

RULES FOR THE ACQUISITION, CUSTODY RELINQUISHMENT, ETC., OF MILITARY LANDS IN INDIA (A.C.R. RULES) 1944.

PART I.—GENERAL CONTROL OF MILITARY LANDS.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department is directly responsible for the general administration of all military land both inside and outside cantonments. The arrangements necessary to give effect to this are prescribed in the following instructions which are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned.

1. Military Land means all land vesting in His Majesty and held by the Government of India in the Defence Department under the provisions of section 172 of the Government of India Act, 1935, that is all land which immediately before the 1st April 1937 was held by the Defence Department and was then being used, otherwise than under a tenancy agreement between the Governor General in Council and the Government of a Province, for purposes of the Government of India in the Defence Department, and includes all land situate in a Province which though not actually thus used, was intended or formerly intended to be so used and which has been certified by the Governor General in Council to have been retained for future use for such purposes or to have been retained temporarily for the purpose of more advantageous disposal by sale or otherwise.

It also includes all land which may be acquired or purchased on behalf of any Department of the Army or on behalf of the Royal Indian Navy or the Air Forces in India.

2. (a) For the purposes of these instructions, a 'Department' includes a 'Service' or 'Branch' and the 'Head of a Department' means one or other of the authorities mentioned in sub-paragraphs (ii) to (vi) below. Military land and the Departments responsible for its immediate control are further classified as follows:—

(i) *Land under the immediate control of the Defence Department.*

(a) Land in cantonments, which is placed in Class A (2) under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937.

(b) Land in cantonments which is placed in Class B (3) or (4) under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 and which is controlled either by the Defence Department direct or through a Cantonment Board.

(ii) *Land under the immediate control of the Quartermaster General in India.*

(a) Either land inside cantonments, which is placed in Class A(1) under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, or land outside cantonments, used for military purposes of a general nature, such as barracks, fortifications, parade grounds, recreation grounds, rifle-ranges, educational establishments, medical stores, supply depots, etc.

(b) Camping grounds.

(c) Land held by the Army Remount Department.

(d) Imperial Military Roads.

(e) Land containing the pipe lines of a water supply.

(f) Land held by the Military Farms Department.

(iii) *Land under the immediate control of the Master General of the Ordnance in India.*— Land appertaining to Ordnance and Clothing Factories, etc., and Indian Army Ordnance Corps establishments or demarcated for their development, etc.

(iv) *Land under the immediate control of the Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters.*

All quarries, including foreshores from which sand, gravel, etc., is obtained, all brickfields and catchment areas of water supplies.

(v) *Land under the immediate control of the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in India.*

All land occupied by the Air Forces in India including landing grounds.

(vi) *Land under the immediate control of the Flag Officer Commanding.*

All land occupied by the Royal Indian Navy.

(b) When any military land outside cantonments is surplus to military requirements and a proposal from the Head of the Department for its relinquishment has been accepted by the Government of India, the control of such land will pass to the Defence Department until the land has been finally disposed of.

In the case of Military Farms lands no longer required by the Military Farms Department the control of the lands and buildings will remain with the military until they are finally disposed of. Although management may be transferred to the M.E.O.

(c) For the purposes of these rules Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Command includes the Commander, Western (Independent) District and Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments includes the Deputy Assistant Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, Western (Independent) District but in this connection see Note (ii) to Rule 2 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules 1937.

3. (a) Land which is under the immediate control of one or other of the Heads of Departments, specified in rule 2 preceding, is intended to be applied to the purposes of that particular department.

(b) Inside cantonments these lands are classified as A(1) under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, and while under rule 14(1) of those rules the administrative control of them vests in the Military, Naval or Air Force authorities for the time being in occupation of the land, their management with certain exceptions, is entrusted under rule 9(1) *ibid* to the Military Estates Officer. This management by the Military Estates Officer includes the development of the resources of the land, the disposal of usufruct and the planting and maintenance of trees.

(c) Outside cantonments, except in the case of land the control of which has passed to the Defence Department under rule 2(b), the management, in the absence of orders to the contrary, remains with the Head of the Department but may, with the approval of the Government of India, be entrusted by him for certain specific purposes to the Military Estates Officer.

These specific purposes for which this land may be entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer are the development of the resources of the land and include the planting and maintenance of trees and the disposal of usufruct.

Land which has been entrusted by the Head of the Department to the management of the Military Estates Officer may, with the approval of the Government of India, be withdrawn from his management.

(d) In any case where the control over land outside cantonments has passed to the Defence Department under rule 2(b), the management of such land for all purposes will, in the absence of orders to the contrary, remain with the Military Estates Officer.

(e) Except in the case of soldiers gardens the credit of the receipts from which are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations for the Army in India Rules, and Military Recreation grounds (other than golf courses and race courses) which have been declared by the Central Government under subrule (1) of rule 9 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, to be under the management of the Military authorities and the receipts from which may be credited to the funds of the recreation ground concerned, all expenditure and receipts in connection with the control and management of military land are to be passed through the accounts of the department occupying the land, where however the land has been entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer, the expenditure and receipts in connection with such management are to be included in the Military Estates Officer's budget.

(f) As stated in clause (c) above management of land outside Cantonment is entrusted to the Military Estates Officer for certain specific purposes, viz., the planting and maintenance of trees and the disposal of usufruct, and does not include quarrying of stones. The Military Estates Officer has no authority to permit quarrying in such land entrusted to his management. If the management of any land outside cantonments, consisting of a quarry, has been entrusted to the Military Estates Officer by the E.-in-C. and quarrying on that land subsequently becomes necessary by the Military Engineer Services. It should be withdrawn by the E.-in-C. from the management of the Military Estates Officer. Similarly if quarrying is necessary on other land outside cantonments which has been placed under the management of the Military Estate Officer, action will have to be taken with the concurrence of the Department concerned to transfer the land to the charge of the E.-in-C.

PART II.—ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES

4. (a) The acquisition of land for any of the above Departments will be carried out by the Defence Department at the request of, and in consultation with, the Head of the Department concerned, and in consultation also with the Finance Department and any other Department of the Government of India that may be concerned.

(b) When land is transferred to the Defence Department by any other Department of the Government of India other than the Railway Department, the amount to be paid by the Defence Department will be

(i) half the market value where the land is borne on the books at no value, and

(ii) book value or market value, whichever is less, subject to a minimum of half the market value, where the land is valued in the books.

