were far too high, and till 1855, the practice was one of incessant and heavy but unsystematic reductions and remissions; prices also fell heavily, so that the assessments were ruining the ryots and restricting cultivation.

5. In a few districts where there had been a survey and valuation, the records had, by 1855, largely been lost or altered by fraud or otherwise; in many districts where there had
been none 'the land revenue is based merely on the unchecked statement of the Karnam'. In view, therefore, to reduce assessments, correct confusion, promote enterprise, and give security to the ryots, it was decided to survey the whole ryotwari area and to base the assessments on the productive power of the soil, 30 per cent. of the gross being taken as the maximum demand; the grain valuation was to be permanent for fifty years, but the rate for commutation into cash was to alter every seven years according to prices. In 1864 it was finally settled that, to avoid pressure on the poorer lands, the assessment should not be based upon a share of the gross, but should be half the net produce, and should be fixed in cash for thirty years.

6. The Indian Arms Act, 1878, section 22, makes penal the delivery of military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same. The question is whether the appellant in this case delivered the stores. He did not deliver them with his own hands, that is admitted, because that was not his mode of business. He had a shop which was kept under a licence granted to him for the sale of arms, ammunition, and military stores, but he did not himself sell any stores there; he only visited it occasionally for purposes of inspection. He placed a man in charge of the shop for the purpose of selling the goods there. We fail to see how it can be contended that under these circumstances a delivery of the goods by the man in charge would not be a delivery by the owner of the shop. It is not a question of intention or of knowledge; it is the delivery which the Act makes penal, and the delivery by the manager is clearly in this case a delivery by the licensee. The authorities are concurrent upon this point. We have no doubt that the appellant is liable. Any other conclusion would render the Act ineffective for its avowed purposes. The appeal is dismissed.

* 23
1. (a) ప్రతి చిక్కల ఇదికట్టి చిరిచిన పాటు ఉష్ణం కలిగినది, (b) చిరిచు పులి వస్తే, ప్రతి, చిద, విగితిదావా నైయుష్యం మనంలో ఇలాంటి ప్రతి చిరిచు చేసాడు. యది అందువల్లు చాలా పొడవు పెట్టడం వల్ల ప్రతి చిరిచు చేసే వారి ప్రతి చిరిచులు అయితే వాయినప్పటికే ఆహారం కట్టాడు. యాహు ఉంటే, ఆ బాధ కొలుపులు.

2. నా ప్రతి మార్గాలు విస్తరించాడు మనం వ్యవసాయ కార్యకలాపంలో ఉండాలా, వాయిస్తుంది మనం యొక్క ఆధారాలను అందించాడు. యాహు ఉంటే విదేశిరుది జాతీయాధిపత్యం వద్ద మనం వ్యవసాయ కార్యకలాపంలో ఉండాలా, యాహు ఉంటే విదేశిరుది జాతీయాధిపత్యం వద్ద మనం వ్యవసాయ కార్యకలాపంలో ఉండాలా (వద్ద మనం వ్యవసాయ కార్యకలాపంలో ఉండాలా). అయితే, మనం ప్రతి వారు యొక్క ప్రతి చిరిచు విస్తరించాడు.

3. 34 All. 589 ప్రతి చిరిచు విస్తరించాడు మనం యొక్క ప్రతి చిరిచు నిర్భాయం వారి. యాహు ఉంటే వారు చిరిచు విస్తరించాడు.
మార్పులు సమాధి నాడు ప్రతిశ్రుతి ప్రాముఖ్యం, ఇందులో అంతర్గతం 
చిహ్నం. ఫలితం ఉండటం హెచ్చరికినంటే వారి అతిత్రిగా 
అంతర్భాగం కారణంగా (17 వ శతాబ్దం) అది విధానం లను 
ఎంచుకోవడానికి సాధనంగా విలువు లేదు. ఒకప్పటి విలువ 
చిహ్నం ఉండటం అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు. అంతర్భాగం వాతావరణాలను 
చేసి, వాతావరణాలను చేపోగటం అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు.

4. ఇంతగా సంబంధాలు వాతావరణాలను. కాకిందిదిత్రిగా 
అందుకుంది, ఇదొందిదిత్రిగా నాడు అనుభూతి చేయడానికి 
అందుకుంది, ఒకప్పటి సంబంధాలను సంచారించడానికి (ప్రతిముఖం) 
అలంపు చేయండి. నాడు చేసి (ప్రతిముఖం) అది విస్తర 
చిహ్నం ఉండటం అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు. అంతర్భాగం 
పిలిచడానికి మరింత అవసరం అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు. అంత 
చిహ్నం ఉండటం అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు. అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు 
పిలిచడానికి ఎక్కడ అవసరం లేదు. అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు.

