

# LAW SCHOOL NOTES

SUBJECT TITLE:

## **M.L.R.C.**

MAHARASHTRA LAND REVENUE CODE



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Important Topics

- ① Write a detailed note on MLRC
- ② Objective & scope of MLRC
- ③ Write a short notes on
  - a Revenue Officer - Powers & Duties (Chap 12)
  - b Survey Officers - Powers & Duties
  - c Boundary Marks & survey Marks (Chap 9)
  - d Chaudi.
  - e farm building
  - f Gaothan / Village sites
  - g Improvement.
  - h Land & class of Land
  - i Land Records.
  - j Land Revenue.
  - k Pardi Land
  - l Wada Land
  - m Saza
- ④ Write a detailed note on Revenue Survey (Chap 5)
- ⑤ Procedure of Assessment & Settlement of Land Revenue of Agricultural Land (Chap 6)
- ⑥ Procedure of Assessment & settlement of Land Revenue for Non-Agricultural purposes (Chap 7)
- ⑦ Process of fixation of Boundary marks (Chap 9)
- ⑧ Land Records (Chap 10)
  - A - Record of Rights
  - B - Rights in unoccupied Land
- ⑨ Procedure of Revenue officer (Chap 12)
- ⑩ Provision for Appeal, Revision & Review (Chap 13)

\* Object of the Act.

- i) To unify and amend laws related to land & land revenue
- ii) to prepare and maintain 'Land Records' related to Revenue accounts.
- iii) to assess and collect land revenues for agriculture and non-agriculture purpose.
- iv) It provides two authorities under the Act  
↳ R.O. & S.O.
- v) It provides for special provision for Bombay City.

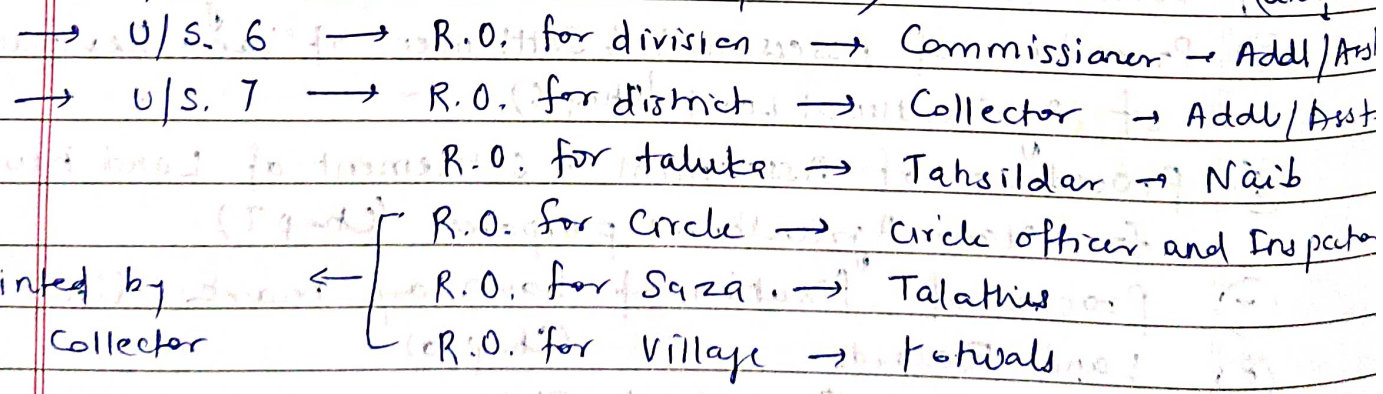
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(a) Revenue Officer

→ s. 2(31) every officer of any rank appointed under any provision of this code.

— Eg:- Divisional Commissioner, Addl/Asst. Comm, Tahsildar, Collector, Talathi, Settlement Comm.

\* Appointment of R.O. (by S.G.) (under the



\* Powers & Duties of R.O.

i) He shall, exercise power to discharge function under this act

ii) ...

- ① Divisional Commissioner, Division, State Govt.
- ② Addl. Asst. Divisional Commissioner, in a division, State Govt.
- ③ Collector, District, State Govt.
- ④ Additional Collector, District, State Govt.
- ⑤ Asst. Collector and Deputy Collectors (S.D.O.) with in district, State Govt.
- ⑥ Tahsildar, Taluka, State Govt.
- ⑦ Addl or Naib Tahsildar, Taluka, State Govt.
- ⑧ Circle Inspector / officer, Circle, Collector.
- ⑨ Talathi, Saza, Collector.
- ⑩ Kotwal, Village, Collector.

## (b) Survey officer.

→ Officer to carry out functn of chap 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 of Act

\* Appointed by S.G.

\* Ranks.

- i) Settlement Commissioner
- ii) Deputy Director of Land Records
- iii) Deputy Director of Land Records
- iv) Superintendents of Land Records
- v) Settlement Officers
- vi) District Inspector of Land Records.
- vii) Survey Tahsildar.

\* Objective of Appointment of S.O.