(c) In the case of extension of Ordnance Factories or the Establishment of New Factories the procedure laid down in paragraph (3) below will be followed for the duration of the war or until the reversion of the Ordnance Factories to the Defence Department. During this period, the Supply Department or the Director General concerned will keep the Defence Department informed of the contemplated acquisition of lands and the progress of individual acquisitions particularly in the early stages.

2. The procedure prescribed in paragraph 3 is for extensions of the existing ordnance factories. For new factories, the same procedure will be observed with the following modifications:—

- (i) The Planning Officer of the Factories Expansion Directorate will act in place of the Superintendent of an ordnance factory.
- (ii) He will consult the local Military Commander before submitting his scheme to the Provincial Government, i.e., at stage (iv) in paragraph 3.

3. In the procedure prescribed in this paragraph the Director General means the Director General, Munitions Production, or the Director General, Supply, as the case may be, and the joint Financial Adviser means the Joint Financial Adviser, Supply Finance, attached to the Director General concerned. The procedure is:—

- (i) The Superintendent of an Ordnance Factory will initiate action by—
 - (a) ascertaining cost etc., from the Military Estates Officer who will in turn consult the Collector (or in a State the local Political Officer);
 - (b) submit the scheme to the Director General through Director of Ordnance Factories.
- (ii) The Director General will either
 - (a) order submission of a detailed scheme, or
 - (b) consult Joint Financial Adviser about finance and policy and then order detailed scheme.
- (iii) The Superintendent will prepare the detailed scheme through—
 - (a) the Military Engineering Service officer concerned who will prepare the land plan, and
 - (b) the Military Estates Officer who will obtain a schedule under the Land Acquisition Act from the Collector (or in a State, the local Political Officer).
- (iv) The Superintendent will submit the scheme to the Provincial Government (Political Department for land in a State) through the Military Estates Officer and the Collector for concurrence or remarks.
- (v) The Superintendent will then forward the scheme to the Director General through Director of Ordnance Factories for approval.
- (vi) The Director General will approve scheme, consulting Joint Financial Adviser and allot funds.
- (vii) Finally, the Director General or the Supply Department (Main Secretariat) will communicate the complete scheme to the Defence Department for communication to the Military Estates Officer.
- (viii) The Director General may consult Supply Department (Main Secretariat) at any stage at his discretion.

5. The authorities who will ordinarily be concerned in acquisitions of land and a brief description of their respective functions in regard to this matter are as follows—

(i) *The Defence Department and their local representatives, who will ordinarily be the Deputy Directors of Military Lands and Cantonments and the Military Estates Officers.*

The Defence Department will be the authority empowered to give administrative sanction in each case and will be responsible for ensuring that a complete record is kept of all military lands acquired and of the title thereto.

The Deputy Directors and Military Estates Officers will be—

- (a) responsible for supplying the Defence Department or the local military authorities with local details of a technical nature connected with land, such as its value, etc.,
- (b) the medium through which the civil authorities should be approached with regard to the acquisition of land, and
- (c) the agency for securing and keeping a proper title to the land acquired.

(ii) *The provincial Governments and their subordinate officers of whom the most important, for the purposes of these instructions, will be the Chief Revenue Officer of the district, i.e., the Deputy Commissioner or Collector. In the case of land in Indian States, the 'Provincial Government' will be the Political Department of the Government of India, and the 'Chief Revenue Officer of the district' will be the local Political Officer or any other officer who may be appointed by the provincial Government.*

The Provincial Government is the authority who, under section 127 Government of India Act, 1935, will acquire privately owned land for the Government of India. The Provincial Government in some cases will itself be the party from whom the land is acquired.

Under section 127 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Federation, or until such time as the Federation is established, the Government of India, may, if it deems it necessary to acquire any land situate in a Province for any purpose connected with the Defence Department, require the Province to acquire the land on behalf, and at the expense of the Government of India, or if the land belongs to the Province, to transfer it to the Government of India on such terms as may be agreed or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

Where the land belongs to a Provincial Government the amount payable by the Government of India will ordinarily be the market value of the land and buildings, if any, thereon, plus the capitalised value of the land revenue assessable thereon in cases where the transfer of the land causes actual loss of land revenue to the Provincial Government. The solatium of 15 per cent payable under the Land Acquisition Act will not apply to such transfers.

The Chief Revenue Officer of the district, or some other officer appointed by him for the purpose, is the authority who will arrange the detailed processes of land acquisition.

The Provincial Government and their subordinate officers will be regarded generally as experts in the administration of land in India and as advisers on any political or other questions affecting the inhabitants of the area which may arise in the course of land acquisition.

(iii) *The Heads of Departments as defined in rule 2 above. and their agents who will be the local military authorities.*—For the purposes of these instructions 'the local military authority' will be the local head of the Department or Service concerned; e.g., in the case of lands included in class (ii) of rule 2, the Commander of a district or the Superintendent of a Remount Depot, or the Assistant Director of a Farms circle; in the case of lands included in class (iii), the Superintendent of a Factory, or the Officer in charge of an Indian Army Ordnance Corps establishment; in the case of lands in class (iv), the Commanding Royal Engineers; in the case of land in class (v), the Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Forces in India or any other officer who may be appointed by him, and in the case of lands in class (vi), the Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, or any other officer who may be appointed by him.

The functions of the local military authority will be—

- (a) to initiate preliminary proposals for the acquisition of land required for a military purpose and submit them to the Head of his Department or Service;
- (b) to have detailed schemes for the acquisition prepared, and
- (c) to take possession of the land when acquired from the Military Estates Officer.

The functions of the Head of the Department or Service will be—

- (a) to decide whether sanction may be given for the preparation of detailed schemes for acquisition, and
- (b) to advise the Government of India in the Defence Department as to the necessity for the acquisition from the military point of view.

(iv) *The local officers of the Military Engineer Services.*—In addition to any functions that may be allocated to these officers as the local military authority under (iii), when land is being acquired for their own department, they will be responsible for preparing maps and descriptions of boundaries and for erecting boundary pillars on all land acquired for a military purpose.

6. The procedure of acquisition has four main stages—

- I. The preliminary proposal.
- II. The detailed scheme.
- III. The acquisition proper.
- IV. The record of the transaction.

I. THE PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL.

7. The preliminary proposal will generally emanate from the local military authority as defined in rule 5(iii) above. It will be the duty of the local military authority to ascertain from the Military Estates Officer of the circle concerned, who will in turn consult the Chief Revenue Officer of the district, the approximate cost of the acquisition and whether there are likely to be any difficulties, political or otherwise, in acquiring the land. He will then submit the scheme through the usual channel to the Head of the Department concerned, together with a statement of the reasons for the acquisition and an approximate estimate of the cost. At this stage, if it appears that no political or financial objection to the proposal is likely to arise, the Head of the Department may accept the proposal and return it to the local military authority for the submission of a *detailed scheme*.