5. రంగెరులు మార్పులు విస్తరించడానికి అవసరమైన రంగెరులు 
1855 లో నిర్మాణం అయిన ప్రాంతానికి విస్తరించడానికి సాధనం లేదు. సాధనం 
ఉండటం సాధనం ఉండటం ఉండటం సాధనం ఉండటం ఉండటం ఉండటం 
అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు. అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు. అంతర్భాగం 
పిలిచడానికి ఎక్కడ అవసరం లేదు. అంతర్భాగం విలువు లేదు.
6. 1878 కాలంలో నెల్లూరు జిల్లా అధికారుడు సంచాలన 22 వ నాయకుడు, వెంటి సమాధానం చేసాడు పూర్వం కొద్ది నిర్ణయం లేదా సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం అంచెన్నాడు అవిన్నం అప్పుడు సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం పెట్టాడు. సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం ఎంత ఆనుకుని చేసామనం అయితే, దానిని అవలంబించాడు సంచాలన పూర్వం కొద్ది నిర్ణయం లేదా సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం అంచెన్నాడు అవిన్నం అప్పుడు సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం పెట్టాడు. దీనిమైన విభాగం నుండి మొదటి సమాధానం చేసాడు పూర్వం కొద్ది నిర్ణయం లేదా సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం అంచెన్నాడు అవిన్నం అప్పుడు సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం పెట్టాడు. దీనిమైన విభాగం నుండి మొదటి సమాధానం చేసాడు పూర్వం కొద్ది నిర్ణయం లేదా సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం అంచెన్నాడు అవిన్నం అప్పుడు సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం పెట్టాడు. దీనిమైన విభాగం నుండి మొదటి సమాధానం చేసాడు పూర్వం కొద్ది నిర్ణయం లేదా సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం అంచెన్నాడు అవిన్నం అప్పుడు సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం పెట్టాడు. దీనిమైన విభాగం నుండి మొదటి సమాధానం చేసాడు పూర్వం కొద్ది నిర్ణయం లేదా సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం అంచెన్నాడు అవిన్నం అప్పుడు సర్వీసు స్వాధీనం పెట్టాడు.

1922.

Translate into your vernacular:—

1. Their Lordships heard yesterday the arguments on a revision petition from North Malabar involving an important
question of Muhammadan Law. It arose out of the judgment of acquittal by the Sessions Judge of a Mappilla woman and four others who took their trial on a charge of bigamy and abetment thereof. Briefly stated the facts were that the husband of the first accused who belonged to Mussalman faith, joined the Ahmediya sect. She then married another person and the former husband brought against her a case for bigamy. The Sessions Judge held that the complainant became an apostate by his conversion to Ahmediya faith and that the accused was at liberty to re-marry. Further, the accused acted in good faith having secured the Fatwa of the Government Kazi and the written opinion of the then Government Pleader.

2. The counsel for the petitioner argued that the question of good faith or bad faith did not enter into the composition of section 494, I.P.C., and that the lower court erred in holding that the accused were not guilty because they acted bona fide. On the merits, the counsel urged that the Sessions Judge had entirely misconceived the real question at issue and did not discuss the vital points of difference between the Ahmediya and Muhammadan doctrines and tenets. His conclusion that the Ahmediyas were apostates because the majority of Muhammadans considered them as such, was really begging the question. On the important and fundamental doctrines of the Koran, the two sects were in complete accord, i.e., the unity of God and the prophethood of Muhammad. There was divergence on subsidiary matters, but that did not take the Ahmediyas out of the pale of Islam. The founder of the Ahmediya faith consistently preached the fundamental doctrines of Islam for upwards of 25 years. The counsel observed that a decision on this question was of far-reaching importance to the Ahmediya community in matters of their status and succession.

