

Annual Report
of the
Department of Land Records in the
Bombay Presidency Including Sind
for the year
1905-1906

Government

1907

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING
SIND
FOR THE YEAR

1905-1906.

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From

G. S. CURTIS, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Director, Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 12th February 1907.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1905-06. The period comprised is that from 1st August 1905 to 31st July 1906. Copies of the remarks of the Commissioners on the working of the Land Records staff are appended as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 18th July 1904.

2. The report is submitted some six weeks earlier than last year, but is still a good deal delayed owing to the late receipt of the necessary materials from the Commissioner, Central Division, and some of the Collectors. It is, I am afraid, a collection of figures somewhat bare, but the fact that I was only in charge for half the year, and since my return to duty have been absent in Sind, has made it impossible for me to visit the greater part of this Presidency and examine facts at first hand on the spot. Moreover, our Land Records system is at present so largely in a transition stage and there are so many features of it which are the subject of experiment and correspondence that detailed comments are probably better postponed.

3. I take this opportunity, however, of bringing to the notice of Government the excellent work done by the Superintendents of Land Records during the year. Mr. Jukes, I. C. S., in the Northern Division has not only shown great energy in inspection and test work, but has thoroughly mastered the technique of the Gujarát Survey; and Mr. Mackie, I. C. S., in the Southern Division is also an officer of great promise. Mr. Sathe's long experience and intimate knowledge of the Bombay Revenue system continue to be extremely valuable. My Personal Assistant Mr. Anjangaonkar has been of great assistance in solving the numerous technical questions which are referred to this office and in supervising the compilation of the Record of Rights; his recent promotion to the grade of District Deputy Collector is a reward which he has thoroughly merited.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. CURTIS,
Director, Land Records.

Department of Land Records.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

1. The charge of the Department was held by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., from 1st August to 7th December 1905, when I was appointed as Joint Director of Land Records with the sole charge of the Department. From 27th May to 25th July 1906 Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., was in charge of the Department during my absence on leave. From 26th July to the end of the year Mr. H. S. Lawrence temporarily held charge of the Department in addition to that of the Agricultural Department.

2. The charge of the offices of the Superintendents of Land Records and Registration, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, was held by the following officers:—

Northern Division—Mr. J. E. O. Jukes, I.C.S., throughout the year.

Central Division—Mr. J. A. McIver up to the end of February 1906;
Ráo Bahádúr H. V. Sathe during the rest of the year.

Southern Division—Mr. G. Montcath, I.C.S., from 1st to 30th August 1905;

Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar from 31st August to 21st November 1905;

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., from 22nd November 1905 till the end of the year.

3. Previous to the separation of the two offices Mr. Lawrence visited eleven districts on matters connected with the two Departments, but more especially the Department of Agriculture. On assuming exclusive charge of the Land Records and Registration Departments I proceeded to Gujarát in connection with certain Revision Settlements in the Panch Maháls, the Táluk-dári Survey and the compilation of the Record of Rights and visited every district there. On the return journey a fairly long stay was made in Thána District. Subsequently Alibág and Thána were visited and the season closed with a conference at Karáchi in connection with the compilation of the Record of Rights in Sind, at which a number of officers from other districts were present.

4. The Superintendents, Land Records and Registration, Northern and Southern Divisions, visited all districts in their Divisions, so arranging their tours as to combine superintendence of the work of the Survey Classes and Circle Inspectors with the supervision of the work of the Record of Rights.

5. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, also visited all the districts of his Division. His movements were controlled by the following important items of work:—

(1) Examination in practical field work of the Circle Inspectors trained in Survey.

(2) Test of measurement of sub-divisions carried out in Dhulia and other tálukas of the Khándesh District.

(3) Test of the verification of the boundary between Navápur Petha and the Songad Táluka of the Gáikwár's territory.

(4) Test of survey work done by the Akráni Survey Party.

6. The more important matters connected with Land Records, Survey and Settlement which received the Director's attention during the year were:—

(1) The compilation of Record of Rights, the maintenance of the Mutation Register in tálukas where the Record was announced in past years and the question of standardising the extra establishments to be entertained for the Record of Rights work.

* Three for Government villages and three for Táluk-dári or leasehold villages.

(2) The review of six* Settlement Reports in three tálukas.

- (3) The preparation of the Settlement Registers in Tálukdári villages and the re-survey of their lands.
- (4) Proposals for the discontinuance of the survey of the Akráni Pargana.
- (5) Proposals for re-classification of land damaged by water-logging in the Broach and Belgaum Districts.
- (6) The Marátha States Survey.

CHAPTER II.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENTS.

7. *Establishments working immediately' under the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration.*—The following special establishments were employed during the year under the Superintendents :—

Northern Division.

- (1) A field party consisting of six permanent surveyors and four temporary classers.
- (2) A staff of correction classers and Register writers at the Broach Central Record Office.
- (3) A special party of four Circle Inspectors for the survey of two khoti villages in the Sálsette Táluka of the Thána District.

Central Division.

- (1) The Akráni survey party.
- (2) The establishment of the Survey Daftardar, C. D., who had also under him the Judi establishment and temporary establishments for calculating the detailed assessments of tálukas in which revision settlements were introduced.

Southern Division.

- (1) A field party of six permanent surveyors.
- (2) Small temporary establishments at the District Survey Offices of Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara and Ratnágiri Districts for copying and repairing old survey papers.
- (3) An establishment of one classer and two Kárkúns at the District Survey Office, Dhárwár, for the separation of tank water assessments from the consolidated soil and water assessments on irrigated lands.
- (4) The establishment of the Survey Daftardár, S. D.

8. By Government Resolution No. 3141, dated 15th September 1905, the office establishments of the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration, Northern and Southern Divisions, were revised at an extra cost of Rs. 132 per mensem in the case of the Northern Division, and Rs. 152 per mensem in the case of the Southern Division. By Government Resolution No. 7188, dated 6th September 1905, the appointments of the Survey Daftardárs, Central and Southern Divisions, were sanctioned for a further period of five years from 1st November 1905 and their pay was increased from Rs. 55 to Rs. 75—5—100 per mensem.

9. *Training of Junior Civilians.*—Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5284, dated 29th June 1905, a class for the training of junior Civilians in survey was held for three weeks in October-November 1905 under the supervision of Mr. McIver, then Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division. It was attended by 9 Civilians and one probationary Deputy Collector, all of whom passed.

10. *Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey and Settlement matters.*—Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5885, dated 20th July 1905, central classes for Circle Inspectors were held at the head-quarters of each Division and the full course of five months prescribed in Government Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903, was enforced. In the Central Division, however, owing to famine conditions prevailing in five districts, it was found necessary to cut short the final stages of the course. Even then the Circle Inspectors from the Sholápur District were recalled before the course was finished.

11. At the end of the course the Circle Inspectors, who attended the classes, were examined both in paper and practical work and the following statement shows the results obtained in each Division :—

Division.	Period.	No. of Circle Inspectors who attended the classes.	No. of Circle Inspectors who attended the Examination in Survey.	No. who passed.	No. of Circle Inspectors who attended the Revenue Examination.	No. of Circle Inspectors who passed the Revenue Examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division	... September 1905 to February 1906.	29	29	21	20	13
Central Division	... 2nd October 1905 to 15th February 1906.	42	40	39	40	41
Southern Division	... October 1905 to February 1906.	12	12	12	18	12
	Total ...	83	81	72	78	65

12. It will be seen that the figures for the Central Division are extremely good; in fact, in submitting his report on the result of the class Mr. McIver, the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, remarked as follows :—

“I am pleased to be able to record a vast improvement this year in the conduct, attention and ultimate qualifications of the class.”

I attribute this to the fact that in the previous year Circle Inspectors, who had failed, had been compelled to go through another course at their own expense in the Akráni Pargana and that this had acted as a salutary warning. In the Northern Division the figures are not so good, and the Superintendent complains that the Circle Inspectors, more especially the graduates, took little or no pains to acquire a knowledge of survey, in fact treated the course as a “prolonged holiday.” To avoid a repetition of this and to make the standard of the examination uniform in all three Divisions arrangements have been made that the examination in each Division this year should be held by a Board consisting of two Superintendents, with the Director as Chairman. It is hoped in this way to make the course a reality and at the same time to ascertain what Inspectors have a natural aptitude for survey work and are likely to make good District Inspectors hereafter.

13. *Training of Village Accountants.*—The following table shows the progress made in the training of Village Accountants in Survey during 1905-06 :—

Division.	No. of talukas.		No. of accountants attending the classes.	No. who passed the Preliminary Examination.	No. Examined in the field by District Inspectors.	No. who passed the final test.	No. Examined by the Superintendent in field work.	No. passed by the Superintendent.	Remarks.
	Total.	In which survey classes were opened.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Division	40	19	375	326	(a) 240	(b) 211	Not reported.		(a) Includes 8 village accountants trained in previous years.
Central Division	66	64	1,145	884	(c) 630	(d) 647	(e) 75	(f) 53	(b) Do. 7 do. (c) Do. 238 do. (d) Do. 238 do. (e) Do. 44 do. (f) Do. 31 do. (g) Do. 247 do. (h) Do. 169 do.
Southern Division	51	20	427	234	(g) 458	(h) 309	72	38	
Total	157	103	1,947	1,494	1,528	1,167	147	91	

14. The total number of Village Accountants who passed the final test was 1,167, against 924 in the previous year and 1,400 fixed by Government as the minimum to be aimed at. This is an improvement on the figure for 1904-05 (924), but is still a good deal below the standard fixed by Government (1,400).

15. Taking the Divisions separately, it will be seen that in the Northern Division out of 240 who appeared for examination in the field no less than 211

passed. But it must be remembered that in this Division the Village Accountants are stipendiaries and that therefore the general level of intelligence and application is higher than in the other two. Also in at least one district (Broach) the Collector has issued orders that talatis, who fail in the examination, shall not get promotion until they pass. In the Central and Southern Divisions 647 and 509 passed out of 830 and 458 respectively. In these Divisions work was a good deal interfered with by the prevalence of famine, and in addition to this the majority of the Village Accountants are watandars and therefore very indifferent learners; there are again complaints that some of the Accountants selected for instruction were unsuitable owing to age, and in the Central Division,

	Number summoned.	Number who failed to attend.
Nāsik	... 214	25
Poona	... 141	24
Ahmednagar	... 246	33
Sátara	... 216	23

as the figures in the margin show, a comparatively large proportion of those summoned failed to attend. In the Dhárwár District of the Southern Division classes were held for the first time at sub-divisional head-quarters instead of taluka head-quarters, with the result that the District Inspector was able to exercise a much closer supervision and insist on a more thorough training; in the current year this arrangement has been adopted in the other districts as well. It would be an advantage if similar steps could be taken in the Central Division also, as the average number of classes to each Inspector (over 10) is obviously far too large.

16. The following statement shows the progress made in the training of Village Accountants in Survey from the year 1901 up to the year under report:—

Divisions.	Total No. of village accountants who were to be trained in the Division.	No. trained during the five years.	No. remaining to be trained.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division ...	1,042	556	186	17.8	600 Talatis in Gujarát and 64 in the Kolába District were trained by the late Survey Department and are not included among these figures.
Central Division ...	5,366	2,588	2,778	51.7	
Southern Division ...	3,279	1,182	2,097	63.9	
Total ...	9,687	4,626	5,061	52.2	

17. In the Northern Division the training, except for that of new hands annually recruited, will be complete in two years; but in the other two Divisions a very much longer period will be required.