- 1) Revenue Survey, Assessment & Settlement of L.R.
- 2) for fixing boundaries & boundary marks
- 3) Assessment & settlement of Land Revenue of Agriculture land

\* Powers & duties -

- i) S.O. are vested with cognizance of all matters connected with survey, settlement & R.O.R.
- ii) Circle Inspector to exercise power over talathi.
- iii) Talathi shall be responsible for collection of revenue
- iv) Collector to determine what registers, accounts to be kept
- v) All other functn as S.G. may direct.

## • Chavdi.

- place used by Village officer.
- for purpose of Village business.
- Sec. 2(7).

## farm building.

- Sec. 2(9) of MLRC.
- a structure erected on land
- for purpose of
  - ↳ a) agriculture.
  - b) storage of agriculture produce, fodder.
  - c) agriculture implement
  - d) sheltering cattle
  - e) residence of member of family, servant, tenant.

Bhau Mahadax v. Vitthal Dattatraya (1919)

↳ it includes water lifts, granaries, silos.

## 'Gaathan or Village sites'

- Land included within site of village, town or city.
- means where village cattles are collected in morning before being taken to grazing.
- determined by S. 122.
- Collector or S.O. have power to include it
- He may vary the limit.
- No land revenue to be levied on them
- Mentioned on maps of village

## \* Improvement. S. 2 (14)

→ any work which add material value to the holding.

- It includes

- a) construction of tanks, wells, water channel
- b) construction of works for drainage of land.
- c) planting of trees, levelling or terracing.

## \* Land

- It means surface of earth & also everything on or below it

- includes upper soil, sub soil, clay, sand, gravel

Spl. Land Acquisition Officer v. S.P. Patil (1974)

→ Land includes well

→ It includes flowing river water.

## \* Different class of Land U/s. 30(6)

① Warkas land :- land used for 'rab manure' for rice cultivation.

(rab & wood used for ash → rice cultivation)

② Dry crop (Jirayat) Land :- cultivation depends on rainfall.

③ Bagayat or Garden Land :- 3 categories

a) watered by Govt. canals

b) irrigated by water lifted by 'mots' from well

c) watered by 'pat' water from bandhara constructed in bed / river / nalas.

④ Rice land or Paddy land - here Rain water is collected in field by using bundh and paddy crop is grown

## \* Land Records

- Records maintained under provisions of this Code

- It includes -

- i) a copy of maps
  - ii) plan of final town planning scheme
  - iii) improvement scheme, etc.
- A) Record of Rights, Survey Records, Revenue Records, Village Records, Maps.
  - B) Register of Mutation, Dispute Land, Crops, Tenancies.
  - C) Forest Register.
  - D) Various Village forms.
  - E) Rent Roll

## \* Land Revenue - S. 2(19)

- means all sums & payments receivable by State Govt. from any person on account of land or any interest / right in land

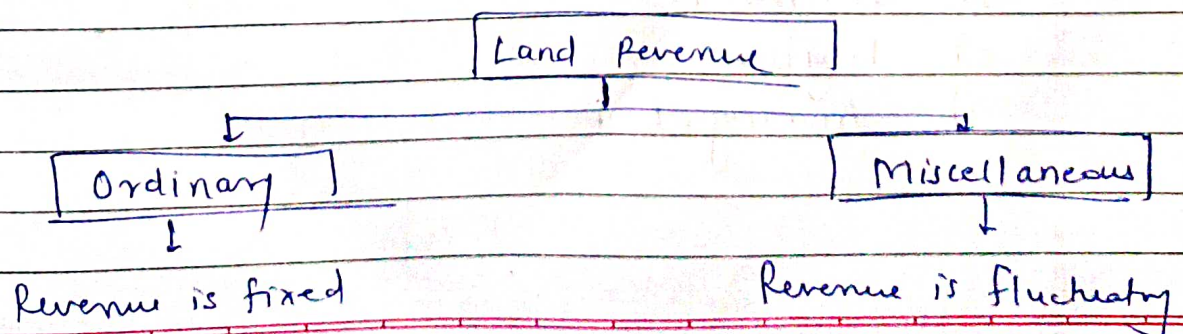
- It includes

- a) premium
- b) rent
- c) lease money
- d) quit rent, any other payment

Secretary of State v. Govardhandas (1931)

= "Money payable to State Govt. in respect of land"  
plain def<sup>n</sup>

- State list II Schedule 7.