3. The counsel for the respondents argued that on a proper construction of section 494, I.P.C., the question of
bona fides was relevant and at any rate section 79, I.P.C., gave full protection to the accused, if they had acted in good faith. On the question whether the complainant had become an apostate by his conversion to the Ahmediya faith, the counsel contended that it was a matter to be decided on expert evidence. He referred to the Fatwa of the Government Kazi and also the depositions of expert witnesses examined for the defence who all said in a chorus that the Ahmediyas were apostates. He relied on the well-known authority of 'Fatwa Alamgiri' and said that if a Muhammadan said he was a prophet, he became an apostate as also his followers. So long as a Muhammadan considered Rama-chandra, Krishna or Buddha to be prophets, in no sense he could be called a Muhammadan. He further argued that according to Ahmediyas themselves, orthodox Mussalmans, viz., non-Ahmediyas, were Kafirs and Ahmediyas were prohibited from giving their daughters in marriage to non-Ahmediyas; and that on this ground also the Ahmediyas could not be called Mussalmans. The Public Prosecutor was neutral and did not argue either way. Their Lordships have reserved judgment.

4. Another important object of the re-survey is to lay down the boundary line of the village porambokes so clearly as on the one hand to protect the porambokes from encroachments and on the other hand to protect the adjoining landowner from being harassed by penal charges for unintentional or imaginary encroachments. The protection of the village poramboke is necessary in the interest not of Government but of the village community. For this protection a very accurate survey is necessary. Indeed it is the need for protecting these porambokes that exposes the Madras Survey to the charge of meticulous accuracy. The trouble is that the porambokes in a South Indian village have rarely got well-defined natural boundaries. Whether it is a tank foreshore, cart-track, a channel margin or a cattle-stand, the boundary
of the porambokes fades away gradually into the adjoining cultivation. The adjoining cultivator usually thinks that another two links or even five links more of cultivation will do the poramboke no harm. The same thought occurs to him regularly each succeeding year at the cultivation season. So, at the end of three years very little is left of what was once a 15 links cart-track, while 30 years' encroachments from all four sides may reduce the area of a cattle-stand by half. A three links encroachment on a narrow cart-track or irrigation channel can be, and often is, a very serious nuisance to village. And experience has shown that village public opinion is not strong enough to prevent these encroachments unless it is reinforced by a clear and indisputable survey boundary. That is why the Madras Survey strives to be so accurate that even if half a dozen stones on a poramboke boundary are removed it shall be possible to put them back with certainty within three links of their original position. This accuracy is also a protection to the ryot whose neighbour is inclined to push the common field bund out of the straight to his own advantage. Again, it is this same accuracy which enables the ryot who wants to plant palmyra trees on the field bund to save himself from future trouble with a too powerful neighbour by having regard to the line between the survey stones on his boundary.

5. The accused was charged with murder in having caused the death of Chinna Venkata Subbadu at Sunkesula on the 7th April last. The motive alleged was that the deceased had improper intimacy with the wife of the accused. On the night of the occurrence it was alleged that the accused beat and kicked the deceased while he was asleep. Chinna Venkata Subbadu bled profusely from the nose and mouth and then died, and the accused with two others were alleged to have removed the body and thrown it into a well. The defence was that the prosecution evidence was concocted because the accused who was the Kattubadi of the village had
given information to the authorities that some of the prosecution witnesses were manufacturing illicit arrack. The accused also said that at that particular time he was watching certain timber felled on poramboke ground. On the balance of evidence the Sessions Judge held that the prosecution evidence was overwhelming and convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. In appeal it was argued that the conviction was against the weight of evidence, and that the evidence for the motive alleged was conflicting and improbable. On the other hand there was enough motive for some of the prosecution witnesses to concoct the case against the accused. Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence.

Telugu Translation.

1. సమాప్తంగా సముదాయ మార్ల తయారీ నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది. హోదా ప్రమాణములు కాదు, మార్ల నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది. జాతీయ కాల్ముర ప్రమాణములు కాదు, మార్ల నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది. భయం మార్ల నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది. భయం మార్ల నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది.

2. సమాప్తంగా, సముదాయ మార్ల తయారీ నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది. సమాప్తంగా, సముదాయ మార్ల తయారీ నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది. సమాప్తంగా, సముదాయ మార్ల తయారీ నిర్వహణ ఇది కలిగి ఉంది.
3. 