18. As regards the practical results of the training I regret to say that, except in Khándesh, they have been so far practically *nil*. As Government are aware, orders have been issued that, after training, accountants should measure 50 survey numbers in the field and then receive a certificate; but these orders have remained a dead letter owing to the fact that the accountants, so it is alleged, have been unable to secure the labourers necessary for chain and flag work. I do not think that this allegation is justified by facts. While it is true that in parts of the Presidency, especially the Konkan, there are not village servants available for the work, there is no reason why the accountant should not procure the labour in other ways. All that is wanted in the way of labour for simple measurement is three or four small boys, two to carry the chain and one or two to fix the flags; and there are very few places indeed where an accountant, if he really tries, cannot secure this amount of assistance. The real difficulty is (I regret having to speak plainly but I have no alternative) that his superiors are totally indifferent whether he does the work or not, and the accountant therefore naturally does not put himself to unnecessary trouble. If it was clearly laid down that his pay would be reduced or some other punishment inflicted until he had completed his tale of measurement, the difficulties as regards labour would very soon disappear.

19. In Khándesh during the year under report an experiment was tried of turning the accountants' knowledge to practical use by arranging to have the division of all unrecorded pot hissas in one taluka (Dhulia) and a few other villages carried out by a party of sixteen of them. A full report of the experiment is now before Government, whose orders are awaited; but I think that it is not too much to claim as a result of the experiment that an accountant of the better class can be trusted to do the partition of ordinary simple rectangular survey numbers, and, as he is never likely to be called on to do more, this is a great deal.

20. At the same time, notwithstanding the undoubted success of the experiment, I venture to doubt whether our efforts to train the hereditary accountant as a surveyor will ever result in much good. The great difficulty is that he is not a permanent servant and is not amenable to ordinary discipline; if he is directed to do anything which he does not like doing, he will on some excuse or other put off obeying until his term of service is over or else resign. He cannot be prevented from doing this, and if he does, the trouble and money spent on training him is wasted. I cannot help thinking that it would be better to confine our efforts for the present to instructing stipendiary accountants. The Rs. 10,000 or so which is spent annually on Kulkarnis might then be devoted to making the instruction of talatis more practical and thorough.

21. The expenditure incurred during the year ending 31st March 1906 on the classes for Village Accountants amounted to Rs. 17,146-14-9, which gives an average of Rs. 8-12-10 per head on the number who joined the classes, or Rs. 14-11-1 per head on the number who passed the final test. During the five years, that the training on the present lines has now been given, the expenditure has averaged Rs. 22,323 per annum.

22. *District Survey Offices.*—The Central Record office at Broach, which contains the Survey records of the five Gujarát Districts, was thoroughly inspected by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, in July 1906, and was reported to have turned out a satisfactory amount of both routine and special work. The former comprised cases involving corrections in Survey Records, the correction and issue of maps and issue of extracts from Survey records; while the latter consisted of preparation of himáyat patrahs, calculation of revised assessments, preparation of Settlement maps, and collection of details of soil assessment. The District Survey office at Thána was inspected by Mr. Lawrence in November 1905 and by the Superintendent in May 1906. The work of this office has increased a great deal in recent years, as was stated in paragraph 25 of the last annual report of this Department, and it was found necessary during this year to strengthen the staff by two additional hands (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4743, dated 14th December 1906). The establishment made a creditable attempt to cope with the heavy work imposed on it and the supervision exercised by the Head-quarter Assistant was satisfactory.

23. All the District Survey offices in the Central Division and Southern Division were inspected by the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration, Central Division and Southern Division, and were found to be working satisfactorily. The District Survey offices of Khándesh and Ahmednagar were inspected by Mr. Lawrence in October 1905, that at Sátára by myself in April 1906 and those at Násik and Dhárwár by my Personal Assistant in July 1906.

24. The proposals referred to in paragraph 25 of the last annual report for strengthening the staff of some of the District Survey offices in the Central and Southern Divisions and for improving the pay of the Head-quarter Assistants were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3851, dated 10th October 1906.

25. *District Inspectors.*—Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9161, dated November 28th, 1904, these are now graded with Mámlatdárs. Four District Inspectors in the Southern Division qualified in the use of the theodolite during the year.

26. The amount of routine inspection performed by these officers is shown in Appendix B. The compilation of the Record of Rights has of course added to their duties considerably, and where this was proceeding they have been undoubtedly hard pressed. On the whole they are well spoken of by the Collectors, though of course their efficiency varies a good deal. Among

Inspectors whose work came to my notice personally, Mr. Motilal Gundaria in Broach and Mr. Date in Khándesh impressed me as being most efficient and zealous in the discharge of their duties; Mr. Renavikar in Poona is also said to have worked well. In Thana the duties of the District Inspector are far too heavy for one man, and steps should be taken to appoint an Assistant District Inspector as soon as funds are available. I notice a tendency among District Inspectors generally to shirk measuring themselves and make it over to the General Duty Inspectors, also to write at very great length about minor points of departmental routine. The Superintendents should endeavour to check this as far as possible.

27. *General Duty Inspectors.*—Under the orders passed in Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 10th October 1906, which apparently apply to all the Districts in the Presidency Proper, the pay of General Duty Inspectors has been raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, rising by two equal triennial increments to Rs. 50.

28. The work of these officials has received more attention in the Collectors' Reports than it did last year. They have continued to perform a large amount of very useful work, including, there is reason to fear, a number of measurement cases which ought to have been done by the Circle Inspectors; but beyond this there is nothing which calls for special comment.

29. *Circle Inspectors.*—The routine inspection work performed by these officers is shown in Appendix C to this report. The statistical tables referred to at the end of paragraph 28 of the last report of this Department have not yet been finally settled and the statistical information is not therefore as full as it might be. It is hoped that the statements will be brought into use from next year.

30. The progress made in training Circle Inspectors in survey is given in paragraphs 10 to 12 above.

31. As regards their measurement work the following statement shows the outturn so far as it has been reported:—

District.	No. of cases in arrears at the end of the preceding year.	No. of cases received during the year.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
1. Ahmedabad	118	339	339	118
2. Kaira	111	790	793	108
3. Panch Maháls	133	596	655	64
4. Broach	59	272	259	72
5. Surat	142	345	372	104
6. Thana	(Included in column 3).	355	313	42
<i>Central Division.</i>				
7. Poona ... ..	.....	.....	226	204
8. Násik	134	568	591	108
9. Khándesh	83	356	351	68
10. Ahmednagar	99	122	140	61
11. Sátára ... ..	.....	Not reported.	.....	.....
12. Sholápur	(Included in column 3).	376	260	116
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
13. Belgaum	237	195	518	114
14. Dhárwár	309	250	261	298
15. Bijápur	137	292	123	306
16. Kánara	287	450	549	188
17. Ratnágiri	274	443	497	220
18. Kolába,	Not reported.	.....	132	Not reported.

32. The Superintendents of Land Records and Registration, Northern and Southern Divisions, have devoted special attention to reducing the number of cases in arrears as much as possible with considerable success: but the balances are still everywhere higher, in several places much higher, than they need be. The blame for this lies entirely with the Circle Inspectors and their unwillingness to do survey work. If sub-divisional officers would make a point of seeing at their inspections of taluka kacheris that the Circle Inspectors are not allowed to put cases involving simple measurement on one side until the General Duty Inspector comes round, the balances would soon disappear.

CHAPTER III.

UTILIZATION OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF.

Progress in the Compilation of Circle Books.

33. The following remarks show the progress made in the Compilations of Circle Books by Circle Inspectors:—

1. *Ahmedabad*.—The Collector reports that the work of filling up Circle Books is well advanced in the talukas of Daskroi, Frantij, Viramgam, Dhandhuka and Modasa Mahal, while it is behind-hand in Sanand, Dholka and Gogha Mahal.

2. *Kaira*.—Compiled up to 1903-04.

3. *Panch Mahals*.—Work postponed pending the introduction of the revised survey rates.

4. *Broach*.—Revision Settlement introduced in Broach, Wagra and Amed Talukas. Circle Books have been commenced in the first two and they will be introduced now in Amed. Progress made is satisfactory. Mamlatdars have examined the entries for 2 years.

5. *Surat*.—The Circle Books were compiled up to 1903-04, except in Chorasi and Mandvi, where they were completely filled in up to 1904-05.

6. *Thana*.—Circle Books have been completely filled up in Dassein Taluka. In other talukas satisfactory progress was made.

7. *Poona*.—The Compilation of Circle Books is up to date in the talukas of Sirur, Bhimbadi, Purandhar and Malwal. In Junnar, Haveli and Indapur the information is filled up to 1903-04 and in Khel up to 1902-03.

8. *Nasik*.—In Nasik, Dindori, Yeola, Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Malegaon, Baglan and Kalwan the compilation has not been taken in hand as the revision settlement rates have not yet been introduced. In Nandgaon Circle Books of 57 villages are filled in up to 1905-06, of 26 up to 1903-04 and of one up to 1904-05.

9. *Khandesh*.—Circle Books were filled in up to date (complete up to 1904-05) except in case of a few villages in Bhusawal, Dhulia and Shahaja Talukas and Nawapur peta.

10. *Nagar*.—No information supplied.

11. *Satara*.—No report received.

12. *Sholapur*.—Village and Taluka copies of Circle Books filled up up to date.

13. *Belgaum*.—The work of filling up Circle Books is up to date in the Khanapur Taluka. It has been done up to 1904-05 in Chikodi and Sampgaon. It is much behind-hand in Athni Taluka on account of the prevalence of famine there.

14. *Dharwar*.—No information supplied by the Collector.

15. *Bijapur*.—In the Indi and Hungund Talukas no progress was made owing to the Circle Inspectors being engaged on famine and other duties. In Bagewadi and Palami the work has been brought up to 1904-05, in Muddabihal up to 1903-04 and in the remaining talukas up to 1902-03.

16. *Kanara*.—The compilations have been made up to date.

17. *Ratnagiri*.—The Circle Books in the talukas of Malwan and Vengurla have been written up to date. In Chiplun and Sangameshwar rough copies of 8 and 33 villages only were written up. In the remaining talukas the compilation was not taken up owing to the late receipt of the necessary forms.

18. *Kolaba*.—Circle Books have been compiled in the Pen Taluka (including Nagothra Petha) and Karjat Taluka up to 1904-05 and in the Panvel Taluka (including Uran Petha) and Khalapur Taluka up to 1903-04. It is not clear from the statement forwarded by the Collector how far the compilation has progressed in other talukas, but it is remarked that the progress was satisfactory except in Mahad, where it is stated there were not sufficient forms for the Circle Books.

CHAPTER IV.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Survey Work.

34. *Northern Division.*—Two special establishments continued to be entertained—(1) a field party consisting of six permanent Surveyors and four temporary Classers and (2) a staff of correction Classers and Register-writers at the Broach Central Record Office.

35. During the field season the field party was employed on the following work:—

(1) Separation of himáyat (tank water) and akásia (rain water) assessments on rice lands in those villages of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District of which the survey records were burnt.

(2) Assessment to himayat of lands newly brought under irrigation from tanks in the Kaira District.

(3) Measurement of lands taken up for tanks in the Kaira District and miscellaneous work in the Broach and Surat Districts.

(4) Breaking up of large survey numbers in the Halol Mahál of the Panch Maháls District.

(5) Measurement of land taken up for the Daman Frontier Line.

(6) Survey of the inám villages of Ognaj in the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad District, and Chorámba in the Mándvi Táluka of the Surat District.

(7) Three Surveyors were lent for three months to the Political Agent for the Dángs for employment on the settlement of the boundary between the Dángs and the Baroda territory. Of the field work thus taken in hand only that in Halol Táluka and Ognaj village remained incomplete.

A special party of four Circle Inspectors was also employed in the Salsette Táluka of the Thána District on the survey of the khoti villages of Kanjur and Vikhroli.