If, however, he is not satisfied on the above points he will refer the proposal to the Defence Department before accepting it.

NOTE.—It will be the duty of the Military Engineer Service to prepare any plans which may be required for the preliminary proposal.

II. THE DETAILED SCHEME.

8. On receipt of the preliminary proposal duly accepted, the local military authority will proceed to the preparation of the detailed scheme. He will call upon the local officer of the Military Engineer Services to prepare a plan of the land to be acquired and upon the Military Estates Officer to obtain a schedule under the Land Acquisition Act, in the form in use in the province, from the Chief Revenue Officer of the district. He will then submit the scheme with the plan and schedule through the usual channel to the Head of the Department. The Head of the Department will forward the case to the Defence Department through the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with such remarks as he may wish to offer. The Defence Department will thereupon consider the scheme finally and, if it is approved, with the concurrence of the Finance Department, will take steps to allot the necessary funds and communicate the sanctioned scheme to the Military Estates Officer.

NOTE.—The plan must be on a sufficiently large scale to show plainly every angle of the boundary and must show sufficient of the surrounding land to enable the plot to be identified with ease and certainty.

If permanent boundary pillars do not exist at such points as are necessary, temporary posts must be erected to serve the purpose until the acquisition is completed and permanent posts erected. The boundaries must be described in detail in a schedule which must be affixed to the plan.

III. THE ACQUISITION PROPER.

9. On receipt of sanction and as soon as funds are allotted, the Military Estates Officer will request the Chief Revenue Officer of the district to proceed with the acquisition of the land. An estimate approved by the Government of India in the Defence Department for a work, inclusive of the cost of land, may be taken as sufficient sanction for the acquisition of the land, provided that funds have been allotted.

The acquisition may be carried out by private negotiation or under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, but in either case the transaction will be entrusted to the Chief Revenue Officer of the district.

Possession of the land will not be assumed by the Military States Officer unless the final award of the Acquisition Officer has been made, or unless a sufficient guarantee has been given by the Chief Revenue Officer of the district that no serious enhancement of the award is likely to be made. If the cost exceeds, or appears likely to exceed, the estimate originally sanctioned by more than 10 per cent., fresh sanction of the Defence Department must be obtained before possession is assumed.

IV. THE RECORD OF THE TRANSACTION.

10. As soon as possession of the land has been assumed by the Military Estates Officer, he will call upon the local officer of the Military Engineer Services—

- (i) to erect boundary pillars, consecutively numbered and with the number clearly cut or painted on each pillar, enclosing the

land in such a manner that from each pillar the pillar on either side is easily visible;

- (ii) to prepare a plan on a suitable scale, showing the north point and indicating the position of the pillars, their numbers and any natural features or roads crossed by the boundary lines between pillars;
- (iii) to draw up a description of the boundaries specifying the position of each pillar, the magnetic bearing and distance in feet to the next pillar, accompanied by a brief note regarding any natural features, roads, etc., crossed by the boundary line between pillars.

On completion of the above procedure the plan and description of the boundaries will be verified by a committee convened by the local military authority at the request of the Military Estates Officer and consisting of the local military authority, the Chief Revenue Officer of the district, or their representatives, the local officer of the Military Engineer Services and the Military Estates Officer. If the personal attendance of the local military authority is impossible, a senior officer should be deputed to represent him. The proceedings of the committee will be prepared in quadruplicate: one copy with the original plan and description will be retained by the Military Estates Officer; one copy with a copy of the plan and description will be forwarded by the Military Estates Officer to the local military authority; one copy with a copy of the plan and description will be forwarded by the Military Estates Officer through the Revenue Officer to the provincial Government; and the fourth copy with a copy of the plan and description will be submitted by the Military Estates Officer to the Defence Department. In all plans accompanying the proceedings of a committee, the area of the land acquired will be stated in English measurement.

When forwarding a copy of the proceedings to the Defence Department, the Military Estates Officer will also forward a certificate to the effect that the necessary entries have been made in the Military Lands Register, or Military Tenancy Register, as the case may be.

NOTES.—Applications for the erection of boundary pillars on land acquired for military purposes outside Cantonments should in the first instance be addressed to the Officer Commanding the station and not to the Military Engineer Services who will deal with the demands for such work in a manner exactly similar to other demands for minor works as laid down in Regulations for the Military Engineer Services; and

The actual form which the procedure laid down in this rule should take should be decided by the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments in accordance with the merits of each case.

11. The cost of acquiring the land together with all charges connected therewith, including the cost of preparing plans and descriptions and of the erection of pillars by the Military Engineer Service, will be debited to Main Head S-M.E.S. within Major Head 48-Defence Services Effective when the land is required for the Army generally and to the appropriate head within major head 48-Defence Services Effective when required for Army Ordnance and Clothing Factories, Military Farms, Army Remount Department, the Air Forces in India or the Royal Indian Navy.

12. When land is acquired simultaneously and in one transaction for more than one department, the authority responsible for carrying out the functions assigned to the local military authority in the above rules will be the Commander of the District, who will control the transaction; and the cost of the acquisition and all charges connected therewith will ordinarily

be debited to 8-M.E.S. or the appropriate head within Major Head 48-Defence Services Effective, as the case may be, according to the department having the major interest.

13. The above rules do not apply to—

- (a) Inter-departmental transfers of Class A land in Cantonments or of military land (corresponding to Class A land) outside cantonments, e.g., the transfer of a cantonment military recreation ground from the control of the Quartermaster-General to the Officer Commanding in chief Air Forces in India for use as a landing ground, or the transfer of a camping ground or Military Department Farms land outside a cantonment from the Quartermaster General to the Ordnance Factories (Master General of Ordnance).
- (b) Transfer of similar land from one service to another under the control of the same Head of a Department, as defined in Rule 2 e.g., the transfer of a portion of a rifle range for the construction of a military road (both under the control of the Quartermaster-General) or of part of the Ordnance Factory Estates to the Clothing Factory Estates (both under the control of the Master General of Ordnance).
- (c) Transfer of Class B land in Cantonments to Class A.

NOTE.—These rules do not contemplate the existence of lands outside cantonments corresponding to Class B inside cantonments, i.e., land not required or reserved for specific military purposes.)

All transfers, however, that fall within the above categories, require the sanction of the Government of India in the Defence Department.