185
4. ఈ పాటనయం ప్రతిష్ఠించడం కోసం అధ్యయనం ప్రారంభించాలి. ఇది ప్రత్యేకమైన సంస్థ కాగా, ఆస్తి ఇదే సంస్థ అనే ప్రామాణిక సమాధానాన్ని అధికారిక ప్రతిష్ఠించడానికి మంత్రిత్వం అధికారికంగా విడిదించాడు. ఈ పాటనయం ప్రతిష్ఠించడం కోసం అధ్యయనం ప్రారంభించాలి. ఈప్రకారం, సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠాన్ని అంచనా విడిది చేసాయి. ఈ సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠాన్ని అంచనా విడిది చేసాయి ప్రత్యేకంగా కృత్రిమ చేయించాయి. ఈప్రకారం, సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠాన్ని అంచనా విడిది చేసాయి. ఈప్రకారం, సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠాన్ని అంచనా విడిది చేసాయి. ఈప్రకారం, సంస్థ ప్రతిష్ఠాన్ని అంచనా విడిది చేసాయి.
1923.

Translate into your vernacular—

1. The Sessions room in the High Court was packed to-day when a rich Bania lady named Mankuvarbai, a widow aged about 28, and two other Bhatias, Gordhandas and Lakshmidas, were charged before Mr. Justice Martin and a special jury with conspiracy and attempt to cheat under the following circumstances. Devkaran Nanji, a wealthy merchant, died leaving sons from his previous wives, and accused No. 1 Mankuvarbai, his widow, was pregnant at the time of his death. This lady had previously given birth to
daughters only and being afraid that she might again give
birth to daughters conspired with the other two accused to
procure a male orphan from the Pandharpur orphanage in case
of necessity. Accused No. 2 Gordhandas actually went to
Pandharpur and arranged for procuring a male child. While
the accused No. 1 was proceeding to Baroda she gave birth to
two daughters in the train. On reaching Baroda the accused
No. 3, who was there with the widow, wired to Gordandas to
procure a male child and the latter, according to previous
arrangements, sent the child already secured at Pandharpur to
Baroda in charge of a wet nurse. This male child was
substituted for one of the two girls born to the widow in the
train and immediately afterwards a claim was lodged by the
widow for a share in the estate of her husband in the hands
of his sons by lodging a complaint in the High Court, as in
the absence of the male child the accused No. 1 would be
entitled to maintenance only as a widow under the local law.

2. All the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges
framed as follows:—That the three accused entered into a
conspiracy for cheating by personation and dishonestly
inducing delivery of property by substituting a male infant for
a female, that in the month of May acting in conspiracy they
did attempt to commit an offence of cheating by knowingly
placing a male child as born to the first accused and on the
10th May did make a claim in this honourable Court for an
interest in the estate of late Devkaran Nanji. The hearing is
proceeding.

3. There are various forms of co-operative activity in
vogue in the different countries of the world. In England
those connected with purchase, production and distribution
appear to be the most popular and successful. In our
Province in common with other parts of the country we have
made very little progress in this direction. Taking agricultural
societies alone, the total number of agricultural credit societies
in all the districts of our Province at the end of the co-operà-
tive year 1921-22 reached the figure of 6,206, whereas those for purchase, and purchase and sale and for production and sale were 79 in all. And be it said to your credit, alone among our Deccan districts you had one such society in the year 1921-22, though unfortunately the transactions of the year resulted in loss. The difficulties in connection with the organization and management of such rural societies consist mainly in finding suitable men with business aptitude to run them. Agricultural societies for production alone do not seem to exist in our Province. Even those for production and sale may be counted on one's fingers. I am afraid, for a considerable time to come, experiments in the direction might not prove fruitful of any satisfactory results. If I may be permitted to make a suggestion however, the manufacture of sugarcane can be undertaken on a co-operative basis with considerable advantage in the sugarcane-producing areas of our districts. Agricultural societies for purchase and purchase and sale might serve a real need in several rural parts of our Province if properly organized and conducted on correct principles of co-operation.

4. At the Madras High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Spencer and Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri delivered judgment in an interesting second appeal preferred by the Secretary of State for India against the decision of the Subordinate Judge of South Kanara in a Forest contract case. In this suit the right to cut and carry away the timber in a particular forest of the South Kanara district was sold in auction and confirmed in the name of the plaintiff. The conditions among others were that the plaintiff should remove the trees within a particular time. There was no condition whatever about the Government affording facilities to the plaintiff. The plaintiff paid the whole money and cut some timber but was not able to remove the whole of it within the stipulated time. On an application of the plaintiff, the District Forest Officer extended the time-limit on the ground that the justice of the
case required it. The plaintiff, however, was unable to finish his business before the extended time either. Consequently the Forest officer sold the uncut timber and such other portion of the timber as lay in the forest to some other person.