36. The outturn of the work is shown below:—

Districts.	Measurement work.		Classification work.	
	Survey Nos.	Acres.	Survey Nos.	Acres.
Panch Maháls	392	1,900	...	...
Surat	1,182	1,136	...	...
Ahmedabad	351	479	5,935	9,467
Kaira ... ..	...	...	2,209	...
Broach ... ..	...	...	109	284
Thána	3,036	5,582	3,036	1,692
Total	4,961	9,097	11,289	11,443

37. During the recess months, *viz.*, August to October 1905 and June and July 1906, the Surveyors and Classers carried out the recess examination of the field work done during the preceding seasons. Two of the Surveyors were also employed as instructors in the Survey classes for Circle Inspectors.

38. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, personally supervised the survey work in the Matar, Mehmedabad, Dholka, Halol and Mándvi Tálukas and found the work satisfactorily done. He also took a full test of the classification made last year of the bhatta lands of the village of Borbhátha in the Broach District and certain villages of the Ahmedabad District.

39. The temporary staff of five correction Classers which had been employed at the Broach Central Record Office since the breaking up of the Gujárat Survey was retained up to 31st March 1906, after which its services were dispensed with. It disposed of 1,069 cases involving corrections in the Jama-

bandi papers, (2) copied 1,272 Faisal patraks and Akárhands, (3) compiled 1,167 Kamjásti patraks and (4) copied certain partially burnt records.

40. The Register-writers also employed at the same office prepared, copied, indexed and examined various village records of which it is hardly necessary to give details here.

41. *Survey of Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedábad District.*—The detailed survey of these estates was commenced in the previous year by a party consisting of 15 Measurers under Mr. M. G. Mhaskar, Survey Mámlatdár. Work in the field was begun again on November 1st, 1905. Shortly after by Government Rescution No. 9795, dated 4th December 1905, the employment of three additional parties under experienced Head Surveyors was sanctioned, Mr. P. R. Mehta being appointed Assistant Settlement Officer in charge. Only two additional parties, however, were actually entertained; during the year with this increased staff at work the total area measured in Sanand and Dholka Tálukas amounted to 53,806 acres. The full prescribed test of 10 per cent. was taken by the Head Surveyors and the work is reported by the Assistant Settlement Officer to have been satisfactory.

42. The survey work continued to be hampered by want of co-operation on the part of the tálukdárs and villagers, especially in the matter of supplying flag-holders and other labourers; but, nevertheless, except in a few insignificant instances, it was found possible to dispense with hired labour, and the cost of the operations was in proportion to area much less than in the previous year.

43. In addition to measurement classification was also undertaken, a party of 10 classers selected from the measurers of the field party being employed under the immediate supervision of Head Surveyor Mohanlal Ishvardas from April 1905. This party classed a total area of 44,656 acres in 24 villages. The classification was done *de novo* in all but 4 villages, which were measured and classed in detail at the time of the original survey. The work on being tested was found correct and was therefore confirmed by the Assistant Settlement Officer.

44. In the demarcation of the new survey numbers one novelty has been introduced, *viz.*, the use of stone boundary marks instead of the earthen mounds and masonry pillars hitherto used. It has been necessary to go rather far afield for the stone, *viz.*, to Dhrangadhra in Káthiáwar, but notwithstanding this the actual cost of each stone is about the same as that of an earthen mark and much less than that of a masonry pillar: the erection of stones is thoroughly appreciated by the people as no annual repairs are necessary.

45. In addition to measurement and classification the preparation of Settlement Registers was also proceeded with in the Sanand, Dholka, Gogha and Dhandhuka Tálukas under close supervision from Mr. P. R. Mehta. It is hoped that the work will be sufficiently advanced to permit of a report on the extent and character of the alienations being laid before Government before the end of the current year.

46. On the whole Mr. Mehta has managed a somewhat troublesome task well and his appointment has been fully justified by its results.

47. The expenditure incurred on the survey operations up to date is as follows:—

Year.	Establishment charges.	*Boundary marks charges.	Total.
1904-1905	3,510	1,303	4,813
1905-1906	18,939	15,682	34,621
Total	22,449	16,985	39,434

* NOTE.—These are eventually recoverable.

48. *Central Division.*—The Akráni Party consisting of a Head Surveyor, six permanent and 8 temporary Surveyors and six temporary Measurers continued to work in this Division.

The work carried out by the party during the field season is shown below:—

(1) Survey of 8 inám villages of the Násik District, 3 of the Khándesh District and 1 of the Sátára District.

(2) Survey of the 6 disforested villages in the Chopda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

(3) Survey of khálsa lands in 4 inám villages in the Khatav Táluka of the Sátára District.

(4) Verification and demarcation of the boundary between the marginally noted villages of Nawápur Petha and Songad Táluka of the Gáikwár State.

1. Páthápur.	4. Lakadkot.
2. Chacharbudha.	5. Pákhari.
3. Thuti.	6. Khokarwad.

(5) Complete measurement of 15 villages of the Akráni Pargana.

In this Pargana work was carried out from 1st March to the end of the field season, the area measured being 14,978 acres against 13,037 acres in 1904-05.

49. The Head Surveyor took a 10 per cent. test of the work and the Superintendent tested the measurement and classification of 7 villages.

50. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8435 of August 31st, 1906, a settlement is to be introduced into the villages of which the survey has been completed and further operations suspended. This will enable the party to proceed more rapidly with the survey of Inám villages in the Deccan.

51. During the recess season the following work was done by the party:—

(1) Monsoon examination of eight villages measured and classed in 1904-05.

(2) Preparation of the maps of the above-mentioned villages.

(3) Preparation of duplicate copies of classification books of 50 villages of the Sátára District.

(4) Monsoon examination of 3 Government and 6 Inám villages measured and classed in 1905-06.

One Surveyor of the party was employed for three months on the verification and demarcation of the boundary between the Nawápur Petha of the Khándesh District and the Songad Táluka of the Gáikwár's territory. Some of the permanent surveyors were also employed in conducting the Survey Classes for Circle Inspectors.

52. The Survey Daftardar's establishment assisted by temporary karkuns carried out the following work:—

(1) Preparation of complete Akárbands of the Kopergaon and Sangamner Tálukas of the Ahmednagar District for the introduction of the revised settlements into the tálukas; the settlements were, however, not introduced during the current year under the orders in Government Resolution No. 366, dated 12th January 1907.

(2) Partial preparation of the Akárbands of two tálukas of the Poona District and 5 of the Násik District, of which the revision settlement reports are under consideration.

(3) Preparation of Revised Appendices Q to the settlement reports of two tálukas of the Khándesh District, one of the Násik District, two of the Nagar District.

(4) Preparation of the preliminary Settlement papers of 4 tálukas of the Poona District and 3 tálukas of the Násik District.

(5) Reduction of the classification Bhag annas of 4 tálukas of the Násik District and two of the Poona District. The Survey Daftardar gave instruction in settlement matters to the Circle Inspectors attending the survey classes.

53. The temporary establishment of three karkuns employed for the preparation of the statements of scale remuneration of Village Accountants continued work under the supervision of the Survey Daftardar. These karkuns prepared the judi statements for 84 Government and 11 Inám villages and scale remuneration statements for 430 Government and 15 Inám villages; but their work was hampered by the non-receipt of the necessary information from the tálukas. The Superintendent has arranged to depute the karkuns on this establishment to tálukas where owing to famine and other causes there has been delay in furnishing this information to help the Táluka Establishment in the preparation of the necessary statements; it is hoped that this arrangement will result in an increased outturn this year.

54. *Southern Division.*—The field party in this Division consisted of 6 permanent surveyors. These were employed on (1) Measurement of roads in

the Bijápur, Dhárwár and Belgaum Districts; (2) Survey of an Inám village lapsed to Government in the Ratnágiri District; (3) Classification of lands under tanks newly irrigated for water advantages in the Karajgi Táluka of the Dhárwár District. A five per cent. test of the field work done by the surveyors was taken by the District Inspectors of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur; the Superintendent also tested the Head Surveyor's work and found it fairly correct. During the rains five surveyors were deputed to clear off arrears in the District Survey Offices at Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri and one to supervise the copying and repairing of torn survey papers in the Kánara District.

55. Temporary establishments were also employed in the District Survey Offices of Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara and Ratnágiri Districts for copying and repairing old survey papers and a classer and two karkuns were employed in the Dhárwár District Survey Office for the separation of tank water assessments from the consolidated assessments on irrigated lands. The work of all but 2 tálukas was completed.

56. The Survey Daftardar, Southern Division, assisted by temporary karkuns was employed on preparing the Akárband and other revision jamabandi papers of the Hubli and Vengurla Tálukas, the Revision Settlements of which had been sanctioned by Government. Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar while acting as Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, visited Vengurla in November 1905 and inspected the Akár work of that táluka. In December Mr. Mackie did the same as regards the Akárband work of the Hubli Táluka and checked the Wasulbáki Patraks prepared for the announcement of the new rates.

57. *Southern Marátha States.*—Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6471, dated 11th October 1905, Political Department, the control of the survey of the Southern Marátha States was re-transferred to the Director, Land Records.

58. This survey was composed of three mixed parties of measurers and classers. From 1st August to 31st October they were employed on completing the recess examination of the work carried out in the previous field season. From 1st November 1905 to the end of the season in May 1906 measurement and classification operations were undertaken in :—

- (1) Inám villages scattered over 3 tálukas of the Kolhápur State;
- (2) the Shirhatti Táluka of the SÁNGLI State;
- (3) the Sháhápur Táluka and the Mahisal Saranjam of the same State;
- (4) the Atpái Thána of the Anndh State.

In all an area of 431,479 acres was measured and 403,893 acres classed in 125 villages.

Settlement Work.

59: *Northern Division.*—The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration announced the rates of the revision settlement in the Godhra and Jambusar Tálukas. The results of the settlements are shown below :—

Tálukas.	Number of villages.	Former Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Increase + or decrease—.
Godhra	133	Rs. 54,499	Rs. 65,183	Rs. +10,684
Jambusar	85	4,10,472	3,34,505	—75,967

The Superintendent also submitted proposals for the settlement of five villages of the Umeta State in the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira District.

60. The revision settlement proposals prepared by the Settlement Officer in respect of the Dohad, Jhalod and Halol Maháls of the Panch Maháls District were reviewed by me and submitted to Government through the Commissioner, Northern Division. Separate reports were submitted for each of those tálukas in respect of Government villages and tálukdari or leasehold estates.

61. *Central Division*.—Revised rates were introduced into the following villages:—

Táluka.	Number of villages.	Government or Inám.	Old assessment.	Revision assessment.	Increase + or decrease—.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wai	5	Inám ...	5,862	7,378	+1,516
Sátára	1	Government ...	143	161	+18
Kalvan	11	Do. ...	2,565	4,658	+2,093
	159	Do. and Government land in four Inámi villages.	77,616	94,746	+17,130
Malsiras	4	Inám ...	883	1,112	+229
	1	Government ...	684	567	-117

The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, submitted settlement reports of four Inám villages of the Khándesh District and one village of the Sátára District.

62. Settlement reports were submitted by the settlement officers in respect of the Sinnar, Násik, Dindori and Yoala Tálukas of the Násik District and Haveli, Sirur and Purandhar Tálukas of the Poona District. Reviews of these reports, prepared by Mr. Lawrence for the former district and Mr. Enthoven for the latter, were submitted to Government through the Commissioner, Central Division, after the close of the year.

63. *Southern Division*.—The revision settlements of the Hubli and Vengurla Tálukas sanctioned by Government were announced during the year. The results are shown below:—

Táluka.	Number of villages.	Former assessment.	Revised assessment.	Increase.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hubli	80	2,03,423	2,37,066*	33,643	* Guaranteed for the first five years.
			2,49,634†	46,211	† Guaranteed for remaining 25 years.
Vengurla	10	40,200	41,790	1,590	

Proposals for the second revision settlement of the Bijápur, Ron and Naval-gund Tálukas were sanctioned by Government and those for Gadag Táluka were submitted by the settlement officer. Mr. Enthoven reviewed the report of this táluka as well as those of the Indi and Sindgi Tálukas after the close of the year and submitted his reviews to Government through the Commissioner, Southern Division.