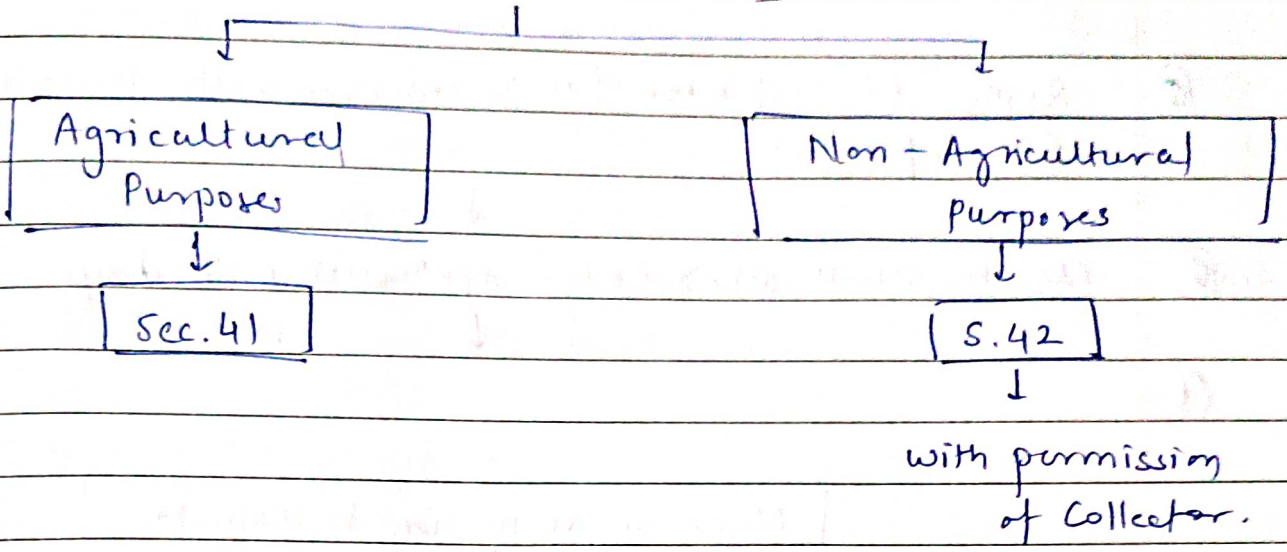


- \* Pardi Land
  - cultivated land appertaining to house within village site
  - land surrounding house with village site.
  
- \* Saza
  - group of villages in a taluka
  - constituted U/s. 4 by order of collector
  - Talathi is head. (U/s. 7(4)).
  - Consist of 1-8 villages.
  
- \* Wada Land
  - Open land in village site.
  - used for tethering cattle, storing fodder & manure
  
- \* Survey mark
  - a mark erected for purpose of cadastral survey of land.
  - Roughly dressed transverse stone

7 Divisions of Land Revenue

- 1) Mumbai & suburban
- 2) konkan
- 3) Pune
- 4) Nashik
- 5) Amravati
- 6) Nagpur
- 7) Aurang abad

\* Use of Land [Sec. 41 - 60]



\* Uses of Land (S. 41)

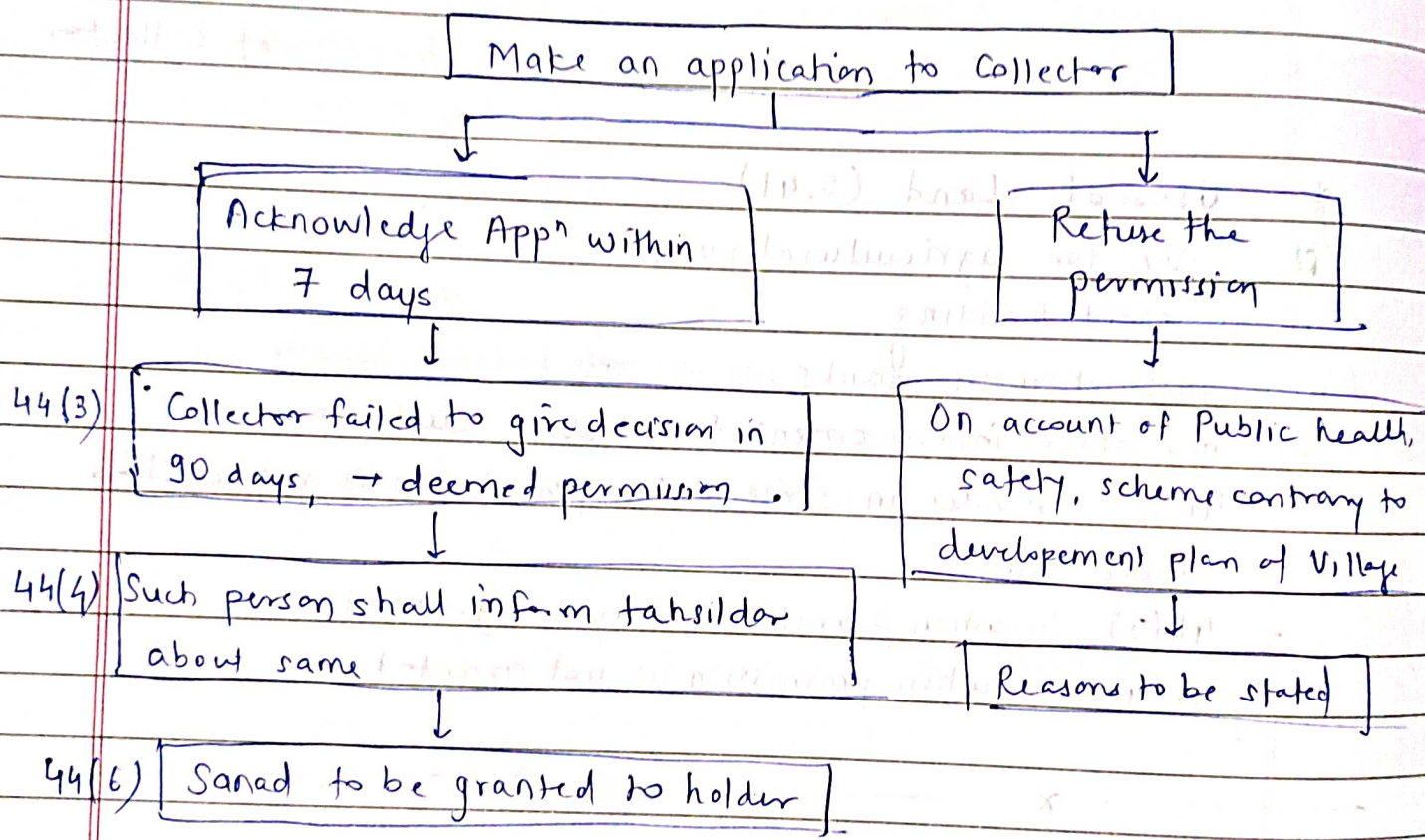
- only for agricultural purpose.
- i) to erect building
- ii) construct wells, tanks.
- iii) any other improvement for better cultivation
- 41 (2) provides in some cases permission is required for above uses.
- 41 (3) :- when permission may be granted.
- 41 (4) :- when permission is not granted

\* Non-Agricultural Purpose

- any purpose other than above mentioned like
- i) Erecting any building which is not farm building
- ii) Industrial purpose.
- iii) Commercial purpose.
- iv) any other N.A. purpose
- Agriculture land cannot be used for non-agricultural purpose w/o permission of Collector.

\* Procedure for conversion of ~~use~~ Land from one purpose to another.

- ① Apply to Collector for permission with prescribed form [Appn].
- ↓
- ② Collector shall acknowledge app<sup>n</sup> within 7 days.
- ↓
- ③



\* Exception :- 1) for bona fide industrial use. Sec. 44-A

\* Penalty (s. 45)

- i) to pay N-A. assessment on land
- ii) to pay fine levied by Collector.
- iii) to restore land to original use
- Rs 300/-

## \* Encroachments on Land

S. 50

Removal of encroachment of land vesting in Govt.

- (1) In event of encroachment of land or foreshore vested in S.G. or land used for purpose of hawking or selling articles  
 → Collector can summarily remove or abate such encroachment  
 → and can levy such expenses incurred;

(2) Penalty = (Assessment for the entire no. of period of encroachment) +

a) 1000 Rs	
b) 2000 Rs	(Agricultural purpose)
c) 50 Rs	(Hawking or selling purpose)

or ₹1000/- whichever is higher.

- (3) Collector by notice require or prohibit such process.

- (4) Order of collector is subject to appeal & revision.

Babarniya Ahmed Shah v. Tahsildar Beed (2002)  
 Collector has no power to remove pvt. person on a pvt. property.

Sec 51

Regularization of Encroachment.

- Such land can be made in name of ~~some~~ said person if he desires to pay 5 times of Land Value & 5 times of assessment.

- Public notice to be published prior to 11 by Collector

S. 53

Summary eviction of person unauthorisedly occupying land vesting in Govt

## \* Relinquishment of Land

- means surrendering or resigning the rights therein to the Govt.
- means release of claim or a portion of it.

### Sec 55 Relinquishment.

- Notice to be made to Tahsildar
- ~~within 30 days~~
- not less than 30 days before commencement of A.Y.
- he shall cease to be occupant from next A.Y.
- it is subject to rights, tenure, encumbrances in favour of any person.

### Sec 57 Right of way of relinquished lands.

- will be retained.

## \* Detailed note on Revenue Survey (R.S.)

① S. 19 :- R.S. may be introduced by S.G.

- Revenue survey is necc. for purpose of settlement.

### \* Purpose of R.S.

- a). assessment & settlement of land revenue
- b). to record & preserve rights connected therewith
- c). for any other similar purpose

### \* What is included in Survey work.

- 1). Measurement of village lands
- 2). Preparation of survey records.
- 3). Preparation of village maps.
- 4). Demarcation of boundaries.

→ Survey Officer is appointed u/s. 8

(2) Sec 80

- Survey officer by general notice or summons require attendance of holders of land & interested person
- to extend assistance in operation of survey

(3) Sec. 81 :-

- Assistance to be given by holders & others in measurement of classification of land.
- S.O. can call upon them.

(4) Sec. 82 :- Survey numbers not to be of less than certain extent

- not less than minimum to be fixed by Director of L.R.

(5) Sec. 83 :- S.G.'s power to direct fresh survey & revision of assessment.

(6) Sec. 86 :- Division of survey number into new numbers.

→ conditions -

- 1) any portion of cultivable land permitted to be use for non-agricultural purpose u/s. 22
- 2) when assessment is levied or alter u/s. 67(2) or (3)

(7) Division of Survey number into sub-division (Sec. 87)

As per Bombay Prevention of Frog. Act could be done in

- a). view of acquisition of right in land
- b). in accordance with rules of S.G.

\* Procedure for Assessment & Settlement of Land Revenue of Agricultural Land. (12 mark)

Synopsis

- ① Introduction
- ② Meaning of Settlement & Assessment
- ③ Steps involved / Procedure
- ④ Case laws
- ⑤ Extra points

② Meaning

a) Settlement - process of determining the amount of land revenue due from agricultural land

Settlement involves 3 process

- i) Classification of soil & collection of data required for determination of the demand
- ii) Determination of the demand
- iii) Introduction to the settlement.

S. 93 - Term of settlement - 30 yrs.

b) Assessment -

③ Procedure

i) Forecast as to Settlement (S. 91)

- S.G. to prepare forecast of probable result.
- Notice of such intent to forecast shall be published
- Open for objections or proposal
- Forecast & proposal shall be dispatched to every member of both house
- S.G. shall accept any resolution received

- S.G. can direct settlement of any land or fresh settlement

(i) S.G. direct the settlement u/s. 81



(ii) Settlement Officer proceed for making settlement. (S. 96)

Process as follows of preparing settlement report:

- Divide land into group u/s. 94
- ascertain the avg. yield of crops of land.
- fix standard rates of each class of land in each group.
- hold an enquiry.
- submit to collector 'Settlement Report'



(iv) Publication of settlement Report. (S. 97)

- in each village in marathi
- objection can be raised within 3 months.



(v) Collector to submit settlement Report to state Govt.

- after taking into consideration objections received.



(vi) Reference to Revenue Tribunal (Sec. 99)

- aggrieved person can approach
- within 2 months by applying to state Govt.
- S.G. shall direct report to Revenue Tribunal



(vii) Settlement report + Objections + order of state Govt.

(u/s. 98 & 99)

shall be laid on table of each house of state Legislature



(viii) Passing of order by S.G.



(ix) Introduction of settlement

Land Revenue according to such settlement shall be levied.

(4)

Case Laws

Prathad Madhoba Ruikar Trust v. State of Maharashtra (2019)

- Though expired settlement may continue to remain in force until commencement of new settlement, this is only for temporary period. It is transitory provision.
- It is mandatory duty of state to consider seriously performance of such statutory duty. u/s. 93

\* Process of Assessment (s. 94)

- by dividing land into settled groups
- fixing standard rates for each group.
- Groups are formed as per following considerations:
  - i) physical configuration
  - ii) climate & rainfall
  - iii) prices
  - iv) yield of principal crops

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# Assessment & Settlement of Land Revenue of Land used for Non Agricultural Land.

**S. 108 - 102**

- (A) Introduction
- (B) Procedure of Non-Agricultural Assessment
- (C) Fix standard rate (113) & Rate of Assessment (114)
- (D) Exempted Land. (117)
- (E) Date of Commencement of Non-Agriculture Assessment (115)

## (B) Procedure of Non-Agricultural Assessment

**S. 109**

Non-agricultural assessment of lands to be determined on basis of.

- a) ~~agricultural~~ non-agricultural use
- b) urban or non-urban area

Determination of N.A. assessment in non-urban areas

Determination of N.A. assessment in urban areas.

**S. 110**

**S. 111**

**112**

**113**

**S. 110**

Procedure for determining N.A. assessment of lands in non-urban areas.

Steps.

- a) Collector to divide villages of non-urban areas into Class I & Class II on basis of market value of Land
- b) Class I → assessment rate - 10 paise / sq. meter
- c) Class II → assessment rate - 5 paise / sq. meter

**S.111** Procedure for determining non-agricultural assessment in urban areas.

(a) Collector shall divide urban areas into blocks (on basis of market value).

**112** (b) It shall not exceed 3% of full market value when used as building site.

**113** (c) Standard rate - Rate of above land per square meter of land in each block in urban area.

**(c) Rate of Assessment [S.114]**

Purpose	Rate of Assessment
1) For residential building	Standard Rate of N.A
2) <del>pur</del> Industry	1.5 times of Standard Rate of N.A
3) Commerce	a) 3 times of S.R in M.C. b) 2 times of S.R.
4) any other non-agricultural purpose	not less than 1.5 of S.R fixed by collector

\* Standard rate. [113]

- Collector can fix it
- by special or general order of state Govt
- calculated as per market value
- Remain in force for 5 years
- can be extend to more 5 years

(D) Land exempted from payment of Non-Agricultural assessment [s.117]

- 1) Land used by agriculturist for subsidiary & ancillary purposes
  - a) Handlooms
  - b) Poultry farming
  - c) Gardening
  - d) such other occupat<sup>n</sup> as s.G. may specify in rules

2) Disposal of dead land

3) Public worship land

4) educational or charitable purpose for all

5) Exempted by rules of s.G.

6) Residential building in agricultural land outside non-urban area

**S.118** → S.G. can revoke any exemptions

Case Law

(1) State of Maha v. Nirlon Synthetic Fibre & Chemicals (Court held that notice of assessment of non-agricultural land is not pre-condition. It is a function carried out by collector as part of legislative exercise. Therefore the principle of natural justice does not come into play. Notice before constituting block U.S. 111 is not necessary.)

(2) Nagpur Improvement Trust v. Nagpur Timber Merchants Ass. & Anr (1997).

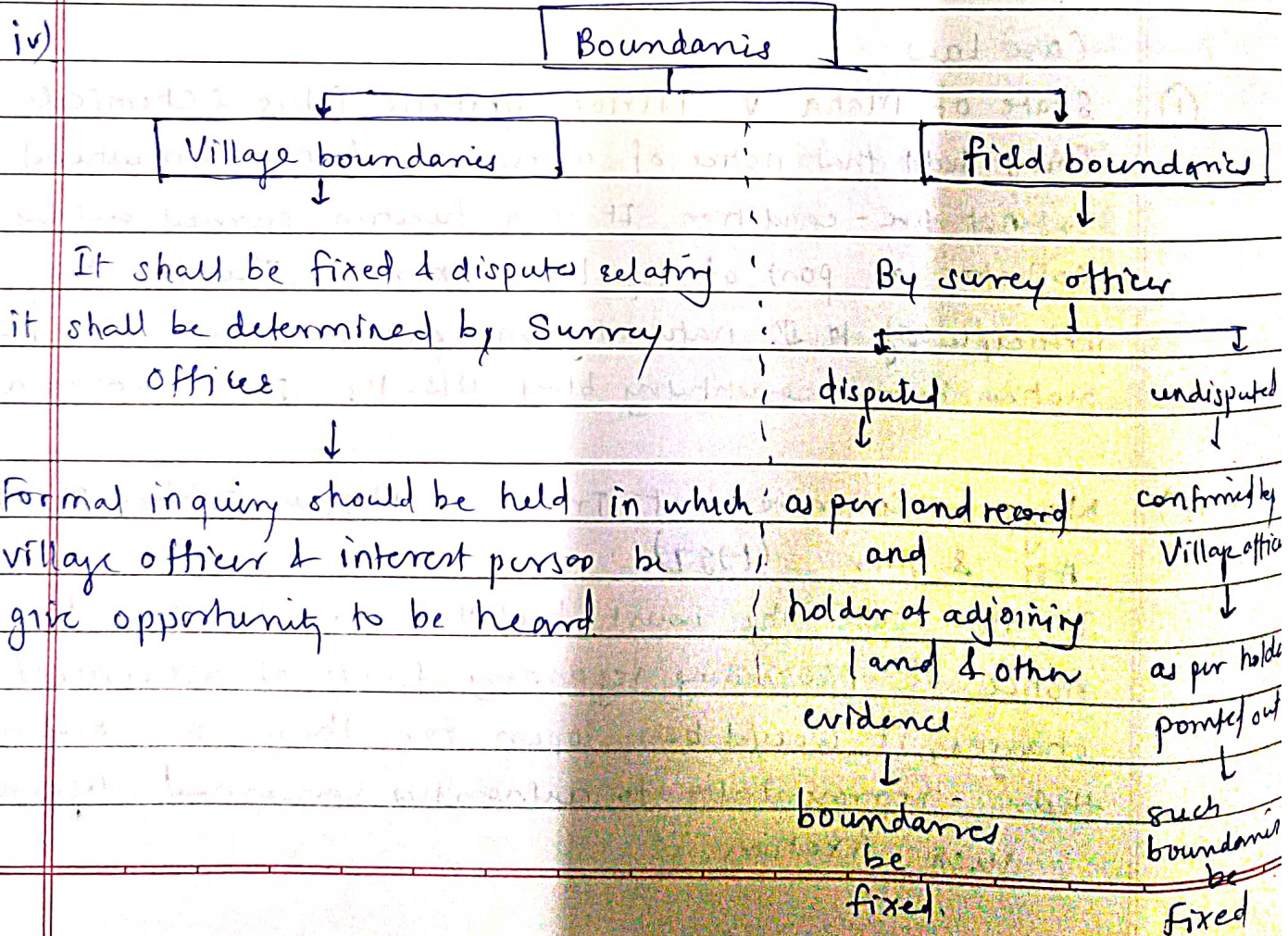
In this case the court held that since the lessee has no notice of proceeding regarding fixation of assessment charges, it would be open for them to submit their representations to authorities concerned against such fixation.

# Boundary & Boundary marks & fixation of the same

## S. 132 - 146

- i) Introduction.
- ii) Meaning (a) Boundary (b) Boundary marks  
 'Boundary marks' :- means any erected symbol which demarcate the boundary of any division of any land
  - > It could of earth, stone or other material
  - > It could be any hedge, unploughed ridge, strip of ground
  - > Natural or artificial, set up
  - > It could be specify by a survey or Revenue officer

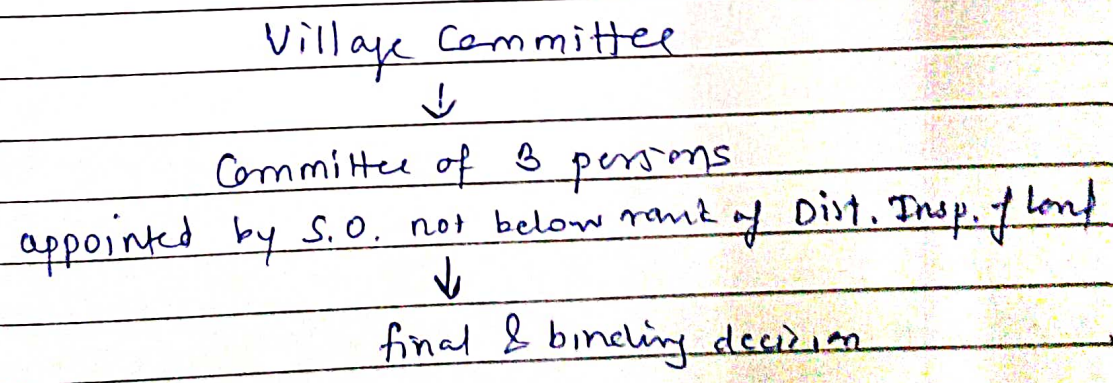
iii) Fixation and demarcation of boundaries [Sec. 132].  
 > Boundaries of villages in stake and of all survey number in villages shall be fixed and demarcated by boundary marks



- S.135 Collector to decide any disputes regarding boundaries b/w villages, survey number and sub-divisions
- S.136 Demarcation of boundaries of survey number & subdivision
  - by Collector, on application made to him.
  - State Govt. may make rules regarding the same.

- S.137 Crooked Boundaries.
  - for straightening one has to make application to Collector
  - along with sketch showing boundaries of field and name of adjacent holders.
  - S.O. can prepare a plan to revise boundary
  - and payment of compensation by applicant to person who would suffer loss
  - Amount of compensation shall be as per S.23 of Land Acquisition Act, 1894
  - Survey officer shall record their agreement.

In absence of mutual agreement matter is sent to



- S.139 Construction & Repair of Boundary marks
  - to be done by Survey officer authorized by Superintendent of Land Records

S.140 It is responsibility of landholder

## \* Effect of Settlement of Boundary [S. 138]

→ Such settlement established.

- i) proper position of boundary line or boundary marks
- ii) rights of the landholders on either side of boundary fixed in respect of land adjudged.

→ Collector is empowered to summarily evict any landholder who is wrongfully in possession.

→ Such landholder can file appeal or revision

→ can institute civil suit

## \* Right of way over boundaries [S. 143]

→ Inquired or decided by Tahsildar.

→ Tahsildar regard to needs for cultivator for reasonable access to their field.

→ Subject revision & appeal

→ Civil suit can be filed within one year

→ such decision of court not subject to appeal/revision

## \* Penalty for injuring boundary marks (B.M)

→ earned, remove or injure B.M. or sunny mark

→ fine upto Rs 100/-

# LAND RECORDS

[ Record of Rights ]

[ Rights in unoccupied land ]

[ S. 147 - 153 ]

[ S. 160 - 167 ]

## \* [ Record of Rights ]

- It means rights of persons in or over a land, the forms in which record of various rights of persons specified in the section are to be maintained.
- R.O.R. is all sorts of right & liabilities in respect of every piece of land.
- Village forms VII to XII - main object to provide R.O.R.

## \* Contents of R.O.R. (S. 148)

- 1) Name of all persons who are holders, occupants, owners or mortgages of land, or assignee of the rent or revenue
- 2) Name of all persons holding govt. lessees or tenants.
- 3) Nature & extent of respective interest & conditions, liabilities attached thereto.
- 4) Rent or revenue payable by or to any of such person
- 5) Other particulars prescribed by S.G.

## \* Who prepares / maintains R.O.R.

→ Talathi.

## \* Acquisition of rights to be reported to Talathi within 3 mth

- in orally or writing.
- he shall give written acknowledgement of same.
- Acquiring of right by way of Succession, Survivorship, inheritance, partition, purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, etc.

\* Exception - prior permission of collector.

\* Register of Mutations (S.150) (R.O.M)

- Talathi to enter every report made to him U/s. 149 & 154 in Register
- Mutation is a continuous process
- R.O.M. contains record in chronological order with separate
- After entry, Talathi post a copy of entry at chaudi
- And give notice to interested persons
- Objections can be raised orally or in writing.
- Such objected be reported in Register of Disputed case
- Transfer of entries from ROM to ROR made as per State Govt. rules

S.153 Requisition of assistance in preparation of maps:

- Talathi or R.O. can hire labour U/s. 81 for above purpose
- R.O. not below rank of Dy. Collector may assess such cost
- such cost is recoverable as revenue demand

S.155 Correction of clerical errors

- Power of Collector

S.156 Preparation of prescribed Land Record for village  
eg:- Maps + ROR + other registers

S.157 Presumption of correctness of entries in ROR & ROM  
→ even Certified copies

## Procedure in respect of mutation entry by P.O.

- 1) Written acknowledgment by Talathi d/s. 149 of acquisition.
- 2) He should imm. enter in the Register of mutation every report made to him.
- 3) He should similarly enter in the R.O.M. any intimation of acquisition or transfer by a Registering office d/s. 154.
- 4) He should post up a complete copy of entry in a conspicuous place in the charadi.
- 5) Intimate all persons about mutation.
- 6) Before entry, he should mark in pencil the mutation number.
- 7) If any objections to this R. raised orally or in writing he should record the particulars in register of disputed cases. A written acknowledgment to such person be given.
- 8) Aml karkun or Circle Inspector should certify the entry, thereupon the talathi should record it in R.O.R.
- 9) When ~~competent~~ competent authority cancels any entry Talathi should rub pencil entry.
- 10) Circle Inspector should check and initial on all the corrections made on land record maintained at village.
- 11) On Khata-Pustika, all details R.O.R. should be written.
- 12) R.O.R. should be brought up-to-date by Talathi.

# Rights in Unoccupied Land

↓  
Sec. 161-167

S. 161

## Nistar Patrak

- is a register in which rights of the community to fuel, water, murum, grazing in Govt. land is recorded
- It is for management of unoccupied land in village for following matters:
  - a) Wood, timber, fuel, etc
  - b) Murum, kankar, clay, stone or mineral, etc

### \* Preparation of Nistar Patrak

- 1) Collector shall prepare it.
  - It must contain scheme of management of unoccupied land Sec. 162
- 2) It shall be published in village & then be finalised
- 3) Collector can modify it from time to time on request of Panch

### \* Contents/Matters provided in Nistar Patrak (S. 162).

- 1) T & C on which grazing of cattle in village will be permitted
- 2) T & C on which villagers may obtain
  - a) wood, timber or fuel, etc
  - b) murum, kankar, sand, etc
- 3) Instructions regulating generally the grazing of cattle & removal of articles mentioned in para (b)
- 4) any other matter.

### \* Certain matters provision in N.P. [S. 163]

- i) Free grazing of cattle used for agriculture
- ii) Removal free of charge by residents of village for their bonafide domestic consumption

i) forest produce

ii) minor minerals

iii) concession to be granted to village craftsmen for the removal of article in clause (b) for their craft.

\* Right in waste Land of another village.

(A) Conditions

i) Insufficient waste land.

ii) public interest.

iii) Collector is of opinion

→ then such grant right will be granted.

(B) Additional Powers of Collector

i) → To grant right of passage to villagers for use of land

ii) To impose conditions on such right.

iii) To demarcate such roads.

iv) To determine such route from unoccupied land

v) Such orders will be recorded in Mistar Patrak.

## \* Wajib-ul-arz

- ~~Such rights of community in unoccupied land / Govt. land for~~
- > Such rights of community to fuel, munim, grazing, etc in private land is called Wajib-ul-arz
  - > It contains custom of each village and continues it.

S. 165

Collector to prepare by order of S.G. document.  
→ It ~~contains~~ ascertain & record custom of village.

### \* Matters related to

- i) Right of irrigation
- ii) Right of Easements
- iii) Right of fishing

→ Such water body belonging to S.G. or local authority

- (2) It shall be published by Collector in a manner as he deem fit
- (3) Within one year it could be challenged in Civil Court.

### \* On following grounds it could be modified or new entry.

- i) All person interested wish to modify it.
- ii) declared erroneous by decree of civil court.
- iii) not in accordance with decree of civil court or R.O.
- iv) such decree is varied, appealed or reversed.
- v) civil court determined by a decree of any custom existing in village.

166

S.G. may make rules to regulate fishing in govt tanks.

167

Provision for penalty, for violating any provision  
Rs 1,000/-

- \* Ramrao ~~vs~~ Jankiram v. State of Bom (1963)  
 Sec 166 for violating any provision U/s. 161-166, will be liable for penalty as prescribed U/s. 167 after giving opportunity of being heard.  
 → Collector may confiscate the produce from land belonging to S.G.

x ————— x ————— x —————

### Procedure of Revenue Officers. [S. 224-245]

#### (A) Power of R.O.

- 1) Power to transfer cases to & from subordinate (S. 226).
- 2) Power to summon person to give evidence and produce documents. (S. 227).
  - 3) - Summons shall be in writing, signed by officer under seal.
  - 3) Power to compel attendance of witness (S. 228).
    - on failure to comply with summons, officer may issue
      - a) bailable warrant.
      - b) order to furnish security for appearance.
      - c) impose fine ( $\leq 50$ ).
- 4) R.O. to follow procedure prescribed by CPC in any formal or summary enquiry (S. 231).
- 5) Power to dismiss in default of payment of process fee (S. 232).
- 6) Power to hear case in absence of party (S. 232)
- 7) Power to set aside the order passed on some land? (S. 232)

- 8) Power to adjourn the hearing or proceeding for reasons to be recorded (s. 238)
- 9) Power to make warrant of arrest (s. 240) for defaulter.
- 10) Power to enter upon and survey land (s. 241) except in case of building, enclosed garden.
- 11) Power to give and apponion cost (s. 243) for case or proceeding.