5. The present suit was instituted by the plaintiff in the District Munsif's Court at Puttur to recover damages from the Secretary of State on the ground that time was not of the essence of the contract and that the Forest officer had first promised to lend the State elephants to the plaintiff, but did not eventually do so and thus obstructions were thrown in his way of removing the timber. The District Munsif dismissed the suit holding that the question of time was of the essence of the suit and the other excuses put forward by the plaintiff were not proved.

6. On appeal, the Subordinate Judge of South Kanara reversed the District Munsif's decree and decreed the suit in favour of the plaintiff as sued for. The Secretary of State preferred the second appeal at the High Court and, on his behalf, it was contended that a sale proclamation was a business document, that it should be construed as such and that time should be taken to be of the essence of the contract. It was also urged that the Secretary of State was not bound by any hopes held out by any subordinates of the Government in the matter of leasing to the plaintiff Government elephants. On behalf of the respondent, the judgment of the lower appellate court was supported and it was contended that the questions in the case were mainly questions of fact and that the High Court had no power to interfere in the matter.

7. Their Lordships delivered judgment to-day agreeing with the District Munsif in holding that time was of the essence of the contract in this case. The circumstances that the plaintiff applied for extension of time and that the same was once granted, far from supporting the plaintiff's contention, really went against him, since he knew that without extension, his rights were at an end. As regards the other findings
corded by the Subordinate Judge, the High Court held that any hopes held out by the subordinate officers of the Forest department would not ipso facto bind the Government. On the last point, namely, whether there was any obstruction used by the Government officers, the High Court called upon the Subordinate Judge to submit fresh findings on the question whether by reason of the Government timber lying in the tracks, the plaintiff was in any way prevented from carrying away his timber. In the result their Lordships directed at the findings should be submitted within one month after which the final decree will be passed by the High Court.

Telugu Translation.

1. గోటి స్థానం ఉండండి 28 సాలాయి పుల్లాడితో మరింత
సంప్రదాయం ఉంది, ప్రస్తుత లేదా ప్రస్తుత సాధారణ ఉపయోగాలు ప్రధానం
చానికి ఎక్కడ ఇది ప్రభావితం ఉంది. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం
ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం
ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం
ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం, ఇది ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం
ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం. ప్రత్యేక దిగుమతి కోసం ఉపయోగాకు ఇది ప్రత్యేకం.
2. కాలంతరం సిద్ధంలో సిద్ధంలో చెందినది అయినట్లు అనుకుంటుంది: అధికారులు అధికారం చెందినది అనుకుంటుంది. కానీ అధికారంలో చెందినది అనుకుంటుంది. మహామండలం లో హోస్యం చెందినది అనుకుంటుంది. మహామండలం లో హోస్యం చెందినది అనుకుంటుంది. మహామండలం లో హోస్యం చెందినది అనుకుంటుంది. మహామండలం లో హోస్యం చెందినది అనుకుంటుంది.

193

5. ಮರಣಾದಾಯಕವಾದ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ನಮಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು Forest Officer ಸೇವೆ ಅನುವುವಾಗ ಅವರು ಹೋಲಿಸಬೇಕುವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ Secretary of State for India ರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದನೇ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು Puttur Dt. Munsiff Courtರು ಅವನು ಸೇವೆಗೆ ಸಹಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಡೆಯಬಲ್ಲದೆ District Munsiff ಅವನು ಸಹಾಯಿಸಿದೆ.

6. ಮೂರು ಮರಣಾದಾಯಕ ಸುಬ್ರತಿಕೆ Subordinate Judge ಸೇವೆ District Munsiff ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸುಬ್ರತಿಕೆ High Courtರು ಸಹಯಾತ್ಮಕ