Transfers that affect the classification of land in cantonments as recorded in the columns of the General Land Register require Government sanction under Rule 7 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937. Similarly all transfers that affect the classification of land outside cantonments require Government sanction in order to keep the Military Land Registers prescribed in Schedule I to these Rules up to date and correct. Applications for sanction to any transfer that falls within the above categories should be initiated by the local military authority concerned, i.e., the local head of the Department or Service (as defined in rule 5 (iii) above) which requires the land and should be forwarded through the Head of the Department for the orders of the Government of India in the Defence Department together with a plan showing the area and position of the land to be transferred. It will be the duty of the local military authority, before submitting the proposal, to observe the provisions of Rule 590 of Regulations for the Army in India, regarding Station Boards and Rules 286 to 293 of Regulations for the Military Engineer Services, regarding sites. Also if the land to be transferred is Class B land under the management of the Cantonment Board, he should see that the Board is given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the proposed transfer as required by Rule 43(v) of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules. The orders of the Government of India will be communicated to the Head or Heads of the Department or Departments concerned, and also to the Military Estates Officer, who will be responsible for seeing that any alteration that may be required in the demarcation of the area concerned is carried out by the Military Engineer Services and that the necessary entries are made in the appropriate Registers, plans and schedules.

NOTE.—Military Estates Officers are not to be appointed members of Station Boards convened for the purposes mentioned in Rule 590 of the Regulations for the Army in India.

PART III.—CUSTODY OF MILITARY LANDS.

14. The duties appertaining to the custody of military lands will be shared between (1) the Government of India in the Defence Department, (2) their representatives the Military Estates Officers, and (3) the Departments of the Army which use or occupy the land. The duties assigned to each of these authorities are as follows:—

- ((1) The Government of India in the Defence Department and the Military Estates Officer, will maintain a Register, in the form given in Schedule I, of all military lands in India classified under Commands and Districts and grouped according to the holdings of each of the Departments mentioned in rule 2.

This register will contain all military lands which are the absolute property of the Government of India in the Defence Department or which are held by them on a semi permanent basis, such as lands in Indian States the occupancy rights in which have been conferred by a treaty or instrument of transfer.

They will also maintain a register in a similar form, known as the "Military Tenancy Register" of all other lands in their occupation or held by them. Lands rented by the Military Engineer Service, the Military Farms Department, the Army Remount Department, etc., in respect of which a separate record is maintained by the service or department concerned will not be entered in the Military Tenancy Register.

In addition the Military Estates Officer will keep a copy of the papers mentioned in rule 10 relating to each new holding acquired, and in course of time may make a compilation of similar papers relating to as many of the existing holdings as possible.

The registers maintained by the Defence Department will be forwarded by that Department in April each year to the Military Estates Officer concerned who, after comparing them with the registers maintained by him and entering all changes will return them with the least possible delay to the Defence Department.

(2) The Military Estates Officer will be responsible for the preparation of an inventory of all military land in his circle in the form of the Registers referred to above. Thereafter it will be his duty to keep his registers and those maintained by the Defence Department up to date, to preserve the records of all acquisitions and relinquishments in the manner prescribed by rules 10 and 17 part III, and to advise the local military authorities on any technical questions that may arise in respect of the management of their lands, including the manner in which, and the terms on which, land should be leased, if the necessity to do so arises.

When transfers of land are sanctioned by the Defence Department under the provisions of rule 13, the Military Estates Officer will make the necessary alterations in the Register.

When lands are relinquished, the Military Estates Officer will remove any item that has been disposed of from the Register.

(3) So far as land outside cantonments is concerned, the Head of the Department controlling the land, or the Military Estates Officer in the case of land entrusted to his management by the Head of the Department, will be required to submit an annual certificate to the Defence Department to the effect that the boundaries of at least 20 per cent of the holdings entered in the registers and which are under his control or management, as the case may be, have been inspected and verified and that no encroachments

have been allowed to take place, or, if any encroachment has been found to have taken place, that adequate action has been taken for its removal. In submitting this certificate the Head of the Department and the Military Estates Officer should satisfy themselves that every holding under their control or management, as the case may be, is inspected and the boundaries verified at least once in every five years.

In the case of land, other than land the control of which has passed to the Defence Department pending disposal under rule 2(b), and land which has been certified by the Governor General in Council under section 172 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to have been retained temporarily for the purpose of more advantageous disposal by sale or otherwise, the Head of the Department will also be required to certify annually whether the land is still required for the effective discharge of the duties of the Department.

It is incumbent on the military authorities to justify annually the extent of their holdings. There may be cases in which the Military Estates Officer can usefully bring to notice of the military authorities or themselves initiate proposals for the relinquishment of land which has a high commercial value but is not required and is never likely to be required for military purposes.

It will be the duty of the local officers of the Department concerned to carry out these inspections of the holdings of their Department and the verification of the boundary pillars. If pillars are damaged or missing they will be responsible for bringing the fact to the notice of the local officer of the Military Engineer Services, who will carry out the necessary repairs at the expense of the Department concerned. Similarly it will be the duty of the Military Estates Officer to bring to the notice of the local officer of the Military Engineer Services the fact that any pillars are damaged or missing when he carries out his inspection of lands which have been placed under his management by the Head of the Department. The cost of replacing or repairing these pillars will be borne by the Department in control of the land.

The local officers of the Department concerned or the Military Estates Officer, where the land has been placed under his management will also be held responsible for the detection and prevention of any attempts to encroach upon the boundaries of their holdings either by private persons or by others, but even where the land has not been entrusted to his management, the Military Estates Officer should also consider it his duty to bring to notice any such encroachments or attempts to encroach as he may observe if in the course of his duties he has occasion to visit these lands.

The Military Estates Officer is not responsible for taking any action under the Suit Rules for the removal of encroachments on land which is not under his management until the Military authorities have failed to remove or regularise the encroachment by other means and have referred the case to him.

Annual certificates are not required to be submitted under the rule in respect of lands requisitioned under the Defence of India Rules for the period of the war, they are required in respect of any lands acquired under the Defence of India Rules.

(4) So far as land inside cantonments is concerned, a certificate in respect of each separate holding will not be required, but it will be the duty of the Military Estates Officer to submit an annual certificate which will be countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Station as to the

correctness of the plans and schedules of Class A land which are maintained by him under rule 13 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, together with a report of any unauthorised encroachments thereon and the action that has been taken for the removal or regularisation of them. In addition the Military Estates Officer will submit a certificate to the effect that all changes in the classification of land and in the areas of individual holdings have been duly entered in the plans and schedules of Class A land and in the General Land Register and General Land Register plan of the cantonment.

For the form of certificate, see note (v) to Rule 13, Cantonment Land Administration Rule 1937.

It will be the duty of the local officers of the Department controlling Class A land to ensure that no encroachments or attempts to encroach are made on their holdings, it will also be the duty of the Military Estates Officer to bring to their notice any such encroachments or attempts to encroach as may be detected by him or by his representative in the course of their inspections. The Military Estates Officer is not responsible for taking any action under the suit rules for the removal of encroachments on Class A (1) land in cantonments until the Military authorities have failed to remove or regularise the encroachment and have referred the case to him.

(5) It will be the duty of the local officers of the Department and the Military Estates Officers to submit the certificates referred to in (3) and (4) above to the Head of the Department or to the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, as the case may be, by the 1st June in each year so as to enable certificates to be submitted to the Defence Department by the 1st July.

(6) The Departments themselves, subject to the provisions of rule 3, will be responsible for the management and administration of the lands allotted to them for the purposes of their several Departments, whether within or outside cantonment limits.

It will however, as stated in rule 3(d), be the responsibility of the Military Estates Officer to manage and administer any land outside cantonments the control of which has passed to the Defence Department pending disposal unless in any particular case orders are issued to the contrary.

The management of Class A(1) land in cantonments entrusted to the Military Estates Officer under rule 9(1) of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937, and of land outside cantonments entrusted to him by the Head of the Department under rule 3(c) of these rules is to be distinguished from control.

The intention is that such lands shall be under military as distinct from civil control.

In his management of military land inside cantonments, the Military Estates Officer will be guided by the provisions of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937. Where land outside cantonments is entrusted to his management, the same principles will apply as if they were Class A(1) lands inside cantonments. Short term agricultural leases and licences for temporary occupation may however be granted by him with the previous approval of the District Commander for such periods as will enable the land to be available for the military purposes for which they are maintained. Leases for building purposes may not be granted under any circumstances, if lands are available for lease for building purposes and are no longer required for military purposes, proposals should be submitted to the Government of India under Part IV for their relinquishment.

Normally the same procedure should be followed in granting leases for agricultural purposes as for agricultural land inside cantonments; leases may however be entered into either by negotiation or by calling for tenders, having regard to the situation of the land and the term of the lease.

Leases will be executed on forms drawn up by the Military Estates Officer and approved by the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments. All leases are to contain a clause stipulating that the lessee(s) will not allow the area leased to become a source of mosquito breeding.

As stated in rule 3(e), with the exception of soldiers gardens and military recreation grounds other than golf courses and race courses, all receipts derived from and expenditure incurred on the management of departmental holdings will be credited or debited, as the case may be, in the budget of the department concerned. The credit of such receipts to regimental or local funds is strictly prohibited except with the previous sanction of the government of India.

PART IV.—RELINQUISHMENT OF MILITARY LANDS.

15. The policy of the Government of India will be to limit their holdings of land to their actual requirements, present and prospective. Before land under the immediate control of the Defence Department, or in the possession of one Branch or Department of the Army Navy or of the Air Force is relinquished, it shall be ascertained by the Defence Department whether the land is required, firstly, by any other Branch or Department of the Army Navy or by the Air Force and, secondly, by any other Department of the Government of India.

Unless in any particular case orders are issued by the Government of India to the contrary the proceeds of all lands relinquished, less any charges incurred in their disposal, shall be credited to the lands sales suspense account which does not form part of the Defence Services Estimates.

When military land is transferred from the Defence Department to any other Department of the Government of India other than the Railway Department, the amount to be paid to the Defence Department will be

- (a) half the market value where the land is borne on the books at no value, and
- (b) book value or market value, whichever is less, subject to a minimum of half the market value, where the land is valued in the books.

F.D.D. 4682F dated 21st November, 1938.

In the case of transfer of landing grounds in Army or Air Force charge to the Civil Aviation Dept., the arrangement stated above will be the basis of settlement but every case will be treated on its merits and the amount of compensation to be paid to the Defence Dept. will be settled by negotiation between the two Depts. and in no case will the compensation to be paid exceed that which would be payable under the arrangement prescribed above.

16. The procedure for the relinquishment of military land will, in its main outlines, conform to the procedure laid down for its acquisition in rules 4 to 10 above. That is to say, the authorities concerned and the functions that each will have to perform will be generally as follows:—

- (i) The Government of India who will be the ultimate sanctioning authority, will themselves be the judges of whether they require to retain any particular land or not.

The Military Estates Officers, the Deputy Directors and the Director Military Lands and Cantonments, will constitute the executive machinery which will ordinarily be employed by the Defence Department for the purpose of preliminary investigation and other detailed work connected with proposals to relinquish military land.

- (ii) Should the land to be relinquished not be required by any other Department of the Government of India, the Provincial Government of the Province in which it is situate will be given the first option of assuming possession of the whole or any portion thereof, subject to the following conditions:—
 - (a) The Government of India themselves will be the judges of whether they require to retain any particular land or not;
 - (b) if the Provincial Government desire to assume possession of the land, the option to do so should be exercised within six months of the date on which the Government of India signify their intention of surrendering the land;
 - (c) the amount payable for the land will in all cases be its market value at the date of transfer.
 - (d) when the Provincial Government desire to assume possession of only a portion of the land surrendered, they shall be entitled to do so only if the value of the remaining land is not materially reduced by the division.

Should the Provincial Government not desire to exercise the option of assuming possession of the land, the Government of India shall be free to dispose of it to a third party in such a manner as it thinks fit. They shall not however sell the land to a third party revenue free.

Before disposing of any land in a Province, the Provincial Government will be consulted as to the terms and conditions to be applied and the Government of India will, as far as possible, dispose of the land subject to any conditions which the Provincial Government may desire to impose. This is, however, subject to the proviso that the Government of India will not necessarily be bound to obtain the concurrence of the Provincial Government in all cases, while in cases of disagreement the Government of India must be the sole judge of the terms and conditions to be imposed.

In cases where the capitalised value of Land Revenue has been paid by the Government of India to the Provincial Government on acquisition of the land, the amount payable on re-transfer to the Provincial Government shall include the refund of the capitalised value of Land Revenue. This refund will not, however, be claimed from a Provincial Government if the land is sold by the Government of India to a third party.

On establishment of Federation, it will be for the Federal Government to decide whether the option referred to above should be continued or not.

The Military Estates Officer will be the agency normally employed by the Government of India to dispose of land to the public. It will be his duty to consult the Chief Revenue Officer of the District whether the sale of the land will be subject to the payment of land revenue to the Provincial Government and as to any other conditions which the Provincial Government may desire to impose when he is preparing to draft sale-deed for the approval of the Government of India.

When considered necessary, the Provincial Government may be the agency employed by the Government of India to dispose of any land to the public.

- (iii) The Head of the Department or the local military authority will, in the absence of an application from a Provincial Government, be the authority responsible for initiating proposals for the relinquishment of surplus military land.

The Head of the Department or, in the case of land referred to in rule 2 (i) (a) and (b), the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, will also be required to advise the Defence Department in the first instance whether the land is really surplus to requirements from the military point of view.

The local military authority, before submitting a proposal for the relinquishment of any land to the Head of the Department concerned, will consult all other local military authorities as to whether the particular plot of land to be relinquished is required by them for some other military purpose. The highest local military authority will then forward the case with his remarks to the Head of the Department concerned.

The Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, before submitting a proposal for the relinquishment of any military land which is adjacent to or in the vicinity of railway land and which is not required by any other local military authority, will ascertain from the General Manager or Agent of the Railway concerned whether the land is required by him. A copy of the General Manager's or Agents reply should accompany the proposals for the relinquishment of the land, and if the land is required by the Railway concerned and if there is no other objection the Government of India will issue orders to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief sanctioning its transfer to the General Manager or Agent of the Railway.

- (iv) The local officer of the Military Engineer Services in addition to any functions imposed upon him under (iii) above when land belonging to his own department is being relinquished, will be responsible for preparing revised maps and descriptions of boundaries and for erecting new boundary pillars when part of a holding is relinquished and the boundaries therefore need revision.

17. The actual procedure for relinquishment will ordinarily be as follows:—

I. THE RELINQUISHMENT PROPOSAL.

The Government of India will receive a proposal, either from the Head of a Department, or from the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, to the effect that a certain piece of military land should be relinquished. If, the proposal is provisionally accepted, the Defence Department will call for a report from the Military Estates Officer of the area concerned or if necessary will depute the Director or a Deputy Director Military Lands and Cantonments or will appoint an ad hoc committee containing representatives of all the interests concerned, to submit a report as to the terms on which the relinquishment may be effected.

The Government of India may also receive an application from a Provincial Government for the transfer to it of a piece of military land. In such a case the Defence Department will decide in consultation with the General

Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command and the Head of the Department concerned whether, if the land applied for has not been certified as being retained temporarily for the purpose of more advantageous disposal by sale or otherwise, the application of the Provincial Government should be accepted. If the proposal is accepted, the Defence Department will call on the Military Estates Officer for a report as to the market-value of the land applied for.

Plans of land proposed for relinquishment must be submitted to the Defence Department together with the relinquishment proposal. These are to be prepared by the Military Engineer Service or where they are received from a Provincial Government with an application for land, they are to be checked by the Military Engineer Service.

II. THE RELINQUISHMENT PROPER.

The Government of India in the Defence Department will pass orders on the report after consulting the Finance Department. If the relinquishment is sanctioned, the Defence Department will first ascertain from other Departments of the Government of India whether the land is required by them and if it is not required by any Department of the Government of India will offer the Provincial Government the option of taking over the land on the terms contained in rule 16(ii) and if the option is not exercised, they will issue such orders for the disposal of the land as they may think fit. In accordance with the orders passed, the Military Estates Officer will either surrender possession of the land to the representative of the Department of the Government of India if they require the land or of the Provincial Government deputed for the purpose if the option to take over the land has been exercised by the latter, or proceed to dispose of the land in accordance with the orders for its disposal issued by the Government of India.

Where the disposal of the land is carried out by the Military Estates Officer, he is responsible for realising the sale proceeds and for crediting them to the accounts as indicated in rule 15.

III. THE RECORD OF THE TRANSACTION.

Before the land is finally handed over, the Military Estates Officer will request the local officer of the Military Engineer Service to carry out, on the lines laid down in rule 10, such revision of the maps and boundary pillars as may be required in consequence of the relinquishment. On completion of the above procedure the plan and description of the boundaries will be verified by a committee convened by the Military Estates Officer and consisting of himself, the local military authority, the local officer of the Military Engineering Service and the representative of the Central or Provincial Government or the person to whom the land is to be handed over.

If the personal attendance of the local military authority is not considered necessary, he may be represented by the local officer of the Military Engineer Service who is a member of the Committee.

Copies of the proceedings of the committee will be prepared in the same way as that laid down in rule 10; and the land will be formally handed over by the Military Estates Officer together with one copy of the proceedings to the person taking delivery of it. A second copy of the proceedings will

be forwarded to the Defence Department, the third copy will be retained by the Military Estates Officer who will make the necessary corrections in his own Register, and a fourth copy will be forwarded by the Military Estates Officer to the local Military Authority.

In all plans accompanying the proceedings of a committee, the area of the land relinquished will be stated in English measurement. Plans and schedules prepared under this rule are to include plans and schedules of the plot to be relinquished and revised plans and schedules of the boundaries of the cantonment or military area which will remain after relinquishment.

Where land is sold by the Military Estates Officer to the public and a sale-deed is executed, the committee mentioned above will not be necessary; the deed of sale executed will form sufficient record of the transaction. The revision of the maps and boundary pillars should, however, be carried out if necessary. In other cases, i.e., where the land is transferred to a Department of the Government of India or to a Provincial Government a committee will normally be convened, it may however be dispensed with at the discretion of the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, but each case must be considered on its merits; in such cases, the principles of the verification of the boundaries after the transfer should be maintained and a certificate will be prepared and signed by the Military Estates Officer and the representative of the party taking over the land. The procedure laid down above for the distribution of copies of the proceedings of the committee will be followed in the case of these certificates. When forwarding the committee proceedings or the certificate or the deed of sale to the Defence Department, the Military Estates Officer will also forward a certificate to the effect that the necessary entries have been made in the Military Lands Register or Military Tenancy Register as the case may be.

When military land is sold by a Provincial Government on behalf of the Government of India, a copy of the authority for the Provincial Government to carry out the disposal will be forwarded by the Defence Department to the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments for transmission to the Military Estates Officer; thereafter it will be the duty of the Military Estates Officer to keep in touch with the representative of the Provincial Government disposing of the land. It will be at the discretion of the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments to decide whether a committee will be necessary in such a case but if no committee is held, it will be the duty of the Military Estates Officer, when the land has been disposed of by the Provincial Government and the sale deed has been executed, to make the necessary entry in the Military Lands Register and forward a certificate to the Defence Department to the effect that the entry has been made.

In places where the Military Engineer Service duties are carried out by Public Works Department, the Military Estates Officer should correspond with the Commanding Royal Engineers of the District who will obtain any necessary information from the Public Works Department concerned. In such cases the Commanding Royal Engineers will not be required to counter-sign the plan.

1	1937-38
2	1938-39
3	1939-40
4	1940-41
5	1941-42
6	1942-43
7	1943-44
8	1944-45
9	1945-46
10	1946-47
11	1947-48
12	1948-49

A brief note of acquisitions, transfers and relinquishments should be entered in the appropriate columns above with a reference to the authority for each.

If no change has taken place during the year, a note of the fact should be entered with a reference to the date of receipt of the certificate as to the correctness of the boundaries.

RULES RELATING TO CANTONMENTS SURVEYS

Amendment to Military Lands Manual, 1933.

The following amendments shall be made to Appendix VI of the Military Lands Manual, 1933,—pages 148—151.

- (i) the words and the figures “Army Instruction (India), No. B-79, dated the 24th April 1928.” appearing at the top of page 148 shall be deleted.

Revised rules relating to cantonment surveys and maps.

1. As a result of recent innovations in the administration of military lands and cantonments a complete revision of the existing orders relating to cantonment surveys and maps is necessary, and the following instructions are therefore issued in supersession of the late Military Works Branch Circular No. 4-C., dated the 2nd of November 1918 and of any previous or subsequent orders on the subject. In these instructions a “cantonment” includes a military station except where specifically mentioned to the contrary.

PART I.

New surveys or revision surveys.

2. Applications for new surveys or revision surveys may be made either by the military authorities or the Cantonment Boards or by Military Estates Officers. These applications should be addressed to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command/Army, through the usual channels and should explain clearly the necessity of the work. Sanction will ordinarily be accorded to the revision survey of whole cantonments only and revision surveys will take place in rotation or when the existing maps or portions of them for special reasons become so full of corrections as to be unserviceable. The policy will be to relieve the cantonment detachment of the Survey of India of the duty of making annual corrections to the maps and to increase proportionately the number of cantonments in which the revision surveys will be under taken each year so as to secure a more frequent revision of the survey of each cantonment than is now possible.

3. The Surveyor General will maintain the Cantonment detachment at Dehra Dun whose duty it will be:—

- (a) to carry on all correspondence and to keep all accounts connected with cantonment surveys or revision surveys and to prepare estimates of their cost;
- (b) to carry out surveys or revision surveys in the cantonments according to the programme drawn up by the Defence Department;
- (c) to supply schedules of bearings and distances of surveyed boundary pillars on requisition and to check the draft boundary notifications against the latest survey plans;
- (d) to fair—draw and prepare—for the press all new cantonment maps and revised editions of the same;

- (e) to print and supply the requisite number of copies to the authorities named below to meet their minimum initial requirements, and to keep a reserve stock from which additional essential demands will be met, (vide paragraph 7 (j)).

Complimentary mounted copies of the 16"=1 mile map will be distributed as follows:—

Defence Department	...	...	...	2
Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters (these copies should be sent direct to the Garrison Engineer concerned)	...	...	...	2
Chief Engineer (Command/Army)	...	...	...	2
Commander, Royal Engineers, Districts or Brigadier Areas	...	...	...	2
Garrison Engineer (Division)	...	...	...	2
Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments/Deputy Assistant Director, Military Lands and Cantonments (Command/Army)	...	...	...	2
Military Estates Officer (CIRCLE)	...	...	...	2
Chief Engineer, Air Forces in India in respect of maps of stations where an air force unit is located or a landing ground or an aerodrome exists	...	...	...	2

Two mounted copies of 64"=1 mile plans of new surveys or revision surveys of bazaar areas will be supplied to each of the Deputy Directors of Military lands and Cantonments/Deputy Assistant Director of Military Lands and Cantonments (Command/Army) and the Military Estates Officer concerned only.

All the above copies will be mounted on cloth and arranged to fold to foolscap size. Board covers will be provided. Large maps will be split into several sections of convenient size bound separately. An index map of the whole cantonment will be pasted outside each cover showing the area contained within the cover by red wash.

No payment will be demanded from the recipients of complimentary copies. Payment for postage, packing, and mounting of maps will only be demanded for maps supplied except as complimentary copies.

4 The cost of maintaining the Cantonment Survey Detachment will be met by an annual contribution of Rs. 75,000 from the defence services budget to the Survey of India. This amount will be divided equally between Old Main Heads 2-L. (c) and 8-M.E.S., Minor Head (j) General Charges. The amount chargeable to 8-M.E.S., will be paid to the survey of India, while that debitable to 2-L. (c) will be adjusted through the accounts.

This arrangement will remain in force until one year after the termination of the war, when the whole question will be reviewed.

5. Applications when received by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command/Army, will be dealt with by the Deputy Director of Military Lands and Cantonments/Deputy Assistant Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, who will be responsible for consulting and ascertaining the views of Chief Engineer and "Q" Branch of the Command/Army. After co-ordination in this way, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief will forward his recommendations to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Defence Department not later than the end of June of each year.

6. On receipt of the recommendations from the various Commands/Armies, the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments, after consultation with the Quartermaster General and the Engineer-in-Chief, will request the Surveyor-General of India to furnish estimates of the cost of the work in each of the cantonments selected. The Surveyor-General will supply estimates before the end of August. The programme will then be finally settled and the necessary provision made in the budget for the succeeding year. [The new procedure will have effect from the beginning of the financial year 1928-29.]

7. The following arrangements will govern the productions of all new maps:—

(a) The scale of surveys of cantonments will be $16''=1$ mile. Certain portions of the cantonment (corresponding to old bazar areas) will be surveyed on the scale $64''=1$ mile. The larger scale survey is required chiefly for the purposes of the Cantonment Board and the Military Estates Officer and it will be for these authorities to make proposals on the occasion of each revision survey as to the exact area to be surveyed on the larger scale. The proposals should be supported by full reasons for any alterations in the existing area and the extra cost of any material increase in the area required by the Cantonment Board will form a legitimate charge on the Cantonment Fund.

(b) The margin to be surveyed beyond actual boundaries will be subject to such local variations as may be advisable, with a maximum of 100 yards. Any area required to be surveyed in excess of this will require the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief.

(c) The conventional signs used should be drawn up by the Surveyor General of India in consultation with the Engineer-in-Chief.

A list of conventional signs appearing on the survey sheets of any cantonment will be printed on one of its sheets. The three scales showing yards, feet and chains will appear on each sheet.

(d) The index plan of the sheets comprised in any cantonment survey will show the position of the cantonment with reference to the surrounding features such as railways, main roads, rivers, etc. It will be on a scale of $1''=1$ mile, or larger when necessary.

(e) The contour interval will vary with the nature of the ground; it will usually be 5 feet in undulating and 20 feet in hilly ground. Contours will be printed in brown; every fifth contour will be distinguished by a heavier line. In very flat ground contours may be omitted and extra bench marks provided instead. In all cases the local Military Engineer Service officer will be consulted.

(f) A schedule of all cantonment and defence zone boundary pillars and, where possible, cantonment and regimental bazar pillars, shewing intervening horizontal distances in feet, bearings referred to true north at origin (i.e., the grid bearing) and the rectangular co-ordinates of each pillar, will be printed in suitable spaces on the survey sheets.

- (g) The heights of bench marks of "high precision" levelling should be entered to the second place of decimals in feet, and of other bench marks to one place of decimals. A schedule of bench marks should be printed on one of the sheets with approximate rectangular co-ordinates and a sufficient description for locating each mark. A few survey traverse stations of a permanent nature should be plotted and entered on the map.
- (h) The magnetic variation (declination) of the year of survey, with the amount of the secular change (annual variation) will be printed on the title sheets of the set of maps.
- (i) Two different kinds of maps will be prepared by the Survey Department, viz. :—
- (a) black and brown prints, with permanent buildings coloured with a pink tint, and,
 - (b) black and brown prints on bank post paper without a pink tint. These should normally be used for the preparation of ferro-type prints.
- (j) On demand, further copies of maps will, at all times, be issued to the authorities mentioned in paragraph 3 (e) on payment of the cost of mounting, packing, postage and connected charges only.

Issues to other indentors will be made on full payment, receipts being credited to General revenues.

When the stock of a map falls below 20 copies, the Survey Department will reprint it if this is considered advisable after taking into account the following factors :—

- (a) available funds,
- (b) anticipated date of revision survey,
- (c) average number of issues per annum, and
- (d) the order of priority of reprints.

In cases of doubt reference will be made to the Defence Department.

8. Before printing and as early as possible after the completion of a survey a set of grey prints with all names, numbers, etc., entered by hand will be sent to the Commander Royal Engineer the Military Estates Officer and the Cantonment Board, concerned. The first two authorities are responsible for seeing that the names of roads, localities, etc., and the numbering of buildings, holdings and boundary pillars are entered correctly. The Cantonment Board is responsible that the boundary lines follow their correct course from pillar to pillar or along natural features. These three authorities are however, not responsible for the accuracy of the survey, though they will bring to notice any inaccuracy that may come to light. New buildings, roads, etc., constructed after departure of the survey party are not to be entered on these grey prints. The grey prints will be corrected, signed and returned by the Commander, Royal Engineers the Military Estates Officer and the Cantonment Board jointly as soon as possible.

PART II.

Maintenance.

9. The existing procedure under which corrections are sent annually to the Survey of India for entry on the original of the map will be abandon-

ed. In future no alterations in the original of the map will be made by the Survey of India until each cantonment comes up for revision survey and no new editions of the map will be issued from Dehra Dun. Copies of the first edition can be re-printed provided that no corrections are made to the plates. The existing maps will be maintained up to date by entering corrections annually by hand on a standard number of copies of each. These will be the 16 free copies distributed as shown in paragraph 3(e) above; and the duty of actually correcting these copies by hand will for the present rest with the Military Engineer Services.

10. Any possessor of a copy of a map other than the seven authorities mentioned in paragraph 3(e) above, will be left to copy such corrections as may be necessary on his map from one of the officially corrected copies. The copies supplied to the Military Estates Officer and the Garrison Engineer will be taken as the standards from which the remaining officially corrected copies will be kept up to date by annual interchange.

(ii) Para, 11 shall be reconstructed as follows:—

11. The Military Estates Officer is the officer whose duty it is to maintain the General Land Register of all land outside bazars in the Cantonments and it is the duty of the Board to bring to his notice every change necessitating an alteration in the plans of land inside bazars. The Military Estates Officer should therefore be in a position to know all changes effected during the year which require an alteration in the map. It will be his duty to bring these as they occur and those reported to him by the Cantonment Board or Boards to the notice of the Garrison Engineer and it will be the duty of the Garrison Engineer to enter them forthwith on his and the Military Estates Officer's copy of the map.

12. At the beginning of July in each year the Garrison Engineer and the Military Estates Officer should carefully compare their maps with each other and with the registers and satisfy themselves that there have been no accidental omissions.

13. Complete corrections will then be carried out on the duplicate copies of the maps allotted to the authorities specified in paragraph 3(e) and the annual interchange will be carried out.

14. The above instructions for the annual corrections of maps apply only to the 16" map. Corrections to the 64" portion will be carried out by mutual arrangement between the Military Estates Officer and the Cantonment Board and only those changes which are of sufficient size and importance to be shown on the 16" map will be reported to the Garrison Engineer and incorporated on the remaining official copies.

15. The M.E.S. will provide, without the levy of departmental charges, a number of stones, or concrete pillars in each cantonment under survey to mark permanently a proportion of the traverse stations. The actual cost of providing these marks will be met from the annual army allotment for cantonment surveys.

These permanent traverse stations will be placed in the custody of the local M.E.S. authorities.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANNUAL EXCHANGE OF PLANS

Tentative arrangements for the annual exchange of corrected copies of Cantonment and Military Station plans between the authorities entitled to their free supply.

It has been decided by the Government of India that, in the case of cantonment and military station plans published prior to the 24th April 1928 and pending their replacement by new re-survey prints, the annual exchange of the copies of these plans, after each of them has been corrected up to the 30th June of each year, will be effected in the following order:—

On the 1st of August—

Between the Military Estates Officer concerned and the Defence Department.

Between the Garrison Engineer concerned and the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.

On the 15th of August—

Between the Military Estates Officer concerned and the Deputy Director, Military Lands and Cantonments of the Command concerned (with the copy received from the Defence Department).

Between the Garrison Engineer concerned and the Chief Engineer of the Command concerned (with the copy received from the Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters).

On the 1st of September—

Between the Garrison Engineer concerned and the Commander Royal Engineers concerned (with the copy received from the Chief Engineer of the Command concerned).

2. The Defence Department duplicate copy of each of these plans, corrected up to the 30th June 1929, will be supplied by each Garrison Engineer to the Military Estates Officer concerned, where it has not already been done.

[A. D. Regr. No. 56-PL/A. D.-4 of 1929.]

2355-G/1/D4, dated 25th April, 1942.