64. The Superintendent, Marátha States Survey, submitted 8 settlement reports in respect of the Kolhápura State all of which received the approval of the State. Survey rates were introduced in the Nseri Prant of the Gad-Hinglaj Táluka of that State. The survey assessment of the Prant amounted to Rs. 14,202 against the mamul assessment of Rs. 9,175, or an increase of Rs. 5,027.

65. The preparation of the Akárbands of the Karvir Táluka was carried out by the Survey Daftardar, Central Division, at Poona with the assistance of temporary hands.

CHAPTER V.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

66. The progress made in the compilation and maintenance of the Record is shown below.

67. During the year the compilation of the Record was completed in the following Tálukas:—

District.	Tálukas.	Date of commencement.	
Ahmedabad	Viramgám ...	15th November 1905.	
	Sánand ...	Do.	
	Daskroi ...	1st January 1906.	
Kaira	Mátar ...	1st December 1905.	
	Thásra ...	Do.	
Panch Maháls	Godhra ...	21st November 1905.	
Brcach	A'mod ...	1st November 1905.	
Surat	Párdi ...	} November 1905.	
	Mándvi ...		
	Bulsár ...		Only a few entries left incomplete last year.
Thána	Murbád ...	1st November 1905.	
	Bassein ...	Do.	
	Máhim ...	Do.	
Khándesh	Bhusáwal.*	} November 1905.	
	Edalabad Petha.*		
	Sháháda.*		
	Taloda ...		
	Nandurbar including Petha ...		Návápur ...
	Násik.*		
	Sinnar.*		
Násik	Nándgaon.*	} 1st November 1905.	
	Báglan ...		
	Peint ...		
	Igátpuri ...		
	Shrigonda.*		
Ahmednagar	Shevagaon.*	} Work postponed on account of the famine.	
	Ráhuri.*		
Poona	Work postponed on account of the famine.		
Sholápur	Bársi ...	1st November 1905.	
	Málsiras ...	Postponed on account of the famine.	
Sátára	Wai.*	} Work postponed on account of the famine.	
	Khandála petha.*		
	Sátára.*		
Belgaum	Tasgaon.*	} Work postponed on account of the famine.	
		
Dhárwár	Dhárwár ...	15th November 1905.	
	Ránebennur ...	1st December 1905.	
	Panvel.*		
Kolába	Karjat.*	} November 1905.	
	Khálápur (petha).*		
	Mangáon.*		
	Alibag ...		
Ratnágiri	Málvan.*	} November 1905.	
	Ratnágiri.*		
	Dápoli.*		
Kánara	Khed ...	November 1905.	
	Sirsi ...	} November 1905.	
	Hályál ...		
	Supa Petha ...		

NOTE.—In the tálukas marked with an asterisk the work was begun in 1904-05.

68. In the Northern Division the work was newly undertaken during the year in all the talukás mentioned above, except Bulsár, where a few entries left incomplete last year were filled in. The compilation was completed in all the talukás during or shortly after the close of the touring season, and the Record was announced in all talukás except those of the Thána District. Additional Circle Inspectors were provided in proportion to the difficulty of the work in all talukás except in Thásra and Ámod, where the ordinary staff was considered sufficient, and special Mahálkaris were appointed for Daskroi, Godhra, Mátar, Murbád, Bassein and Máhim.

69. In the Central Division progress was a good deal hindered by the prevalence of famine. In the Poona District the only work done was the announcement of the Khed record and the completion of that of Sirur. In Ahmednagar and Sátára no new talukás were taken up, compilation being continued only in those talukás where it had already begun; it was completed in Shrigonda, Ráhuri and Sheogaon talukás of the former and Sátára and Wái Talukás of the latter District. In Násik and Khándesh good progress was made, but in Sholápur only the compilation of Bársi Taluka was finished: that of Málsiras was postponed.

70. In the Southern Division the work was postponed on account of the famine in the Belgaum and Bijápur Districts. In Dhárwár two talukás and in Kánara two talukás and one petha were taken up and finished, and work continued in four talukás and one petha of Kolába and four talukás of Ratnágiri. In the Kolába District the progress of the compilation is very slow indeed: of course there are difficulties due to the immense number of sub-divisions and the climate: but greater energy on the part of the Mámlatdárs seems called for; in Kárjat, at any rate, less work was done by the Mámlatdár (Mr. Takle) than in any taluka which I have seen.

71. Taking the Presidency as a whole the progress made was satisfactory

District.	Táluka.	District.	Táluka.
Ahmedabad	Dhandhuka, Gogha, Chorásal.	Ahmednagar	Ráhuri, Shevgaon, Shrigonda.
Surat	Bárdoli, Bulsár, Wáda.	Sholápur	Sangola.
Thána	Wáda.	Belgaum	Sámpgaon, Belgaum.
Poona	Khed.	Bijápur	Hungund.
Khándesh	Bhúsawal, Sháháda, Cháitgaon, Chopda.	Ratnágiri	Mundangad Petha.
		Kolába	40 villages of Mángaon.

when the prevalence of famine is remembered. Out of 24 talukás in which the work was started, compilation and test were completed in 21. During the year the Record was announced in the 20 talukás men-

tioned in the margin and sections 10—12 of the Act were applied in 65 talukás and 8 pethas as follows:—

20 talukás and 3 pethas in the Northern Division including the whole of the Ahmedabad District.

25 talukás and 2 pethas in the Central Division.

20 talukás and 4 pethas in the Southern Division.

72. Appendix D to this report shows the amount of inspection performed by the Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional officers. In the following talukás the test taken by the Mámlatdárs was deficient:—

Táluka.	No. of villages in the taluka.	No. of villages visited.	Percentage of entries tested.
Sánand	47	47	13.6
Daskroi	124	91	15.28
Thásra	85	85	17
Máhim	189	189	17
Nándurbár	218	86	12
Wái	64	33	4
Sátára	108	15	1

Except in Daskroi, Thásra and Máhim Talukás the deficiency was serious and the Mámlatdárs were asked to explain and make up the deficiencies. The Sub-Divisional officers are required to visit at least $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the number of villages in the taluka and to test at least 10 per cent. of the entries in those villages. Their test fell short of this standard in the following cases:—

Taluka					Total No. of villages	No. of villages visited	Percentage of entries listed
Sinnar	...	...	...	..	47	25	5
Murbad	...	...	...	..	100	61	8.91
Bassein	...	...	...	..	87	31	9.65
Mahim	...	...	...	..	152	65	7.7
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	..	55	25	6.15
Dapoli	...	...	...	..	23	5	3.5

73. The Superintendent inspected the work in as many talukás as possible, corrected mistakes and submitted reports and suggestions for the improvement of the Record to this office and the Collectors concerned.

74. The Director, Land Records, and his Personal Assistant inspected the Record in the following talukás:—

Director.

District	Taluka
Khándaśh	... Dhulia.
Panch Maháls	... Godhra, Kábol.
Kaira	... Tháira, Kápalvanj, Mátar.
Ahmedábad	... Daskroi, Sárand.
Broach	... Broach, Jambusar.
Surat	... Cherási, Mándvi, Bárioli.
Thána	... Bassein, Mahim, Sálsette, Umber, &c.
Pocna	... Khed.
Sátára	... Sátára, Wál.

Mr. G. H. Anjaysankar, Personal Assistant.

Násik	... Peint, Bágla, Igatpari.
Pocna	... Sirur, Khed.
Sholápur	... Bári.
Koláta	... Karjat, Alibág, Panvel and Mángana.

Mr. P. B. Kapadia, Acting Personal Assistant.

Thána	... Sálsette.
Násik	... Násik.
Sátára	... Tasgaon.

Notes of these inspections were forwarded in all cases to the Collectors concerned for the requisite action. The progress of the compilation work was also watched by obtaining monthly reports from the Superintendents and communicating with the Collectors in cases where the work seemed slow or indifferently done.

75. As regards the character of the work done, in Gujarát as a whole it is extremely good. Of course there are faults, of which the retention of names of deceased and poklist khátedars and the lack of uniformity in the nomenclature of various rights are the most important, but these can be corrected hereafter. Generally speaking I believe that the information collected is fairly complete. The compilation of the Record in Daskroi within the year was a creditable piece of work, more especially as the standard of accuracy attained is fairly high. The report submitted by the Assistant Collector for the Godhra Taluka is interesting. It appears that the compilation of the Record has led to the wholesale cancellation of grants on the new tenure, as it was found that there were previous claims on the land, and also to the discovery that large areas of inám land are held by persons not entitled to them. The Record in Tháira, Broach and Surat Talukás received a creditable degree of attention from the Sub-Divisional officers. Owing to this and the District Inspector's supervision the standard of accuracy attained in Broach is perhaps as high as any in the Presidency. Work in Thána is very difficult owing to the number of absentee landlords and the minute sub-divisions of land, and it would be idle to pretend that the Records compiled approach in accuracy and completeness those of Gujarát. It is to be hoped that the District staff will continue to devote attention to improving the correctness of the Record after the announcement.

76. In the Central Division the character of the work varies a great deal. In Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur it is simple and the compilation has been well done; in Sátára and Poona, on the other hand, the enormous number of entries makes it very difficult to enforce the proper amount of checking. However, the Superintendent reports:—"I have no hesitation in recording that the work is improving generally and the staff employed in connection with it understand what they have to do in the matter." This is satisfactory.

77. Of the Record in the Southern Division I have been unable to see anything except in Koliba, but the reports received are generally fairly favourable. It is noticeable that in Ratnágiri the superior holders openly furnished false information to the compiling officers; they were apparently possessed with the idea that it was required for revision settlement, and were afraid lest their assessments should be raised if the true rents received by them were known. It is to be hoped that conduct of this sort will be punished by recourse to the Penal Code, if it is persisted in.

78. As regards mapping of sub-shares, the sub-division operations in one táluka—Dhulia—in Khándesh were successfully completed by the Village Accountants during the year and work on the same lines was also begun in Sindkheda and Bhusáwal Tálukás. Elsewhere, beyond the hand sketches necessary for the proper understanding of the Record, nothing was done.

79. Mutation Registers (Village Form No. 1—D.) have now been opened in all tálukás in which the Record has been announced, but they do not seem to have received the attention they deserve. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, after inspecting the Registers in at least one táluka of each district, reports very unfavourably on their maintenance in the Division. His remarks are quoted below:—

"The absolute carelessness of Táluka officials in the matter is most remarkable. The Village Accountants are frequently not supplied with copies either of the Act or of the Rules or of both. Circulars with regard to alterations in rules are often not circulated at all or circulated so late as to be of no value. No attempt is made anywhere to carry out the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of the Act with regard to inquiry into the accuracy of reported mutations. At the time of my inspection many talátis had not attempted to commence the writing up of the Register, even Returns from the Registration Officers being filed without action. Where an attempt has been made, the entries made were, if usually accurate as regards fact, totally wrong in form and method. To sum up, practically every taláti is, as far as the táluka officials are concerned, utterly ignorant alike of the steps to be taken to ascertain the details of a mutation and of the method in which they should be entered when ascertained. Moreover, he is utterly regardless of the necessity of learning these lessons.

"The Circle Inspectors, whose duty it is to remedy this state of affairs, are, with few exceptions, equally ignorant. They nominally check the entries, but in actual practice appear to add a perfunctory signature to any nonsense which the taláti may be pleased to write down. They may possibly make some inquiry into the correctness of the facts recorded, but show an utter contempt for all questions of form.

"The Mámlatdárs, as appears from reports submitted, have with few exceptions checked the Registers in a reasonable number of villages under their charge. To judge from results, however, the check exercised can be of very little value."

The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, also reports as follows:—

"To turn to wider questions, it is well known that there is great danger of all the labour expended on the preparation of the Record being wasted owing to the Mutation Registers in several places not being kept up to date. For instance, I have just visited several villages in Kumtha Táluka of Kánara District in some of which, as yet, no entries have been written for 1906-07, and in others the only entries are changes in khátedárs entered according to orders received from the Mámlatdárs. I found a similar state of affairs in Dhárwár District last year. One finds almost invariably that the village officers have made no inquiries at crop inspection as required by the rules, and also it quite probably happens that no one is in the field at that time. Besides, the people have not yet realised the necessity of making the reports required by section 4 of the Act.

"It seems necessary that Accountants who have been obviously negligent should be adequately dealt with, and that fines should be levied under section 8 of the Act in a few selected cases wherever necessary."

80. It is much to be feared that the importance of maintaining these Registers is not generally realized, at any rate by the Táluka establishments. The ordinary Mámílatdár or Circle Inspector whom I have met is ignorant of the objects of the Record and is inclined to regard it as a statistical form to be prepared and thrown on one side with all possible speed after its completion. It will require drastic measures to disabuse their minds of this idea. There is no doubt also that the provisions of section 8 regarding fines are not utilized nearly enough; probably in three-fourths of the Presidency this section remains a dead-letter. Personally I am very strongly of opinion that the Mutation Registers in Districts like Thána or Poona never will be properly maintained with the law as it stands at present, but at the same time much more might be done than is done to prevent the Record falling out of date.

81. As regards the accuracy of the Record and the attitude of the people towards the compilation I extract the following remarks from the reports of the District officers:—

The Collector of Broach writes:—

“The chief difficulty with regard to this Register (Mutation Register) is that the real khátedars do not come forward to enlist their names. The next difficulty is about the heirs of deceased khátedars. The inquiry was seen to occupy an unnecessarily long time * * *. It was sometimes the result of the taláti's desire to extort money from the parties and was sometimes due to mere indifference. I had therefore to take some of the defaulting talátis and Circle Inspectors to task and the result is that these inquiries are now promptly taken up and completed.”

The Collector of Surat writes:—

“The record has now been completed in all the tálukas of the district. The Mutation Registers have been written up from the information supplied by the sub-registrars and the public. Dilatoriness on the part of the people in coming forward to report the acquisition of new rights within the time prescribed by law is still common, but this will in course of time be remedied by the levy of fees under section 8 of the Record of Rights Act. It is at present frequently found necessary to levy such fees.”

The Collector of Khándesh reports:—

“The object and usefulness of the Record appear to be appreciated by the public and no difficulty is experienced in getting the required information. Very few notices had to be issued for the production of documents. The number of cases in which section 8 of the Act was resorted to was very small * * *. The most important advance in respect of the Record is the separate measurement and demarcation of all the sub-shares appearing in Village Form No. 1-C. This work was carried on in the Dhulia Táluka by the agency of survey-trained Kulkáris under the supervision of selected Circle Inspectors at the expense of the sub-sharers and was completed in six months. The experiment has so far been an unqualified success.”

The Collector of Ratnágiri remarks:—

“The work has been fairly well done except in Málwan, where on account of the complex nature of the interests to be recorded and other local circumstances, much of what was done has been found to be useless and has to be done over again.”

The Assistant Collector in charge Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara District remarks:—

“The work was comparatively simple and the people were ready enough to give information. On the whole I have every reason to believe that the Record is full and accurate.”

The Mámílatdár of the same táluka also states that the Record is now no longer a novelty and that the people are beginning to know its value.

82. With a view to ascertain the usefulness of the Record to the Civil Courts the District Judges of Khándesh, Ahmedabad, Surat, Násik and Dhárwár were requested to obtain and communicate the opinion of the Sub-Judges under them in whose jurisdictions sections 10—12 of the Act had already been applied for some time. All the Sub-Judges, however, reported that they were not yet able to express any decided opinion on the working of the Act within their jurisdiction, but that in the cases which had already come before them they were not obliged to follow the procedure laid down in section 11. This shows that the Record has been prepared fairly accurately. The District Judge of Dhárwár, Mr. T. D. Fry, remarked as follows:—

“For my own part I have more than once had occasion to notice that in at least one direction the Act will be of very real assistance to the Courts.”

"The date of the assertion of a title is often of the greatest importance in cases where the question of limitation arises, and the statements recorded by the officer preparing the Record of Rights afford unassailable proof of such dates."

83. The question of the improvement of the present form of the Record of Rights and utilizing it so as to take the place of some of the other village account forms is still under consideration. The Superintendent, Northern Division, has made useful suggestions in the matter, and I am in correspondence with some of the Collectors on the subject and hope to be able to lay proposals before Government during the current year.

G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX A.

Collectors' remarks on the working of the Land Records Staff.

1. Ahmedabad ... The work of the District Inspector was confined to 447 Government villages and to supervision over 20 Circle Inspectors. He was engaged on the Record of Rights work in Daskroi, Sanand and Viramgam Talukas and the extra time devoted to this work accounts for slight falling off in routine inspection. He appears to have worked hard and well. The work of Circle Inspectors seems to have been fair in all charges. There are, however, considerable variations in the amount of work in connection with crop and waste inspection. The numbers stand as under:—

	Crop.		Waste.	
	Smallest.	Largest.	Smallest.	Largest.
1st Assistant's charge ...	357	10,123	14	2,081
2nd do. ...	2,008	6,129	51	825
District Deputy Collector's charge ...	149	1,416	10	368

2. Kaira ... The Sub-Divisional Officers report that they have found the work of the Circle Inspectors useful and satisfactory. The work done by the Circle Inspectors in the Thasra and Matar Talukas was especially heavy and onerous owing to the preparation of the Record of Rights. The test taken by them seems to have been as satisfactory as could be expected.
3. Panch Mahals ... The work of the Circle Inspectors has been found to be good on the whole. There was departure from the routine prescribed by the rules in the case of Circle Inspectors in Godhra and Kalol Talukas, who were called upon to prepare statements in connection with the land revenue ordered to be suspended. Three of the Circle Inspectors had to attend the Survey class. Orders prohibiting the utilization of the services of the Circle Inspectors for duties other than those prescribed by the rules have been issued. The work of the Record of Rights has been satisfactorily done by all the officers concerned from the Talatis to the Mamlatdar and the District Agricultural Inspector.
4. Broach ... I inspected the Record of Rights in 19 villages and tested 423 entries. The work seemed to be fairly done. The District Inspector kept a strict eye on the Talatis and Circle Inspectors and often reported the mistakes and irregularities detected by him. Though these were never serious his reports helped to raise the standard of the work of the Talatis and Circle Inspectors. The work of the Circle Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory, but as one of them was found serious fault with he has been reverted to a clerical post.
5. Surat ... The District Agricultural Inspector was active all throughout the year. He decided 9 boundary disputes during the year. The work was done most creditably. The amount of inspection work performed by Circle Inspectors was satisfactory throughout. I am inclined to the opinion that the obligations laid upon the Circle Inspectors under the rules as regards details of inspection are too great for thoroughness, and simplification of the system of tests is to be desired. A little responsible work would be a stimulating change to them from the routine of inspection. To my mind they should form a real administrative link between the Talati and the Mamlatdar.
- The Record of Rights of Chorasi, Bulsar and Bardoli Talukas which was not completed in the previous year was finished in the monsoon of 1905 and announced in January 1906. The Record of Pardi and Mandvi Talukas was commenced from 1st October 1905. The Record has now been completed in all the talukas of the district.
6. Taana ... I have seen little as yet of the District Agricultural Inspector's work and have no personal knowledge of the work of the Circle Inspectors and Talatis. Judged by statistics the work of the former officers leaves much to be desired in many talukas in the matter of boundary mark and crop inspection.

7. Poona ... In consideration of the famine work they had to do, the work done by the Circle Inspectors may be regarded as sufficient. The District Inspector has done a good year's work and is reported to be a very conscientious and pains-taking officer and his supervision has been very satisfactory.
8. Násik ... The same extra burden though in a lesser degree fell on the Circle Inspectors as on the Mánlatdárs. The old measurer Circle Inspectors and selected Kulkarnis are the best of the class, while the graduate is the worst, partly from inexperience and partly from an innate dislike to out-door work. As regards village officers the patils of the district may be called ordinary with few exceptions. As reported *ad nauseam* the kulkarnis of Násik and West Igatpuri are distinctly bad, owing to their preference for practising religious mendicancy in Násik and Trimbak to the performance of their official duties. Kulkarnis of Dindori are below par, owing to their persistence in living outside their charges. The kulkarnis of Peint are fairly efficient. Elsewhere they may be termed ordinary.
9. Khándesh ... During the year under report the District and Assistant District Inspectors could not do an appreciable amount of routine work, and most of their time during the touring season was taken up by the supervision of the work of demarcating and assessing subordinate shares of survey numbers in the Dhulia Táluka and testing of the same operations set on foot in the Dhusáwal Táluka.
Mr. Date and Mr. Vaishampayan both take the greatest interest in their work and are very capable officers. The Circle Inspectors are reported to have worked fairly satisfactorily on the whole. Nevertheless, there seems little doubt that not nearly enough real work is got out of them and that their returns are very misleading. The object of many of them seems to be to perform their allotted inspection with the least possible trouble to themselves. With regard to boundary marks and crop inspection there are far too many instances in which the numbers chosen for inspection lie close to village sites or the road over which the Inspector has to travel to get to a village and far too few instances of mistakes being detected and rectified.
10. Ahmédnagar... The District Inspector Mr. Bere's work throughout the year was very satisfactory; the Collector found him very useful in the collection of information in connection with the famine.
11. Sátára ... No report received.
12. Sholápur ... The prevalence of famine in the district prevented the Circle Inspector from doing their usual work according to the rules during the last five months of the year. In consequence of the special orders issued early in the year the bulk of the measurement work was finished. The quantity and quality of the work done by Circle Inspectors are on the whole satisfactory.
13. Belgaum ... The testing of Record of Rights, supervision of the survey classes, examination of the Village Accountants in survey and the testing of measurement cases disposed of by the Circle Inspectors occupied much of the time of the District Inspector. As the Circle Inspectors were engaged on the Record of Rights work in two tálukas, and as famine was prevalent more or less in all, the crop, waste and boundary mark inspection could not be performed according to standing orders. The village headmen are as a rule illiterate. The question of improving their status is under the consideration of Government. The work of Village Accountants has increased, but the work done by the majority of these officers is not of a high standard.
14. Dhárwár ... The Circle Inspectors had heavy work in the early part of the season owing to the failure of the monsoon and later for a time owing to the collection of special crop statistics and Record of Rights work in Dhárwár and Ranebennur. In the first division except a few graduates not accustomed to out-door work they performed their duties satisfactorily. In the second division the Circle Inspectors have not, generally speaking, done well. In the third division the Circle Inspectors have shown different degrees of intelligence and capacity, but with the exception of one Circle Inspector all worked satisfactorily.
15. Bijápur ... The present staff of Circle Inspectors is perhaps as competent as under existing conditions it is practicable to have. But it will be a dangerous experiment to trust much to the village officers in tagái matters without proper enquiry. The smaller amount of routine work done by the Circle

Inspectors was due to the fact that owing to the prevalence of the famine they were exempted from boundary mark inspection and were ordered to postpone measurement work and to do the inspection of the tagái works in addition to other famine duties. The services of the District Inspector were utilized in checking the estimates of crops in some talukás, which duty he performed very satisfactorily.

There was no improvement in the condition of boundary marks during the year. The Circle Inspectors, Mámlatdárs and Sub-divisional Officers could not spare time for this work as it was wholly taken up by famine and other important duties.

16. Kápara ... The Sub-Divisional Officers are generally satisfied with the work performed by the (Kunango) Circle Inspectors. Some of the Circle Inspectors are not quite up to the mark, and steps have been taken to ensure proper inspection. The late District Inspector, Mr. Koimbatour, having retired in the course of the year, the present incumbent of the office was appointed to the post and has no doubt given sufficient evidence of his activity. In the year under report 21 Village Accountants were trained in survey and 11 passed the preliminary test. The trained men possess a tolerable knowledge of survey.
17. Ratnágiri ... The District Inspector of Agriculture, Mr. Nadkarni, has qualified himself in all the technical branches of his work, and I am highly satisfied with him. He is an exceptionally good man. Making due allowance for the time spent on Record of Rights and other important work I think we may regard the routine work of the Circle Inspectors as sufficient and satisfactory. Their conduct was good on the whole.
18. Kolába ... The Circle Inspectors did crop inspection work chiefly in Pen, Roha and Mángaon. In the talukás where Record of Rights was going on crop inspection had to be abandoned. It really seems that the Talátis are already overburdened by the proper performance of their ordinary duties which are very heavy and difficult in this district.
- Mr. Naik (the District Inspector) has on the whole displayed interest in his work throughout the year and has supervised in a fairly efficient manner the large staff of Talátis and Circle Inspectors under him.

G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the District Inspector's test of measurement, crop and boundary mark inspection by Circle Inspectors.

District.	Circle books examined.	No. of measurement cases of Circle Inspectors tested.	No. of villages visited for crop, waste and boundary marks inspection.	Survey Nos. tested for crops, waste and boundary marks.	No. of boundary marks tested.	No. of villages in which birth and death registers were tested.	No. of Circle Inspector's daftars examined.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Ahmedabad ...	79	23 (S. Nos.)	54	1,188	3,998	...	20	
2. Kaira ...	445	...	...	1,200	...	...	...
3. Panch Mahále .			Information not supplied.					
4. Broach ...	...	30*	...	876	1,993	4,611 (entries).	...	* Includes 3 measurement cases done by the G. D. Inspector and 7 classification cases.
5. Surat ...	73	71†	169	648	3,600	466 (entries).	...	† Includes 22 measurement cases done by the G. D. Inspector and 16 classification cases.
6. Thána ...			Information not supplied.					
7. Poona ...	103	71	123	2,703	2,197 (S. Nos.)	459	Not given.	
8. Násik ...	<i>Nil</i>	81	...	...	...	...	...
9. Khándesh ...			Information not supplied.					The District and Assistant District Inspectors could not perform an appreciable amount of inspection work.
10. Ahmednagar ...	60	19	7	26	361	4	12	
11. Sátára ...			Information not supplied.					
12. Sholápur ...	Books of all tálukás except Madha and Sholápur.	Work of 34 S. Nos. in 22 villages.	41	Not reported.		Villages visited for other inspection work.	...	
13. Belgaum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The work could not be performed as famine prevailed in the district.
14. Dhárwár ...			Information not supplied.					
15. Bijápur ...				Do.				
6. Kánara ...	...	64	95	574	1,030	...	...
7. Ratnágiri ...	30	10‡	51	414	1,222	41	Daftars of all C. Inspectors.	‡ Also carried out two original measurements and one classification.
8. Kolába ...	275	25	15	153	300	31	...	

G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Amount of Crop, Waste, Boundary-marks and Encroachment Inspection performed by the Circle Inspectors.

District	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary-marks Inspections.		Encroachments.		Remarks.
	Number of villages.	Number of Survey Nos.	Number of villages.	Number of Survey Nos.	Number of villages.	Number of Survey Nos.	Number of villages inspected.	Number of encroachments detected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
1. Ahmedabad ¹	...	Information not supplied.							
2. Kaira	...	519	31,916	167	1,174	296	8,078	27	35
3. Panch Mahals	...	404	9,721	404	3,295	404	4,992	...	97
4. Broach ²	...	Figures not supplied.							
5. Surat	...	646	16,467	355	1,220	434	7,141	216	275
6. Thána ³	16,032	...	...	...	10,537	...	958
<i>Central Division.</i>									
7. Poona	...	956	12,145	956	451	956	35,099 (marks).	Not given.	40
8. Násik	...	1,120	12,043	369	1,760	446	10,288	100	143
9. Khándesh ⁴	...	2,923	25,562	1,739	3,323	1,373	12,171	...	279
10. Ahmednagar	...	The Circle Inspectors were relieved of their ordinary duties owing to prevalence of famine.							
11. Sátara	...								
12. Sholapur	2,843	...	Included in col. 3.	...	6,658 (No. of marks).	...	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
13. Belgaum	...	Information not supplied.							
14. Dhárwár	...								
15. Bijápur	...	Not reported.	11,014	Not reported.	239	Not reported.	1,578	Not reported.	29
16. Kánara	...	1,028	17,769	595	1,273	723	11,055	‡	290
17. Ratnágiri	...	281	4,117	...	...	110	8,516	60	154
18. Koláta	5,053	...	...	...	36,868 (No. of marks).	...	348

G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the inspection by Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers.

District.	Taluka.	Total No. of villages in the Taluka.	No. of villages visited for test by the		Total No. of entries in each taluka.	No. of entries in villages visited by the		No. of entries tested by the		No. of entries found incorrect.		Percentage of column 9 over column 6.	Percentage of column 10 over column 8.	Remarks.
			Mámlatdar.	Sub-Divisional officer.		Mámlatdar.	Sub-Divisional officer.	Mámlatdar.	Sub-Divisional officer.	Mámlatdar.	Sub-Divisional officer.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Northern Division.</i>														
	Virangán	—		Report not received.										
Ahmedabad	Sánand	47	47	35	44,417	44,417	37,546	6,046	1,902	43	Not given.	13·6	5·07	
	Daskrol	124	91	60	90,800	63,072	63,063	13,879	11,298	—	No record.	15·23	17·8	
Kaira	Mátar	74	74	—	90,841	90,841	—	19,562	—	—	—	24·07	—	
	Tháira	83	68	72	74,678	74,678	67,480	13,135	7,563	117	89	17·0	11·21	
Panch Maháls	Godhra	133	133	81	43,445	43,445	25,732	37,753	4,609	Not given.	Not given.	80·0	13·1	
Broach	A'mod	80	80	80	43,528	43,535	43,535	10,610	8,130	Not given.	Not given.	21·8	10·67	
Surat	Párdi	79	79	40	69,188	69,188	46,771	20,590	5,342	1,081	233	43·0	11·4	
	Mánávi	122	129	123	34,236	34,236	33,236	8,268	3,823	—	15	24·0	11·5	
	Marbád	109	109	61	150,319	150,319	Not given.	36,147	4,807	1,950	101	24·04	8·91	
Táma	Basmán	87	67	34	93,225	93,225	50,252	20,550	1,840	83	2	22·04	3·65	
	Máhim	190	199	68	91,530	90,530	43,557	16,820	3,376	245	482	17·1	7·7	
<i>Central Division.</i>														
	Taloda	134	85	150	7,004	7,004	19,438	2,105	4,859	5	18	20·7	10·0	
Khándesh	Kándarbár	216	80		26,557	13,230		3,151				12·0		
	Nárápur Petha	81	81		12,351	12,315		8,740				70·0		
	Báglán	134	133	47	30,803	30,803	11,286	9,143	1,198	123	62	25·0	11·0	
Níak	Point	216	113	39	21,630	Not given.	8,201	15,612	1,757	1,214	6	63·0	21·4	
	Igatpuri	123	123	—	63,656	63,656	—	17,252	—	99	—	27·1	—	
	Wál. Petha	64	33	—	55,407	32,098	—	2,359	—	Not given.	—	4·0	—	
	Satara	108	15	43	93,594	14,840	25,857	900	3,637	Not given.	34	1·0	14·0	
<i>Southern Division.</i>														
	Dhárwár	143	143	49	30,683	30,683	15,076	8,639	2,020	66	14	28·1	13·4	
Dhárwár	Ráobennur	117	117	44	31,774	31,774	Not given.	6,822	150	219	Not given.	21·4	Not given.	
									By Mr. Painter only.					
	Khárápur	98	98	38	49,014	49,014	15,286	4,299	1,991	Not given.	3	21·8	13·4	
Kolába	Mángaon	40	40	—	35,300	30,673	—	7,804	—	90	—	22·10	—	
	Ratnágiri	36	31	26	73,207	66,745	—	15,197	—	68	74	19·4	6·16	
	Dápoli	29	12+16 tested last year.	5	43,771	20,730	22,160	4,045	791	152	93	19·5	3·5	
	Síral	200	173	89	46,006	30,222	17,829	9,179	6,100	195	—	19·4	34·2	
Kánara	Hárál	107	107	103	11,872	11,873	11,233	4,803	3,657	350	1,619	40·4	32·5	
	Supa Petha	135	107		12,009	12,009		7,368				388		59·8

G. S. CURTIS,
Director of Land Records.

Extract from the Commissioner, Northern Division's Land Revenue Administration Report (Part II) for 1905-1906 bearing upon the working of the Land Records Staff.

Only the Collector of Broach has given an opinion upon the work of the District Agricultural Inspector in his district. He is of opinion that the strict supervision exercised by this officer raised the standard of work of the Circle Inspectors and Talátis. This appears also to have been the case in Surat, where the District Agricultural Inspector performed this part of his duties well. In the other districts, though none of the District Inspectors is said to have neglected his duties, the supervision exercised by them has been found by Mr. Jukes not to have been strict enough.

In Ahmedábad District the work of the Circle Inspectors was fair, though one Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Gordon, does not think they worked or supervised the Talátis as efficiently as they could have. He found that they were unable to keep notes about crops, etc., on account of the tendency of work to increase, especially at the time remissions and suspensions were granted, and that constant changes greatly affected their efficiency. Their work in the Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat Districts is described as satisfactory. Mr. Wales in Thána states that their number is too small to cope with the constantly increasing work, and he thinks there is room for improvement in their crop and boundary mark inspection. The belief that the new Circle Inspectors as a class avoid field work and prefer routine work in the katcheri is not unfounded, but the tendency will be discouraged now that the attention of the Collectors has been drawn to it.

The number of Village Accountants in each district, who have undergone survey training, is given below :—

			No. of Talátis in district.	No. who have passed in survey.
Ahmedábad	...	...	249	184
Kaira	...	...	326	209
Panch Maháls	...	...	129	67
Broach	...	...	227	193
Surat	...	...	389	274
Thána	...	...	316	256
		Total	1,646	1,183

The percentage of trained men in the division is therefore 71.87. Survey classes were held during the year in some districts, but the information given on the subject in the district reports is fragmentary. As far as can be gathered from the reports of the Collectors it seems a class was opened at A'mod in the Broach District with 20 Talátis, and two classes were opened at Godhra and Dohad in the Panch Maháls with 17 and 15 Talátis respectively. In Broach 14 men passed the preliminary and 12 the final test, while in the Panch Maháls 28 passed the preliminary and 24 the final test.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Below Superintendent, Land Records and Registration's No. 1439, dated 24th September 1906, forwarding the annual report of his office.

No. 5096 of 1906.

Ahmedabad, 10th October 1906.

3. The suggestion in paragraph 12 regarding the separation of the functions of Circle Inspectors into surveying and general duty does not commend itself. The system under which all Circle Inspectors must qualify in and

practice surveying and measurement is in its infancy and as time advances and the intentions of Government are more strictly carried out by District Officers the present difficulties will disappear.

4. Mr. Jukes seems to have performed the duties of his office satisfactorily and to take an interest in his work.

R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, Northern Division.

Extract of the remarks on the work of the Land Records Staff recorded by the Commissioner in his Land Revenue Administration Report, Part II, for the year 1905-1906.

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5. *Revenue Establishments.*—The work of Mámlatdárs and District Inspectors of Land Records and Agriculture has been generally well reported on. The District Agricultural Inspectors' duties in connection with the Record of Rights, the survey classes and examination of kulkarnis makes a great drain on their time and no doubt to a certain extent interferes with their own routine work.

Other officers appear fairly satisfied with the clerical staff and complain more generally of the Circle Inspectors. Here again, however, opinions are not unanimous, for while most officers express especial dissatisfaction with the graduate Circle Inspectors, one Mr. Barlee expresses a distinctly contrary opinion. The fact is that the Circle Inspector Staff is at present in a stage when the greatest efficiency is hardly to be looked for, the constant changes due to newly appointed men to learn survey interfering with its efficiency. It is probable that there will continue to be some difficulty in making the graduate Circle Inspector (who looks on a Circle Inspector's place as a mere stepping stone to a better appointment) into an efficient fieldman, but we must wait and see how things work out when fewer temporary changes in staff are needed and more normal conditions have returned into better seasons. The modern prominence given to athletics in High Schools and Colleges may gradually effect a change for the better in the physical proclivities of young men of education.

Statistics as to the number of village officers punished during the past year are available only for Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur; 5 per cent. of the pátils and 28 per cent. of the kulkarnis in Khándesh and 3 per cent. of the pátils and 13 per cent. of the kulkarnis in Násik and 10 per cent. of the pátils and 30 per cent. of the kulkarnis in Sholápur were either fined, suspended or dismissed. In the Sátára District Mr. Arthur reports that an unusually large number of kulkarnis had to be prosecuted on charges of embezzling Government money. The percentage of kulkarnis fined in the 3 tálukás in charge of the District Deputy Collector, Sholápur, was as high as 52 and indicates unusual severity, the fines being imposed in the majority of cases apparently for want of punctuality in the submission of periodical returns. It is difficult to criticise the action of responsible officers on mere statistics, but I cannot refrain from an expression of regret that the fining of pátils has figured so largely in the punishment of returns. In one report it is stated that the fact is due to the vital statistics work. It is open to question whether it is not better to have incorrect vital statistics, important as these are, than to lower the prestige of the head of a village for neglect of petty clerical duties.

As regards the kulkarnis, some officers appear to think that we can only mend by ending him. Personally I am inclined to think that the gain in efficiency, which might result, would not be worth the discontent the measure would cause and would look rather insisting more and more on competence on the part of the watandár or his deputy and to increase in his remuneration, if necessary, than to any more sweeping measures.

The pátíl is on the whole more favourably reported on than the kulkarni. Classes for the training of kulkarnis in survey were held in all districts. The total number who attended was 1,145, of whom 884 passed the preliminary and 646 the final test.

6. *Special Matters.*—(1) *Record of Rights.*—In Khándesh the record was promulgated in the 5 tálukás in which it had been commenced in the preceding year; work was undertaken in 6 tálukás during the year under report and the fair copy nearly completed; in all, except two of these, the work was being done for the second time, the work done at first being altogether unreliable. In Násik the record was introduced in 3 tálukás, but it remained to be announced in one of them. Both Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Moore profess to be satisfied with the nature of the work done during the year. The work suffered in the remaining 4 districts owing to the nature of the season. In Ahmednagar the only step forward made appears to be the announcement of the record in 3 tálukás; in Poona its completion and announcement in one. In Sátára the work, though commenced in 1901, is still dragging on; it was, however, tested and announced during the year in 2 tálukás. Of the two tálukás in Sholápur in which the work was undertaken it had to be postponed in one on account of the considerable migrations caused by the scarcity, and in the other it remained incomplete chiefly through want of effective supervision. I don't think the Assistant Collector can be blamed for this as he was probably fully occupied in work in connection with the scarcity. As regards the attitude of the people towards the records, the Collectors of Khándesh and Násik state that the people are beginning to appreciate its object and advantages and put no difficulties in the way of the collection of the requisite information; whereas the Collector of Sátára writes that the greatest difficulty is felt in getting the people together and drawing out from them the details required. The work of the mapping of sub-occupancies was well pushed on throughout Khándesh; elsewhere no beginning appears yet to have been made. The magnitude of the work in the more populous and highly cultivated places is well illustrated by the figures for the village of Khed in Poona in which with some 900 survey numbers there are stated to be 24,000 sub-divisions.

M. O. GIBB,
Commissioner, Central Division.

Remarks recorded by the Commissioner, S. D., on the work of the Land Record Staff in the Southern Division during the year 1905-1906.

No. 4963 OF 1906.

Belgaum, 25th October 1906.

The routine work of Circle Inspectors as regards crops, waste and boundary marks inspection was hindered more or less in all the districts owing to the following causes, *viz.*:—

- (1) Record of Rights work.
- (2) Survey classes for training Village Accountants.
- (3) Inspection and valuation of crops with a view to the grant of suspensions and remissions of land revenue in scarcity-affected parts.
- (4) Actual famine in Bijápur and parts of Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts. Such work as was done in this direction is, however, reported to be satisfactory. The efficiency or otherwise of graduate Circle Inspectors might have been remarked upon by the Sub-Divisional Officers, but only one Sub-Divisional Officer (Dhárwár I Division) comments on this subject. He writes that most of them not being accustomed to out-door duties find that work uncongenial and irksome. Some of the Sub-Divisional Officers mention the advantages of having among Circle Inspectors a certain proportion of men who have been Talátis, Shánbhogs and kulkarnis, and the experiment as tried in Kánara, Southern Division, and

Kolába, Southern Division, of filling up from among them acting vacancies caused by the deputation of permanent Circle Inspectors on special duties is reported to have been successful. Government Resolution No. 628, dated 31st January 1901, paragraph 18, allows such appointments being made, but it is a pity that greater advantage has not been taken of this order. Within due limits the experiment is worthy of extension, as for the practical work of a Circle Inspector these men are often better qualified than the more educated graduates and the improved prospects of promotions will have a good effect upon the work of Village Accountants, whether Taláti, Shánbhog, or kulkarni, and tend to raise the tone of their service.

There is much evidence in these papers of Sub-Divisional Officers' having evinced special interest in the inspection of boundary marks, and the practical method of doing this as reported in the Commissioners' Joint Report recently submitted to Government has been tried in some parts. It is too early to be certain of the results, but several Sub-Divisional Officers express confidence that it will be successful. Only one, Mr. Artal of Belgaum Sub-Division, positively states it as his opinion that in the end it will fail. No reasons are given for this view. But he suggests another and a novel method which he says he has tried with success in some villages in the Gokák Táluka—of prohibiting the villagers who have neglected to keep their marks in repairs from performing their ordinary agricultural operations in their fields. He admits that the measure would not be legal and it is altogether out of the question.

In almost all districts except where famine work interfered it appears that measures were taken for the clearance of arrears of measurement cases, but the information on the point in these reports is not complete. It is hoped that next reports will supply complete information in the manner indicated in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 8932, dated 18th September 1906, which was received too late for the purpose this season.

About the important work of the writing up of the circle books also the information in these papers is very scanty. It is feared that the work is still much behindhand, and unless some such special measures as were adopted this year for the disposal of measurement cases are adopted by the Collectors there seems to be little hope of the work being brought up to date soon.

On the whole the work of Circle Inspectors has been generally reported to be good. Mr. MacMillan says that no satisfactory system of checking their work has yet been devised. The Commissioner cannot agree. The rules are quite good. They cannot provide for everything. And if the Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers examine their work with them in the field they can tell very easily whether they are efficient or not.

The work of District Inspectors has been favourably criticized by almost all the Collectors. The Collector of Dhárwár has omitted to notice that officer's work in his district. Some reports such as Kolába have gone into unnecessary details, month by month, of the work performed by the District Inspector. In lieu of this a brief paragraph as to the estimate formed by the Collector of the character of the District Inspector's work and of the efficiency or otherwise of the incumbent of the post would seem to be sufficient.

The progress made in every district towards the training of Village Accountants in survey is satisfactory. In the district of Dhárwár instead of opening a survey class at the head-quarters of each táluka central classes were held in each sub-division to enable the District Inspector to exercise more efficient supervision. The experiment appears to the Commissioner to be a good one, and it is satisfactory to note that the method is being extended to other districts.

Evidence is not wanting in these papers of the usefulness of survey trained Talátis, and already there are signs that if the experiment is carefully extended they will form in future an useful recruiting ground for the Circle Inspectors' posts.

Appendix B to the Superintendent's report gives at a glance the progress of work in respect of the compilation of the Record of Rights and shows what

amount of work is left to be done. All the Sub-Divisional Officers and Collectors appear to have taken a good deal of interest in this work. Mr. Cowan of Parasgad Sub-Division, Belgaum District, remarks that the writing of the mutation registers entails considerable work and that careful supervision is necessary over this part of village officers' work. These remarks must be true not only of his sub-division but in all districts. It is necessary to the rayats in the Record of Rights work, and some pressure must be used by village officers in assembling them before inspecting officers, and the Assistant Collector, II Division, Dhárwár, need not have discouraged this. Owing to his action the village officers alone put in an appearance at the announcement of the record, and thus also it would seem he was led to the conclusion that the results of the introduction of the record are not in any way commensurate with the labour involved. The average villager looks upon it, he says, as another 'paper' which will make a civil suit more complicated, and consequently more costly than ever. Elsewhere varying accounts are given, and rayats are in some parts reported to have shown an unusual amount of interest, while in a few cases they have been reported to be apathetic. The Collector of Kolába writes:—"The tendency of the public towards this work is not apathetic, but many will hereafter find that their interests have suffered from their not having taken sufficient interest in it. People are unwilling to take the bother of attending at the time of tests. Many notices are required to be made for production of their documents." Probably some fines under section 8 of Act IV of 1903 (Bombay) would have rendered matters easier for Mr. Chuckerbutty. The Sub-Divisional Officer, S. D., Kánara, says that he kept the record exposed in front of his tent for inspection by the villagers at the time of announcement instead of having it read over to them. There is no good to be got in gabbling through the record from beginning to end. The audience would understand little from that. The proper way of reading it is to ask every one present what part he is interested in, and read that and expound it so that it can be understood, and objections can be made with clearness.

The Superintendent's report is forwarded herewith. It contains a satisfactory record of an amount of useful work gone through in the year by that officer.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. T.—178 OF 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
On the Indus, 28th January 1907.

Proposals were submitted in the year under report for the revision of rates in the Umarmot and Pithoro Tálukas of the Thar and Párkar District, in the Hala Táluka of the Hyderabad District and the Jacobabad Táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District. Those for the latter two tálukas have been sanctioned by Government, the new rates being introduced in both in the current year. A statement showing the results is attached.

Settlements.

Proposals have also been prepared for the introduction of revised rates in tálukas Hyderabad, Shahdadpur, Tando Allahyar and Nasrat in the Hyderabad District, tálukas Khipro and Sanghar and the non-Jamrao areas of Sinjhor and Mirpur Khás Tálukas in the Thar and Párkar District and tálukas Labdarya and Kákar in the Larkhána District. Some of the reports have been received and are under the Commissioner's consideration.

2. Appendix B shows the amount of work performed by the Head Record Office. The number of cases in which correction of

Land Records.

the Survey records was necessary (columns 2, 4 and 5) was large, but the amount disposed of (columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) was small in comparison with the figures of the past year. The reason for this somewhat unsatisfactory state of affairs was the transfer of the whole of the Head Record Office from Karáchi to Hyderabad. The rooms in the Hyderabad Fort should have been ready by 1st May, but owing to the explosion in the Fort the Head Record Office could not be moved there until 1st August. Considerable time was consumed in packing up the records for the journey and also in unpacking and arranging them on their arrival. Consequently work suffered considerably, as the Munshis were for some time after their arrival occupied in sorting and arranging the records, a task rendered all the more difficult and tedious on account of the confined space within which the records were to be contained. Further, a fair number of papers were received late in the year and consequently remained undisposed of when the year closed. The total number of Survey Registers, Village Form No. I, prepared and supplied during the year (columns 25 and 26) was 1,152 as compared with 41 in the previous year. Of these 484 had been wholly prepared during the previous year but had not been sent away, while in 126 registers only columns of assessment and canal clearance abatement were filled up this year. The balance 542 were wholly prepared this year.

Column 33 shows 417 Registers were prepared for the Head Record Office. Of these 246 were wholly prepared during the year under report, while in 171 the column of canal clearance abatement remaining over from the previous year was completed. The abovementioned survey registers were for the tálukas Thul, Kandhkot, Kashmor, Tatta, Ghorábári and Mirpur Sakro; in these rates of assessment were revised in the preceding year. In addition to the above, proposals were made for the revision of rates in the Hala, Dero Mohbat, Pithoro, Umarmot, Jacobabad Tálukas and in the Sir Amani dehs of the Sháhdádpur Táluka (Upper Sind Frontier); accordingly the preparation of entirely new registers was undertaken for these tálukas. Out of these, the first copy of 21 survey registers of dehs in the Sir Amani lands has been prepared. The first copy is kept in the Head Record Office. A large increase in the number of Sindhi maps supplied to District Officers is shown in column 22; this is due to the heavy indents from District Officers for their village establishments, and especially to the increased requisitions from the Public Works and Forest Departments as compared with the previous year. The total increase in numbers was 625, and on account of new measurement it was necessary to show on the maps the additional numbers surveyed.

3. As to the correction work performed by the Head Record Office, a total of 5,235 survey numbers were affected. The corrections in these numbers were made on account of reservation of lands under Section 38 of the Land Revenue Code, and on account of survey work prepared by tapedárs in the Revenue Department. Of these, 2,035 survey numbers were in connection with reservations under Section 38 and 3,200 survey numbers in connection with tapedárs' work. Two copies of Ghat-wadh registers each consisting of 5,235 survey numbers were prepared for the use of the Head Record Office and of the Táluka officials concerned. The Superintendent tested 136 survey numbers in both copies, and mistakes found in 43 survey numbers were corrected. Tests were also made by the Superintendent during the recess of numbers measured in the field; 844 survey numbers were tested and 113 were found to contain errors which were duly corrected.

4. Appendix C shows the amount of survey work done by the village establishment, apart from the tapedárs surveying with Survey Parties, which was received in the Head Record Office and returned after due scrutiny.

5. The strength of the establishment of Revenue Surveyors remained the same as in the previous year: five were in charge of Survey work. survey parties; one was placed at the disposal of the Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal; one was placed on special work to demarcate land taken up by the Public Works Department in Tálukas Shikárpur and Sukkur, while the 5th was employed on the re-measurement of lands in deh Choi, táluka Dadu, where floods had obliterated the boundary marks.

6. Appendix D shows the work done by survey parties during the field season from November 1st, 1905, to April 15th, 1906; it also shows the tests done by the Revenue Surveyors in charge of parties and those done by the Superintendent. In addition to the work shown in the statement the 2 Revenue Surveyors working independently measured an area of 3,955 acres. This gives a total for the year of 151,207 acres, an amount which is quite satisfactory considering that work was scattered over a large area, and that great obstacles to expeditious measurement were presented by jungle in táluka Ubauro and in February and March by rain in all tálukas. Besides the above work, Revenue Surveyors in charge of parties working in the Sukkur and Lárkhana Districts cleared off arrears in connection with 423 survey numbers measured but not plotted on to maps or entered in Village Registers by Revenue Tapedars.

7. A total of 29,518 survey numbers was measured by the tapedars attached to survey parties. The surveyors in charge of parties tested 3,307 survey numbers, and errors of 4 per cent. and over were detected in 12 numbers only. Thus of the numbers tested only about one-third per cent. showed serious error. This satisfactory result shows that the tapedars performed their work with care and accuracy.

8. The Superintendent took a personal test and re-test of tapedars' and Revenue Surveyors' work in 746 numbers as compared with 744 in the previous year. Of these 117 numbers had been previously tested by the Revenue surveyors; and errors of 4 per cent. and over were detected in only 4 cases, an insignificant amount. The two surveyors who worked independently measured a total of 848 survey numbers in tálukas Shikárpur and Dadu. The Superintendent tested 25 numbers, in 24 of which the error was within one per cent. and in the remaining number within two per cent. Two survey numbers measured by the Divisional Tapedar of Johi were also tested, and in both cases the error was less than two per cent. His field books and bandis were tested to the extent of 50 numbers, and his work was found to be unsatisfactory. 29,518 numbers were plotted on to maps, and entries in regard to them were made by the tapedars attached to parties. The Superintendent tested all the entries and plotting of 844 numbers. Errors and omissions were detected in 143 numbers which were duly corrected. The Superintendent also tested in a similar manner 26 numbers of those done by the two Revenue Surveyors

who worked independently; and 8 numbers which contained errors were corrected.

9. The field season commenced on November 1st and ended variously for the different parties on dates ranging from April 15th to April 30th. Work ought to be closed on the earlier date given, as otherwise there is every probability of the work being too great to be completed during recess. All the parties had returned to head-quarters at Hyderabad by the end of April and remained employed on recess work till the end of October.

10. The usual class for training Assistant Collectors, Deputy Collectors and Mukhtiarkars was held from August 1st to September 15th. Two Assistant Collectors and 9 Mukhtiarkars attended and all obtained certificates of efficiency.

Training of Revenue Officers in Sind.

11. Survey schools no longer exist for training tapedars and supervising tapedars. Those of them who could not appear at the examination held by Mr. Wilkins, and others whose survey work has provoked unfavourable comment, serve for a year or more with survey parties. Their knowledge is thus refreshed and made more efficient, and on release from service with a survey party they are competent to do survey work in their own charges.

12. The selection of tapedars from the different districts and their distribution among the three survey parties was completed by September 15th. Thirteen tapedars who formerly belonged to the Sind Survey Department and serve on a party for 3 years returned to their respective districts on October 31st, while 35 Revenue Tapedars who serve for one year only left this Department on September 15th. Four old Sind Survey Department men were left from last year, and with 24 newly trained men who arrived on the 15th of September and 8 old survey hands who joined on November 1st the full total of 3 parties, 36 men, was complete. The men who arrived on September 15th had 6 weeks preliminary practice in the field, and also assisted in the preparation of distribution statements and other miscellaneous work.

In accordance with Government Resolution No. 1854 of February 1906, eight subordinates of the Revenue Department were selected to undergo a 3 months' course from September 15th to December 15th. Nineteen untrained men, who were employed as acting tapedars owing to want of passed men, and a Naib tapedar appeared for the Agricultural School Examination in survey. Eleven passed and were given certificates.

In addition to these 10 Jamrao tapedars were trained in survey under the Superintendent's supervision for 6 weeks from August 1st. All of them passed the requisite examination at the end of the course.

13. Of the 3 Registry Offices assigned to the Superintendent by the Inspector General of Registration for examination, namely, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana and Thar and Parkar, the two former were examined. The Thar and Parkar office was not examined as the clerk has been absent on 3 months' leave. The results of the examinations of the other two offices were duly communicated to the Inspector General of Registration.

Examination of Registry offices.

The Superintendent also checked under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2019 of April 9th, 1902 (General Department), the monthly prices of provisions supplied to the men and followers stationed at Hyderabad, and found no appreciable difference between the market rates and those given by the Huzur Deputy Collector.

14. The following table shows the result of the Superintendent's examination of Taluka Forms Nos. 35 and 36. Details of the errors and omissions discovered were communicated to the taluka officials concerned through their District Officers:—

Examination of Taluka Forms Nos. 35 and 36.

Taluka.	Number of dabs examined.	Number of dabs found correct.	Number in which omissions were found.	Number of mistakes discovered.
Larkana	21	1	20	42
Kamber	82	7	23	81
Hyderabad	24	.....	24	97
Total ...	77	8	69	220

15. The total cost of the Land Record Office, including the cost of the work of measurement and demarcation done by the survey parties, was in round figures Rs. 1,23,475; this does not include the pay of tapedars and other temporary establishments employed in connection with the survey parties, which was until lately paid from Village Cess Funds.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

APPENDIX A. (Paragraph 1).

District and its area.		Taluka and area for settlement during the year.		Area settled during the year.	Old assess-ment.	Revised assess-ment.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.
Acres.		Acres		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Hyderabad	... 50,92,686	Hala	... 3,26,969	3,26,969	1,43,122	1,45,189	1.44	...
Upper Sind Frontier	16,79,371	Jacobabad	... 2,94,650	2,94,650	3,05,408	3,43,767	12.56	...

APPENDIX B. (Vide paragraph 2).

Year.	Number of cases necessitating corrections in survey records including arrears.					Number of cases returned duly corrected.					Remaining to be completed.					Number of extracts from field books supplied to Revenue authorities.
	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution Statements, i.e., Form F and lists of canal clearance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution Statements, i.e., Form F and lists of canal clearance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution Statements, i.e., Form F and lists of canal clearance.	
		English.	Sindhi.				English.	Sindhi.				English.	Sindhi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1904-05	508	35	659	327	14	331	32	552	297	12	28	4	7	25	2	702
1905-06	604	15	627	432	11	466	14	553	268	6	139	4	111	104	6	542

Year.	Number of maps supplied.								Number of new survey registers prepared and supplied to			Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment on settlements being revised.			Maps prepared for printing.		Registers prepared for Record Office.		Remarks.
	Without cost to village committee.	With cost to village committee.	Without cost to principal Zemindars of the dist.	To District Officers.		To petitioners with cost.		Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	English.	Sindhi.	New registers.	Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment.		
				English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.												
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
1904-05	2,181	60	16	261	3,382	...	509	33	8	...	...	...	...	6	289	75	445
1905-06	1,530	113	20	106	2,907	...	525	620	532	...	...	...	...	17	297	417	479

* This includes 3 extracts from survey registers which were supplied to petitioners on payment.

APPENDIX C (vide paragraph 4 of the report).

District.	Number of talukas in which Survey work was done.	Number of Survey numbers received for examination and entry in the Survey records including last year's balance.	Number of Survey numbers returned after making entries in the Survey records, i.e., maps and registers.	Number of Survey numbers returned without entry in the Survey records with lists of errors.	Balance at the close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sukkur	8	2,789	1,621	225	943	
Larkhāna	9	3,553	2,801	89	716	
Karāchi	8	1,863	1,631	43	129	
Hyderabad	12	2,643	1,971	105	670	
Upper Sind Frontier	5	2,463	1,817	41	350	
Thar and Parkar	5	995	324	170	501	
Total	47	14,350	10,258	623	3,469	

Note.—In column 3 of the table 4, 777 numbers which formed the balance of the preceding year have been included.

APPENDIX D (vide paragraph 6).

Name of District.	Measurement done by Tāpedārs.		Test taken by Revenue surveyors.		Percentage error in				Test taken by Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, on Tāpedārs' measurement work.		Percentage error in				Retest by Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, on Surveyors' Test work.		Percentage error in				Remarks.		
	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.			
Sukkur	5,328	24,475	544	1,965	203	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larkhāna	24,130	122,777	2,763	14,293	2,592	148	13	10	629	2,857	285	36	4	4	117	641	106	10	1	—	—	—	—
Total	29,458	147,252	3,307	16,258	2,795	168	13	12	629	2,857	585	36	4	4	117	641	106	10	1	—	—	—	—

Note.—The Survey parties were engaged in Survey operations in 4 talukas of the Province. They were Jolli, Kambar and Nasirabad of the Larkhāna district and Chaur of the Sukkur district.