7. "இந்து சாட்சியர் காலம் வருட நூற்றாண்டு வட்ட மன்னர் முன்னாட்சிக்கும் பந்தள்ளியை செய்திவக விளக்கு முறை. இது அல்லது அருங்காட்சியாக வருபவை செய்திவகம் விளக்கு முறை. இது வாழ்த்துச்செய்தியை வரும் வேளில் இருந்தும் இருக்கும். நம்பிக்கையாளர் வரும் வேளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, ஆனால் வாழ்த்துச்செய்தியை வரும் வேளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, அவை வாழ்த்துச்செய்திகள் காணப்படும். Subordinate Judge அல்லது சிற்றுட்குழுவுடனே இணைந்தது நூற்றாண்டு வட்ட மன்னர், Forest Department இல்லாமல் வந்துள்ள வரும் வேளில் வட்ட மன்னர் நூற்றாண்டு வட்ட மன்னர் High Court வந்துள்ள வேளில். வட்ட மன்னர் Subordinate Judge அல்லது வட்ட மன்னர் நூற்றாண்டு வட்ட மன்னர் High Court வந்துள்ள வேளில். வட்ட மன்னர் வட்ட மன்னர் Subordinate Judge அல்லது வட்ட மன்னர் High Court வந்துள்ள வேளில். அனைத்து வட்ட மன்னர் வட்ட மன்னர் வட்ட மன்னர் High Court வந்துள்ள வேளில்.
Translate into vernacular:—

1. Though the State has a right to fix the land-tax at its discretion, it does so in accordance with certain principles. In ryotwari it is held that, with a few exceptions, its proper amount is half the value of the net produce of the land after the expenses of cultivation have been deducted from the gross produce. At the commencement of the ryotwari settlement the tax was determined in a somewhat rough-and-ready manner, which left many anomalies and inequalities to be afterwards rectified. The worst of these have been amended from time to time, and at the present time there is a Survey Department, which determines, the exact area of villages and subdivisions of villages and fields, and a Settlement Department which calculates the rate of assessment for each in accordance with the 'half-net' principle. The calculations of produce and assessments thus revised are to be in force for thirty years.

The Government have in times past furnished a title-deed setting out what is called proprietary right in the case of all zamindars either ancient or created within the last century and they still continue to furnish such title-deeds to persons who redeem the land-dues in perpetuity by a lump sum payment. No such title-deed, however, is given to ryots holding under ryotwari, and they are left to make their own arrangements as to creating a title when they dispose of lands by private transaction. When first a ryot is put in possession of land he is furnished with a document called a patta. But this is liable to revision at each annual Jamabandi, and is merely a document to show that, according to the Government register, the ryot for that year holds, without relinquishment, such and such survey fields, or parts of them, and that the Government looks to that ryot and no other for the Government land-dues until further notice.

2. One Swami was a lunatic. His son died leaving three minor sons. His son’s widow applied to be made the manager of the property of the lunatic and the guardian of his person.
The District Judge appointed her the manager and guardian of the property and person of the lunatic in 1904. The property was ancestral and belonged to the lunatic and his grandsons jointly. The eldest of the grandsons of the lunatic alleging that he had attained majority applied to the District Court to appoint him manager and guardian and to cancel the order of 1904 appointing his mother as such. The District Judge took the view that, once in a Hindu family there was a male competent to be the manager thereof, he was, as of right, entitled to be the manager of the lunatic's share of the property and the guardian of his person. The District Judge therefore cancelled the appointment of the widow of the lunatic's son and appointed the eldest son in her place. He also found that the eldest son had become a major though that fact was disputed.

Against this order the former manager and guardian preferred an appeal. In appeal it was contended for the appellant that in a joint Hindu family once the appointment was made, the person appointed manager and guardian could not be removed under the Lunatic's Act unless sufficient cause was shown. It was also pointed out that, though there were vague allegations of mismanagement and misappropriation on the part of the original guardian, no particulars had been given no evidence had been let in and no finding recorded in regard to the allegations of mismanagement and misappropriation. It was also urged that the eldest son had not attained majority, and was a puppet in the hands of his maternal grandfather who had his own ends to serve by removing the originally appointed guardian and getting the eldest boy appointed in her place.

Their Lordships held that the eldest son had become a major, but they took the view that specific charges must be alleged and proved before the original appointee could be removed and the Court also would have to decide whether in the interests of the lunatic the original guardian or the eldest
son should be the manager and guardian. Their Lordships reversed the order of the lower Court and remanded the petition to be disposed of according to law, the cost to abide the result.

3. The co-operative spirit should take root in a village and the villager should realize that what individuals cannot do, societies can easily do in the matter of capital required, necessary organization and supervision and possibility of increased production by the application of chemical fertilizers and employment of necessary agricultural machinery. For this purpose the village bank is a necessary adjunct. These are organized on the principle of mutual credit and then institutions should be set up for co-operative buying and selling and then followed by co-operative industries. By co-operation the necessary capital beyond the means of an individual can be raised and co-operation ensures economy in maintenance and management. Cosy machinery can be made to serve common purpose at joint expense. In sugarcane plantations sugar refinery can be stated or even a common mill to be driven by machinery can usefully and economically be used for crushing cane. Machines with engines may be bought with the society's credit and paid for out of their own hire at so much an hour or a day to member, but there should be certain prospect of repaying the costly hire in a comparatively short time as the machinery wears away rapidly. Instead of the machinery being kept idle at when it is not wanted by the members it may be hired to outsiders at a higher rental under proper safeguards as being done in other countries. Transport service can very well be arranged on co-operative lines. Road repairing and other public works may be undertaken by the co-operative societies for their own advantage and for the advantage of the public as it ensures better work. In New Zealand the co-operative system of carrying out public works as applied to railway and road formation was adopted by the Government since 1891.
4. An interesting Sessions case is reported from Moradabad, in which the Sessions Judge has just sentenced the Headmaster of a school to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, for causing grievous hurt to one of his pupils, who died as a result thereof. The story alleged for the prosecution was that the Headmaster of the school beat a boy of his school very severely. The injuries received by the boy were of a serious nature and there was very little hope of the boy's surviving them. The Headmaster, in order to save himself from the consequences of his act, conspired with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the town dispensary under whose treatment the boy was placed to have poison administered to him, so that it might afterwards be given out that the death was due to suicide; and, in pursuance of the conspiracy, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon gave a quantity of opium to the boy, from the effects of which he died the next day. Both the Headmaster and the doctor were sent up for trial under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Medical evidence showed that the cause of the death was either beating or poisoning. The assessors found both the accused not guilty. The judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the doctor not guilty and acquitted him, but disagreeing with the assessors, he found the Headmaster guilty of an offence under section 325, Indian Penal Code, and convicted and sentenced him as above.

TRANSLATION.
2. నంది నామం ఆడింది నాది విధానం కాదు. చేరాలంభి మన మదమంది మేర్తు అడగడను కాదు. చేరా భట్టారా 
సిడ్ స్థిరింపడాలంభి ఆడించి సహాయానం కాదు. 1904 అనంత రాళ్లు నాది విధానం 
డంపడాలంభి. ఇంకా సుమారు చిత్రింపడాలంభి, సంపాదిసమయం కాదు. సిడ్ స్థిరింపడాలంభి నాది విధానం 
రాళ్లు ఆడించి ప్రతి ప్రధాన పార్శ్వం కాదు. 1904 అనంత రాళ్లు నాది విధానం 
సంపాదిసమయం కాదు. సిడ్ స్థిరింపడాలంభి నాది విధానం కాదు. నాది విధానం
నగ్రోముతు సమాధానం కాదు. యొక్క పార్శ్వం కాదు. సంపాదిసమయం కాదు. సిడ్ స్థిరింపడాలంభి 
సిడ్ స్థిరింపడాలంభి నాది విధానం కాదు. నాది విధానం కాదు. సంపాదిసమయం కాదు.
విస్తీర్ణం. ప్రత్యేకంగా మొట్టము యొక్క పరిమాణం మొదలుగ ఉండి తాము ఎందుకండా మార్పు చేసాలా మాసారి శుష్కుతుంది.

ఎందుకంటే ఉత్పత్తి హదికి వచ్చి మేలపాటు వకంటే తినా కాదు ఏ చేసుకోవచ్చు అని చెప్పాలి. అందువల్ల నిర్మాణం చేసే విధానం వెలికిందే విషయం తెలుసు. అది మాత్రం శాసనం విషయం మనం చేసుకోవచ్చు. మన అభివృద్ధి సాధనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు. అందుకే మనం మాత్రమే ఉండాలా నిర్మాణం చేసుకోవచ్చు.
4. ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಾಲಿಯನ್ನು ನೀರು ಧೂಮಕಾಯಿಯ ಅವಂತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಚಾರುವಳಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ నೀರು ಧೂಮಕಾಯಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಶೇಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ Session Judge ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ. ಹೊಸಾಲಿಗಳು ಹಾಕುವ ಬೆಳಕಿಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ. ಇತರು ನೀರಿನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವಂತಿ ವಿಧಾನವಲ್ಲದವರೆಗೆ Sub Assistant Surgeon ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ.