

Annual Report
of the
Department of Land Records in the
Bombay Presidency Including Sind
for the year
1907-1908

Government

1909

ANNUAL REPORT**OF THE****DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS****IN THE****BOMBAY PRESIDENCY****INCLUDING****SIND****FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.**

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No. 4436 OF 1908.

From

G. S. CURTIS, Esq., I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director, Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 16th December 1908.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1908. Copies of the remarks of the Divisional Commissioners on the working of the Land Records Staff are appended as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 1st July 1904. .

2. The Divisional Commissioners at a recent conference held at Poona have decided that the statistical forms, which accompany the Annual Report of this Department are generally suitable, and that their use should be continued. The forms will therefore be adopted in future reports with such alterations as experience may suggest to be necessary.

3. I desire once more to put on record an appreciation of the excellent work done by Messrs. Mackie and Sathe, Superintendents, Land Records, S. D. and C. D., as well as by my Personal Assistant, Mr. Anjangaonkar, during the year. Mr. Gordon, the newly appointed Superintendent, Land Records, N. D., has started well and gives promise of being a very efficient officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. CURTIS,
Settlement Commissioner
and Director, Land Records.

Department of Land Records.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

I held charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. The following gazetted officers were employed in the Land Records Department during the year:—

(1) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.*—Mr. P. R. Mehta, Assistant Settlement Officer, Tálukdári Estates, held charge of the office from 1st August to 19th September 1907 in addition to his duties. Mr. J. E. O. Jukes, I. C. S., was in charge from 20th September 1907 to 8th January 1908, and was succeeded by Mr. Gordon, I. C. S., on 9th January 1908, who remained in charge till the close of the year.

(2) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.*—The charge of this division was held by Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar from 1st to 27th August 1907. From 28th August 1907 up to the close of the year the charge was held by Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe.

(3) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.*—Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., was in charge throughout the year, except for a short period of 20 days (from 2nd to 21st May 1908) during which he was on privilege leave, the charge during his absence being held by Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar.

(4) *Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Marátha States.*—Mr. F. B. Young was in charge of this Survey from 27th August 1907 to 31st May 1908, on which date he retired from the service. Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe acted for Mr. Young from 1st to 26th August 1907, during which period he was on privilege leave. On the retirement of Mr. Young, the Survey was placed under the charge of Mr. Sathe in addition to his other duties.

(5) *Assistant Settlement Officer, Tálukdári Survey.*—Mr. P. R. Mehta was in charge throughout the year.

(6) *Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.*—Mr. J. A. McIver was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

3. At the beginning of the touring season I visited the Panch Maháls district for the inspection of the Record of Rights and for examination of the revision settlement proposals of the Kálol Táluka. Thence I proceeded to Kaira and discussed with Mr. Jukes the question of the treatment of lands assessed for tank Himayat and personally inspected some of the tanks. I also inspected the Record of Rights in the Nadiád, Mehemdabad and Anand tálukas. I subsequently visited the Thána and Kolába districts, where City Survey work required special attention. The districts of Kánara, Dhárwár and Bijápur were next visited for examination of revision settlement proposals and for inspection of the Record of Rights. In April 1908, I visited the Igatpuri táluka of the Násik district, where I inspected the Record of Rights and examined the progress made in the investigation of the tenure of certain lands under buildings in Igatpuri and Talegaon. My tour finished with an examination of Record of Rights work in the Ahmednagar district.

Superintendents' movements and supervision.

4. The Superintendents all made comprehensive tours and performed a large amount of general inspection; Mr. Mackie's work in this respect being perhaps particularly thorough. A detailed account of their movements is perhaps hardly necessary.

5. The more important matters which engaged the attention of the Settlement Commissioner and Director both at head-quarters and on tour were:—

- (1) Co-ordination of the Registration and Revenue Records. (Government Resolution No. 8911, dated 2nd September 1908.)
- (2) Question regarding minimum areas which can be formed into separate survey numbers. (Government Resolution No. 9578, dated 21st July 1908.)
- (3) Conversion of Record of Rights into Record of Liabilities, and preparation of the necessary account forms.
- (4) Abolition of the village day-book and receipt book and substitution of a combined form. (Government Resolution No. 9424, dated 17th September 1908.)
- (5) Changes in procedure and accounts consequent on the introduction of the new rules for repairing boundary marks.
- (6) Revenue Money Orders. (Government Resolution No. 3589, dated 4th April 1908.)
- (7) Extension of the Record of Rights to Wanta lands and lands in Tálukdári villages. (Government Resolution No. 2698, dated 13th March 1908.)
- (8) Examination of Settlement proposals for Bágewádi and Muddebihál in the Bijápur district, Karajgi táluka in the Dhárwár district and Haliyál and Kárwár tálukas (including Supa petha) in the Kánara district.
- (9) Proposals for extension of City Surveys.
- (10) Revision of táluka and village accounts generally.

CHAPTER II.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

6. *Establishments under the Divisional Superintendents.*—As all the establishments are employed more or less on Survey work, they are mentioned in Chapter III of this report.

7. *Training of Junior Civilians.*—In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8528, dated 4th September 1906, a class for Junior Civilians was held at Poona for three weeks in October 1907, and was attended by six Civilians and one Deputy Collector of the Provincial service. These officers were instructed by the Settlement Commissioner personally in settlement matters and in the compilation and maintenance of the Record-of-Rights. They were also given a course of practical instruction in measuring and classing under the supervision of Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe. All the candidates passed the necessary test in practical Surveying and were given certificates of qualification. The method of forming one central class for instruction of these young officers is not altogether satisfactory: and proposals have accordingly been submitted for the holding of classes at Divisional Head-Quarters in future, which have received the approval of Government. (Government Resolution No. 12119, dated 27th November 1908, Revenue Department.)

8. *Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey Settlement matters.*—Central classes for Circle Inspectors were held at the Head-Quarters of each Division and the full course prescribed in Government Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903, was gone through. The classes were instructed by selected Surveyors under the direct supervision of the Superintendents. The subjoined table shows the result of the classes:—

Division.	Period.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the Classes.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the examination in Survey.	Number who passed.	Number who attended the Revenue examination.	Number of Circle Inspectors who passed the Revenue examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	23rd September 1907 to 25th February 1908.	19	19	14	19	15
		1	1	1		
Central Division...	23rd September 1907 to 22nd February 1908.	25	25	23	25	22
		7	7	3	1	1
Southern Division.	1st October 1907 to 9th March 1908.	28	28	25	24	20
		6	6	4		
	Total ...	72	72	62	68	57
		14	14	8	1	1

(Ordinary figures show information in regard to Circle Inspectors; block figures in respect of clerks from the Superintendents' offices and the District Survey offices.)

9. The Circle Inspectors' class at Poona was opened on 23rd September 1907. It was attended by 32 candidates, including 6 Record-keepers and one clerk from the Superintendent's office, who were ordered to join the class under Government Resolution No. 11338, dated 20th November 1907. At the end of the course the candidates were examined by a board consisting of the Superintendent, Central Division, and the Superintendent, Northern Division, as members, and the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records as chairman. The result of the examination was on the whole satisfactory, as with the exception of six candidates (five Record-keepers and one Circle Inspector), all passed the examination.

10. The class for the Northern Division was held at Ahmedabad on 23rd September 1907. Mr. Jukes supervised the class in the field, while Mr. Gordon supervised the work of the class at Head-Quarters. The class was examined by the Board. Mr. Gordon writes:—

"I regret that I am unable to report favourably upon the work done by the Circle Inspectors' class this year. Measurement work seemed as though it had been learnt in the office rather than in the field and, out of sixteen Circle Inspectors, six failed."

11. The class for the Southern Division was opened at Belgaum on 1st October 1907 and during October and part of November the work went on under the direct supervision of the Superintendent. The examination was conducted by Mr. Mackie along with the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division. There were 34 candidates, of whom 28 were Circle Inspectors, 5 were members of the District Survey offices, and one was a clerk from the Superintendent's office. All passed the test with the exception of 5. The class included 6 candidates from the Thána District, including one member of the Thána Survey office. Four of these men appeared for the full Survey test and passed, while the remaining two, who were ex-surveyors, were trained only in classification. One of these passed the test and the other failed.

12. As I have had occasion to remark before, the training in Survey given in this class is thorough and the examination is a very serious affair indeed. Circle Inspectors therefore, who have passed through the course, are thoroughly fitted to cope with all the Survey work which is likely to fall to their lot. All that seems necessary is that they should be forced to apply their knowledge. For their failure to do this, of which one hears so much, the leniency of their superiors is entirely responsible.

Training of Village Accountants.

13. The following table shows the progress made in the training of Village Accountants in Survey during the year 1907-08 :—

Division.	Total number of Talukas in the Division.	Number of Talukas in which Survey Classes were held.	Number of Village Accountants attending the classes.	Number who passed the Preliminary Examination.	Number examined in the field by District Inspectors.	Number who passed the final test.	Number examined by the Superintendent in field work.	Number passed by the Superintendent.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern ...	40	15	205	160	109	100	36	19
Central ...	66	21	783	586	514	422	15	14
Southern ...	51	23	572	384	501	330	53	34
Total ...	157	62	1,560	1,130	1,124	852	104	67

14. The total number of classes in the three divisions was 62 as against 83 in the preceding year, the decrease in the number being chiefly in the Central Division, where classes were for the first time held at a few convenient centres, instead of as in previous year at each Taluka station. The attendance at the classes in the Southern Division fell from 650 to 572, while in the Northern and Central Divisions the number increased from 191 to 205 and from 695 to 783, respectively. The total number of village Accountants who passed the final test was 852 as against 603. The number is still considerably below the standard of 1,400 laid down by Government.

15. In the Northern Division Mr. Jukes was able to visit 10 classes while they were in progress; Mr. Mehta visited one class. Fifty-four talatis were examined by the Superintendent, 18 by Mr. Jukes and 36 by Mr. Gordon. The number passed was 29. The total number of village Accountants trained during the past seven years amounts to 6,081.

16. The expenditure incurred during the year ending 31st March 1908 on the classes for village Accountants was Rs. 15,177-6-10, which gives an average of Rs. 9-11-8 per head, calculated on the number who joined the classes, or Rs. 13-6-11 per head, calculated on the number who passed the final test.

17. Mr. Mackie, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, has commented at length in his annual report on the present system of training village Accountants. As the comments appear to be valuable, I quote them *in extenso* below :—

“It is not an uncommon opinion that village Accountants, and particularly Watandar kulkarnis, cannot be trained to do Survey work; but I believe it to be erroneous. It is quite true that the village Accountants selected for pôt hissa experiments required a lot of preliminary coaching and supervision and that even then their work was not always sufficiently exact. But the reason of this is that an integral and indispensable part of their training, *viz.*, the measurement of 50 Survey numbers containing sub-divisions, is almost invariably omitted. The village Accountant who passes the preliminary examination in Survey is at that moment able to do ordinary measurement work; but his acquired skill is not a commodity which he can then store away till occasion arises for its use. When he leaves the class his training is by no means complete and nothing is more certain than that unless he is kept in practice, and acquires experience by actual measurement work in the field, it will be unsafe to entrust even easy measurement work to him a month later. Now in spite of all efforts and repeated explanations of how the expenses may be defrayed, this practice is invariably omitted. Only 43 men out of about 5,000 trained have measured 50 Survey numbers. And in addition to having practice under actually working conditions, the men must always work under fear of certain test, for measurement work to be of any use at all must be accurate.

Given practice under actual working conditions, and the certainty of test, an average Accountant can be made a sufficiently efficient Surveyor. But it is quite erroneous to suppose that a man of the intellectual capacity of the average village Accountant can acquire a knowledge of Survey in a month and then afterwards make successful use of it on rare

occasions. If he does not get constant practice for at least two years and a fair amount of Survey work, even after that, he might as well not have been trained at all.

The position of affairs, then, is this. Many village Accountants have been trained in Survey, but since their training have done little or no measurement work their training has thereby been rendered useless, and a good deal of money, and much of the time of the Superintendent, of the District Inspectors, and of a large number of Circle Inspectors has been wasted.

This must be ended; and the way to end it is obviously to set each man to measure his own village immediately he leaves the Survey class. The people will in general be quite willing to pay the cost; and in any case section 9 of the Record-of-Rights Act can be employed.

But the work done by each of these huge number of village Accountants will indispensably require a very high percentage of test for some considerable time; and added to the exceeding difficulty of forcing the village Accountants to do the work will be the difficulty of getting this test made. Circle Inspectors cannot be got to dispose of ordinary measurement cases with any approach to punctuality; far less to do this work in addition. Besides a test by Circle Inspectors would not be reliable. The District Inspector could not possibly find time to do it all himself, and of course, the Superintendent can only examine a man here and there. The inference from all this seems to be that any attempt to do the Survey in the way suggested in the preceding sub-paragraph would be a failure.

But even supposing the initial work could be done in this way, the small number of new sub-divisions that are made each year would not suffice to keep the Accountants in practice. The following figures which I happen to have at hand show this:—

District.	Tálaka.	Number of new sub-divisions shown in village form 1-D in one year.
Kánara	Sirsi	116
	Ankola	448
	Kárwár	520
	Mundgod petha	35
	Kumta	44
	Yellápur	35
Bijápur	Hungund	178
Belgaum	Gokák	735
	Hukeri	353
	Belgaum	345
Dhárwár	Hánga	64
	Navalgund	44
Ratnágiri	Sangmeshvar	2
	Dápoli	80
	Ratnágiri	221
Kolába	Alibág	137

After the initial Survey work is completed, many village Accountants will have hardly any to do from year to year. They will be in great danger of losing their skill, so that what little they have to do will be wrongly done; and new village Accountants will have no chance at all of becoming efficient Surveyors. The result will be that as years pass the number of village Accountants who are unable to do reliable Survey work will continually increase, and it will be necessary to entrust all such work to a few selected men.

Taking all this into consideration, I find myself respectfully of opinion that the best plan would be to train only a sufficient number of village Accountants to do the initial work in each táluka in a reasonable time, and then divide the villages into batches in each of which one of these thoroughly trained men would do all future Survey work, being remunerated out of the fees, which I feel sure would in general be willingly paid. To keep every village Accountant up to a proper pitch of efficiency in Survey seems quite impracticable; but a few men in each táluka can be kept thoroughly up to the mark and that seems all that is required.

I may add that under the present system the Superintendent's test is of little use, and the making of it affords him very little satisfaction. Of the men examined by me 36 per

cent. failed, though the examination was of the easiest description. This result simply means that from want of practice the men had forgotten what they were taught, and what my inspection of the classes shows they were generally well taught in the Survey class. And of those who passed, there is hardly one whom I could describe as an efficient Surveyor.

The Superintendent's test ought, I think, to be applied to 3 or 4 of 50 Survey numbers containing sub-divisions already measured by the Village Accountant, the test measurements being made by the Village Accountant himself under the eye of the Superintendent. Such a test would show whether a man was a habitually reliable and efficient measurer, and not merely whether, under the eye of a superior he could stumble slowly and shakily through the procedure without doing anything sufficiently wrong to fail him.

From every point of view, it is desirable that the system of training men in Survey, and then allowing them to begin to forget what they have learnt immediately they leave the class, should end."

In the above view I thoroughly concur. As matters stand at present over 6,000 Village Accountants have been trained in Survey: but, except in one sub-division of one district (West Khándesh), their training has not been turned to any practical use on a large scale. It will be much better, I am firmly convinced, to abandon these classes, for a time at any rate, and set ourselves to concert measures, by which these men may be induced to apply their knowledge. As I have recently reported to Government (*vide* this office No. 4212, dated 30th November 1908), there is an immense amount of simple survey work waiting to be done, which Village Accountants, it has been proved by practical experience, are perfectly able to do. All that is wanted is a large number of supervisors to take the Village Accountants in hand, give them confidence and help them to make a start. A little money spent in this direction, combined with clear orders that the work should not be shirked on any excuse whatever, would, I am convinced, effect a very great improvement in the condition of affairs. Should this, however, not be possible, should it be decided that the Village Accountants in Bombay cannot, as in other parts of India, be converted into a Surveyor, then I would ask that the fact should be recognized as soon as possible, and steps taken to recruit a staff of regular Surveyors, who will undertake the mapping necessary to complete our Record-of-Rights. This may seem a retrograde step as being tantamount to a partial revival of the Survey Department. But it is rather difficult to understand why the abolition of that department should be an article of faith which we are all bound to accept. The business of Government is presumably to supply the wants of the public; and if the public require the survey of sub-occupancies, as they unquestionably do, it is surely the duty of Government to provide the necessary agency, without regard to the question whether or not by so doing they are going back on a policy adopted when the revenue policy of the Bombay Presidency was very different from what it has now become.

District Survey Offices.

18. The Central Record office at Broach which contains the Survey Records of the five Gujarát Districts was examined by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, in February and again in June 1908. The progress made in correction and other work was most satisfactory and the general management of the office was creditable to the Head Quarter Assistant and his staff. The temporary establishment of five register-writers have got through a considerable amount of work, consisting largely of the preparation of Himayat Patrahs and copying of Prati Books and A'karbands.

19. The District Survey Office, Thána, was also examined by the Superintendent, Northern Division, in May 1908. The outturn of correction and other work shows great improvement upon that of last year, the number of measurement and classification cases disposed of being nearly four times that of the previous year. The office was strengthened in February 1908, by the addition of four temporary hands for the special purpose of clearing off the arrears of Kamjásti Patrahs which have now been very considerably reduced. Besides these temporary hands, a party of 10 men with one Supervisor has been employed since 22nd April 1908 for the duplication work of the classification Phálñi Books and they completed two tálukas—Sálsette and Máhim. The Superintendent states that the work has been satisfactory. The special establishment sanctioned in

Government Resolution No. 9656, dated 9th October 1906, completed the correction work in connection with the Woodland Settlement in February last.

20. All the District Survey offices in the Central Division were thoroughly inspected by the Superintendent, Central Division, and the mistakes and irregularities discovered at the inspection were duly brought to the notice of the Collectors concerned. The Superintendent reports that the staff employed at each of the offices is sufficient and that the work done during the year was satisfactory. In Sátára, however, the arrears of measurement work were heavy and the District Inspector's supervision, both of the field and office work, was not satisfactory. Of the two hands on Rs. 20 each attached to the office of the Superintendent and kept on general duty under Government Resolution No. 3851, dated 10th October 1906, one was employed in the District Survey Office, Ahmednagar, on miscellaneous correction work, and the other for the first six months in Sátára on showing boundary marks on the maps of alienated villages and for the remaining six months on miscellaneous correction work in the Poona District Survey Office.

21. The proposal to establish a Central Record Office at Poona alluded to in para. 26 of my Report for 1906-07, has been approved by the Commissioner and is now, it is believed, awaiting Government sanction.

22. The Superintendent, Southern Division, inspected in detail all the District Survey Offices in his division. The staff is reported to be fairly efficient and the work done during the year satisfactory. In Kolába, however, there is much scope for improvement. Temporary Establishments were at work in the Dhárwár, Kánara, Belgaum and Ratnágiri District Survey Offices during the year. In Dhárwár two Kárkuns are employed on copying and repairing torn Survey Papers and they are still working. In Kánara an establishment of 3 Hangamis was employed on similar work from 3rd December 1907 till 2nd August 1908, when it was dispensed with as the sanction expired. The work for which the establishment was employed is not complete and at present one Circle Inspector from each Táluka is carrying on the work. In Belgaum 2 Hangamis have been employed since 13th April 1908, for a similar purpose. In Ratnágiri the Establishment of 15 Kárkuns sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5466, dated 5th June 1906, was employed in copying Tippan books. The work is nearly done. Six Kárkuns were employed on the authority of Government Resolution No. 8654, dated 2nd September 1907, on copying Suds of the villages of the Chiplun Táluka. A Kárkun is also employed in the District Survey Office for preparing lists of Pátasthal lands under the Collector's supervision.

23. My Personal Assistant inspected in detail the Central Record Office, Broach, and the Ratnágiri District Survey Office. I myself examined the Bijápur Office in detail, besides making a general inspection of the offices in the districts visited by me.

District Inspectors.

24. Statement IV of Appendix C gives the details of the routine inspection work performed by the District Inspectors. Their tests of Circle Inspectors' and General Duty Inspectors' measurement and classification work is shown in columns 18—21, their Record-of-Rights work in column 22 and their examination of Village Accountants in the final test in column 24.

25. The Collectors' remarks on the work of these officers are embodied in Appendix A.

26. The District Inspectors have on the whole performed a satisfactory quantity of routine inspection work, but in quality there are great variations. Mr. C. D. Kavi, District Inspector of Broach, is very highly spoken of and Mr. N. M. Date, District Inspector, East Khándesh, and D. S. Nesrikar, District Inspector, Ratnágiri, have continued to do excellent work.

27. There are three or four others, however, who are distinctly inferior in intelligence and technical knowledge and who have obviously only been put in to the appointment, because they could never aspire to a Mámlat. It is, I think,

generally accepted that we want a better stamp of men, and efforts are accordingly being made to secure recruits from among promising Graduates, who are low on the list of candidates for Mámlats, and who will appreciate the chance of being able to secure a substantive post in that grade at once. As the Commissioners have recently decided that District Inspectors after 10 years' approved service as such may be transferred to Mámlats, it follows that they have equal chances with Mámlatdárs of obtaining Deputy Collectorships and the appointment therefore ought to be a highly coveted one. It is hoped that in this way the general standard of efficiency will be raised.

Circle Inspectors.

28. The routine Inspection Work performed by Circle Inspectors is shown in Statement I of Appendix C. This department is not directly concerned with their work, except that relating to the repair of boundary marks and the Record-of-Rights.

29. The arrangements for the repair of boundary marks ordered in Government Resolution No. 10527, dated 6th November 1906, continued during the year under report. The subjoined table compiled from figures supplied by Collectors shows the progress of the work :—

Name of District.	Repairs of boundary marks.			
	Number of villages in which repairs were to be effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by	
			Occupants.	Circle Inspectors.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Ahmedabad	66	93,179	58,676	21,381
Kaira	96	150,868	115,328	29,351
Panch Maháls	56	26,332	18,100	4,280
Surat	161	120,836	99,948	10,428
Broach	86	129,862	70,235	7,314
Thána	283	65,928	29,396	35,242
<i>Central Division.</i>				
East Khándesh	367	188,339	171,261	10,977
West Khándesh	245	113,822	109,493	4,329
Násik	301	174,309	138,614	16,677
Ahmednagar	171	60,290	47,788	8,122
Poona	118	97,000	49,369	23,086
Sholápur	127	157,239	133,603	3,478
Sátára	252	328,686	318,671	27,105
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Belgaum	188½	117,571	98,724½	18,342½
Bijápur	160	153,117	129,433	22,445
Dhárwár	277	159,953	90,713	59,821
Kolába	271	122,187	61,168	59,962
Ratnágiri	50	39,415	26,734	12,636
Kánara	297	120,075	95,848	24,227

30. If the figures are to be believed, the tasks assigned for the year have in almost every district been fairly well accomplished. There is, however, grave reason to believe that this favourable conclusion is not justified by facts. From reports received from the Superintendents as well as from personal observations and remarks made by one or two Collectors, it is clear that either in the majority of the districts the programme for the year was not worked up to, or the number of marks put down, as having been repaired by the rayats, was much larger than was actually the case. The fact appears to be that for years before the issue of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 10527, dated 6th November 1906, Revenue Department, the so-called "boundary mark inspection

and repair" was a farce: and that, consequently, now that the matter has to be tackled really seriously, the amount of hard work to be done is far larger than was ever imagined. The whole question in fact requires very serious attention. To some extent, it must be noted, the deficiency in the progress made was due to removable causes. Work is still not begun punctually: Circle Inspectors still talk and act as if inspection and not repair were the object aimed at: and there is still in many places great remissness on the part of Mámlatdárs in making timely arrangements with contractors before hand for the supply of stones and labour. Account difficulties too have given a great deal of trouble. Notwithstanding the orders in Government Resolution No. 4818, dated 7th December 1907, Financial Department, Huzúr Deputy Collectors in several districts have been insisting that bills preferred by Circle Inspectors to recoup their advances should only be cashed at the Huzúr Treasury, a procedure which of course entails immense delay and leaves the Circle Inspectors for weeks at a time without the necessary funds: and in at least one district (that of Násik)

District.	Amount	
	advanced.	recovered.
	Ra.	Rs.
Kolába	11,764	6,966
Násik	4,345	1,878

no money seems to have been available after April 1st, because the grants were held to have lapsed. Finally there is often, as the marginally noted figures will show, a great absence of firmness and promptness in the recovery of the cost of repairs from the land-holders: which, of course, spoils the moral effect of the Circle Inspector's action and makes the rayat even more indifferent than he is already. Of these impediments those connected with accounts, have now been definitely removed by a recent Circular of the Accountant General. (No. T. A. M.—872, dated 12th November 1908). Others merely require careful and sustained attention on the part of the local authorities. But there are others, which cannot be so easily got over. Of these, one is the enormous number of marks in some districts and the impossibility of putting them all in thorough repair with the aid of the ordinary staff. This difficulty is particularly noticeable in Thána and Kolába, and in the former district has forced the Collector, after personal test in the field, to assign a certain portion of the work to the Talátis. A second is the extremely small scale on which many of our maps are prepared. This scale is in the Deccan usually 20 chains or 660 feet to the inch, so that a distance of 22 yards is represented on the map by the thirty-third part of an inch. It is obvious that a Circle Inspector, who attempts to replace a missing mark with the aid of a map of this sort, must be very liable indeed to make mistakes: and mistakes as to boundaries may and do lead very often to disputes and open violence. Lastly, and most important of all, is the difficulty which arises out of the defects in the rules themselves. As matters stand, the law empowers us to recover the cost of repairing boundary marks from the holders of the land: and the cost of repair is defined in No. 60 of the rules for Circle Inspectors, as the amount to be fixed by a village Panch as sufficient to cover the ordinary wages of the labourers employed on the work. The result is that the ordinary land-holder, who is too lazy to repair the marks himself (and in this category the great majority of the land-holders in the Presidency must be included) finds that, if he waits and does nothing until the Circle Inspector comes round, the repair of the boundary marks under the latter's eye will cost him no more than if he goes to the trouble of collecting and bargaining with labourers and sees the work done himself: in fact it may cost him less, as the Circle Inspector working with the gang of labourers will probably get better terms from them. Of these impediments the remedy for the first and third is, I venture to think, to adopt a suggestion which is advocated by the Collector of Bijápur, *viz.*, to charge a penal rate for each boundary mark repaired or at the least a rate, which will meet not only the wages of the coolies employed but also afford a fair balance to cover the cost of the Circle Inspector. It seems to me on reading Sections 123-124, Land Revenue Code, and Government Resolution No. 646, dated January 25th, 1894, that there is no legal objection to this course. The former section entitles us to recover the whole cost of repair and if, in order to effect the repair, we have to put on a special staff of Circle Inspectors or employ the permanent Circle Inspectors exclusively on boundary marks inspection to the prejudice of their other work, we should, it would seem, be justified in including in the cost

the pay of the supervising officer, the Circle Inspector. The second impediment remains, and it is not easy to remove it. Mr. Carmichael, Collector of Poona, in whose district the difficulty has been most severely felt, is of opinion that every Circle Inspector should have a copy of the Survey Tipans supplied to him, and has suggested that it would be a politic measure to put on a special establishment to prepare these copies. It would unquestionably be a great convenience if duplicate copies of these detailed sketches were made available in the Táluka Kacheri or the village: but this would, I presume, be impossible without engaging special establishments and incurring heavy expense. For the present I have endeavoured to get over the difficulty by recommending that the original Tipans should be supplied from the Survey Offices: the risk of doing this is not so great as it would appear to be, as if, any are lost, we can always replace them from the *Waslewar* Sketches and *Kshetra* books: but it would be far preferable to have duplicate copies for use in the táluka, and I think that these should be prepared as soon as funds are available. Where subdivisions are numerous and Phalni operations are undertaken systematically, they can probably be provided at very little extra expense.

31. The measurement work performed by Circle Inspectors is shown in Statement II of Appendix C. As compared with the preceding year the arrears of measurement cases in the Northern and Central Divisions are heavy. In the Southern Division except in Bijápur, the balance of cases for disposal at the close of the year showed a decline. Now that under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6067, dated 17th June 1907, Revenue Department, Collectors have the power of engaging additional Circle Inspectors in all cases where the work is paid for by private parties, this class of work should be disposed of more punctually than heretofore.

32. There is, however, a consensus of opinion among Revenue Officers of experience that the present system of recruiting Circle Inspectors is far from satisfactory, as will be seen from the extracts quoted below:—

Mr. Rieu, Collector of Thána, writes:—

The present system of recruitment and appointment of the duties is not working satisfactorily. It is productive of two entirely different types of men, neither of whom are able to assimilate the heterogeneous duties assigned to them. The old Survey hand is as a rule good for survey work and nothing else. He cannot perform the important administrative duties which devolve on a Circle Inspector. On the other hand the Kárkú Circle Inspector is generally an efficient Surveyor, while in many cases, especially where he is a graduate doing his qualifying period of duty, he exhibits a pronounced dislike for the hardships and physical exertions which his outdoor duties involve. On the whole, the best Circle Inspectors are found to be men selected from the ranks of the Talátis, and the appointment of such men is becoming increasingly prevalent. But they share the ordinary Kárkú Circle Inspector's inexperience of the technicalities of survey work.

Mr. Swifte, Collector of Kánara, observes:—

Personally I consider that our present "Circle Inspector" system is radically wrong and I believe that existing regulations are now under reconsideration as indeed I think they have been almost uninterruptedly ever since I joined the service. What is required is to devise a system which experience has shown to be appropriate to avoid the continual modification of Standing Orders and Rules of Procedure, which tends to confuse Circle Inspectors and Village Officers and to give them an excuse for not performing their duties; and last but not least when a man has been appointed to a Circle to leave him alone and give him a chance of doing his ordinary work.

Mr. Arthur, Collector of Sátára, states:—

The work done by Circle Inspectors has been fairly good, considering the admitted defects of the system under which they are recruited partly from among the old survey hands who tend to neglect that side of a Circle Inspector's duties which may be classed as revenue, partly from among the Kárkúns who have passed the departmental examinations and who wish to qualify for a Mámlat by holding the post of a Circle Inspector for the requisite period, but who during that period take no great interest in their work, neglecting especially that part of it which requires survey training.

Mr. Jackson, Collector of Násik, writes:—

The work of the Circle Inspectors can only be called moderately efficient, as men from the ordinary revenue establishment generally dislike outdoor work and scamp it as far as possible, especially measurement work. The present method of recruitment is thoroughly unsatisfactory.

Mr. Bomanji, Collector of West Khándesh, observes :—

Generally there is a consensus of opinion on all sides that the present Circle Inspectors as a class, who are recruited from the Revenue Department, are not up to the mark in measurement and survey and outdoor work generally.

Proposals have now been drawn up by the Commissioners under orders issued in Government Resolution No. 8001 of August 5th, 1903, for amending the method of recruitment for the Revenue Department which will, it is hoped, reduce to a minimum or altogether abolish the inconvenience caused by the numerous changes in the personnel now necessitated by the rules, which require that Graduates should undergo a period of training as Circle Inspectors before they appear for the Higher Standard. The effect of these proposals added to an increase in the staff for boundary marks and measurement work, to be paid for by recoveries from the persons for whom the work is done, will, it is hoped, tend to remove all excuse for inefficiency.

33. *Measurement of Sub-Divisions of Survey Numbers.*—Efforts, which were attended with a varying degree of success, were made during the year for measuring and demarcating sub-divisions of Survey numbers. In the Sindkheda Táluka of West Khándesh, the work was continued and completed. In the other districts of the Central Division the experiment was tried in Poona, Násik and Sátára. In Poona Phalni work was taken up in Chakan, a village of the Khed Táluka, by a party consisting of pensioners of the late Survey Department coupled with learners taken from the Survey Daftardar's office and will be finished this year. A similar experiment was also tried in some villages of the Sirur Táluka and was, the Collector states, attended with a considerable measure of success. The operations covered 15 villages of which 13 were entirely finished. The number of sub-divisions measured in the 15 villages was 2,833. Arrangements have been made to carry on this work on an extended scale in this district this season, the surveyors being recruited partly from the employés of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey and partly from Village Accountants. In Násik the experiment was tried in 11 villages, while in Sátára the work was started in one village of the Jávli Táluka.

In the Northern Division the experiment appears to have been confined to Ahmedabad, Thána, the Panch Maháls and Surat. The experiment in Ahmedabad was tried in one village (Sola) of the Sánand Sub-division, and it appears to have been extremely successful, 1,014 sub-divisions having been made at a cost of Rs. 380 only. This success was mainly due to the exertions of the Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. A. Master, I. C. S. In Thána, the Panch Maháls and Surat the experiment was tried in 30, 7 and 2 villages, respectively. Work was also done to a small extent in the Kánara, Kolába, Dhárwár and Bijápur Districts of the Southern Division. The unfavourable character of past year's season, the novelty of the experiment and the influence of Sávkárs are stated to be some of the reasons why more substantial progress was not made. In some districts in which an attempt was made to try the experiment the work was hampered by the fact that the Village Accountants could not spare time for the work owing to the arrears of collection.

34. *Progress in the Compilation of Circle Books.*—Statement V of Appendix C shows the progress made in the Compilation of Circle Books. In Ahmedabad, Kaira, East Khándesh and Kánara the work is quite up to date. It was considerably in arrears in Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri. . .

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

SURVEY WORK.

Northern Division.

35. Two special establishments continued to be entertained—

(1) A field party consisting of 6 permanent Surveyors and 4 temporary hands.

(2) A staff of 5 Register writers at the Central Record Office, Broach.

36. During the field season the party was engaged on the following work :—

- (1) Measurement and classification work at Ognaj, an Inám village of the Daskroi Táluka.
- (2) Breaking up of oversized Survey numbers in Dohad, Godhra and Hálol.
- (3) Measurement and classification of Bhatha lands in certain villages of the Daskroi Táluka.
- (4) Fixing the boundary between certain Khalsa villages and the Tálukdári villages of Chandisar, Dharoda and Ambaliara.
- (5) Measurement work in the Dángs under the control of the Assistant Political Agent.

37. The outturn of the party during the year is shown in the following table :—

Táluka.	Measurement.		Classification.	
	Survey Numbers.	Area.	Survey Numbers.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.
Halcl	581	2,364	328	1,327
Dohad	159	560	159	560
Godhra	933	3,789	747	2,813
Daskroi	65	119	1,177	1,942
Total	1,738	6,832	2,411	6,642

38. During the recess months from August to October 1907, and June and July 1908, the members of the field party carried out the recess examination of the field work done during the previous seasons. Two of the permanent Surveyors were deputed as instructors at the Central Survey class of Circle Inspectors held at Ahmedabad during September last.

39. Besides this, the District Inspectors of Land Records, the General Deputy Inspectors attached to them and the Assistant District Inspector of Broach carried out miscellaneous Survey work in their respective districts.

40. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, personally tested the classification of certain uttam prakar lands in Bulsár and Pardi Tálukas and the Bhatha lands on the Sabarmati in the villages close to the Ahmedabad city, besides testing the work of Surveyors and the Pot Hissa mapni work done by Talatis in three villages of the Panch Maháls and in one village of the Thána District. In addition to the above, 22 tanks in Sánand assessed for Himayat were inspected by him. He was also occupied with inquiries in connection with the introduction of City Survey operations in Godhra, and Bándra, and the correction to date of the City Survey Records in Surat, Bulsar and Broach.

Survey of the Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls Districts.

41. During the monsoon, the recess examination of the field work done during the previous season of 1906-07 was carried out.

PART I.—*Ahmedabad.*

42. There were four parties of Surveyors at work in the district during the year, one a classing party under Mr. Bhailal Hargovan; and three were measuring parties. The total strength of these four parties was about 80.

43. Detailed measurement work was carried out by these parties in 74 villages of the Viramgám Táluka and in 5 Tálukdári villages of the Prántij Táluka, along with miscellaneous work in some 5 villages of the Dholka Táluka, the area covered being 123,438 acres and the number of days spent on the work 5,307. The test of the measurement work taken by the Nimtandars exceeded the standard of 10 per cent. prescribed by the rules. The test of the Head Surveyor and the

Assistant Survey Settlement Officer covered 704 and 269 survey numbers, respectively, and amounted to 2 per cent. of the original measurement work done.

44. The average area measured per day this year amounted to 23 acres as against 39 acres measured per day during the last year; and is accounted for by the fact that the Survey numbers measured last year in the Bhal tract of the Dholka Táluka were much bigger in size and possessed more regular boundary lines than those of the Survey numbers dealt with during the year under report.

45. Over and above the work of measuring 123,438 acres the measurement of 3,727 acres of alienated land was verified and confirmed.

Classification.

46. The old classing party of ten hands was augmented by the addition of 10 hands newly trained in classification. This party finished the classing work which remained to be done in the Dholka Táluka; examined and confirmed measurement and classification in 41 Mehvási villages of the Prántij Táluka; measured and classed *de novo* 5 Tálukdári villages in the same táluka; and examined all Survey numbers, which had been partially destroyed by nálas or had deteriorated on account of salt efflorescence. The rice area was also re-classed for sub-soil water. The total area, thus classed, amounted to 147,265 acres in 42 villages of the Dholka Táluka and to 80,293 acres in 43 villages of the Prántij Táluka. The test of the classification work by the Nimtandars amounted to 14 per cent., while a verifying test was also taken by the Head Surveyor and the Assistant Settlement Officer. The work is reported to have been highly satisfactory.

47. The amount spent on boundary marks stones up to date was Rs. 56,207, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 13,240 spent during the year under report. The expenditure on boundary marks is recoverable from land-holders. But it appears from a report of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer that only Rs. 8,489 have been recovered. The outstandings are heavy and the attention of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer has been drawn to the necessity of taking prompt measures for their recovery.

48. The expenditure incurred on the detailed survey of Tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad District is as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
The expenditure up to the last year	... ..	51,901	0	0
The expenditure during the current year:—				
Assistant Settlement Officer's establishment	... ..	9,758	14	5
Survey Parties	... ..	44,299	12	8
Grain compensation allowance to clerks and measurers.		612	9	1
		<hr/>		
Total	... ..	54,671	4	2
		<hr/>		
Grand Total	... ..	1,08,572	4	2

49. The Settlement Registers of which the preparation was directed in paragraph 13 of Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, were completed during the year, and proposals were made to Government to entertain a special temporary staff for their maintenance. These proposals were approved in Government Resolution No. 8823 of 29th August 1908. A full report on the treatment of alienations and connected questions, for the handling of which the Settlement Registers have for the first time furnished materials, was prepared by the Assistant Settlement Officer during the year and is now before Government. I have expressed my views on these questions in my letter forwarding this report. I will confine myself here to placing on record my opinion that the usefulness of the Settlement Registers will depend on their proper maintenance and that this will only be effected by applying the Record

of Rights Act (IV of 1903) or by suitable amendment of Section 5 of Act VI of 1888. Failing this, the large sum of money spent on their preparation will be wasted.

Part II, The Panch Maháls.

50. The Survey of the leasehold villages in Dohád was undertaken in pursuance of the orders issued in Government Resolutions No. 7048, dated 17th July 1907 and No. 7170, dated 20th July 1907, provision for the same being sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 11213, dated 16th November 1907. The work was commenced, in the second week of December last, by a party of 20 men. This party measured an area of 35,544 acres in 25 villages and inspected boundary marks of 4,736 Survey numbers. The daily average area measured amounted to 22 acres, which is satisfactory, looking to the hilly nature of the Maháls. The test taken of the measurement work by the Nimitandar amounted to 13 per cent. The test taken by the Head Surveyor extended to 273 Survey numbers and that of the Assistant Settlement Officer covered 75 Survey numbers. The work done is reported to be satisfactory.

51. The total expenditure incurred on this Survey up to 31st July 1908 amounts to Rs. 6,086-0-11, including the Grain compensation allowance of Rs. 146-13-5.

Central Division.

52. The special establishments which continued to work in this division during this year are :—

(1) The field party consisting of Surveyors and measurers now known as the Central Division Field party retained under Government Resolution No. 7156, dated 14th July 1908.

(2) The temporary establishment employed under the Survey Daftardár, Central Division, on correction and other work.

(3) The establishment employed in preparing scale remuneration statements.

53. The Survey work turned out by the party was as follows :—

(1) Measurement and classification work in 17 Inám villages in the Nagar, Násik, Sátára and Poona districts. The total area measured amounted to 43,223 acres and that classed to 42,864 acres.

(2) Verification of the Songad-Navápur boundaries, extending over 7 miles.

(3) Revision of the map of the town of Sholápur.

During the monsoon, the party performed the usual recess-examination and other miscellaneous work.

54. The Survey Daftardár's establishment assisted by temporary Kárkuns carried out the following work :—

(1) The preparation of A'kárbands of 11 villages of some 5 districts.

(2) Instructions in Settlement matters to the Circle Inspectors attending the Central Survey Class at Poona.

(3) Preparing and scrutinizing 1,337 Kamjasti Patraks besides disposing of miscellaneous English and Vernacular references.

55. The outturn of the work done by the Judi establishment from 1st August 1907 to 20th March 1908, when it was disbanded, comprised the preparation of the scale remuneration statements in respect of 426 Government and 4 Inám villages, besides sorting and arranging records and making Ferists also.

56. A temporary establishment of 18 hands was sanctioned for preparing Waslewar books (showing details of measurement) found wanting in certain villages of the Ahmednagar District. The work done by this establishment during the year under report covered 72 villages of the Párner Táluka and 23 villages of the Nagar Táluka of that district.

57. The Superintendent tested the work of verifying the boundaries of Songad, Navápur in the West Khándesh District, as also the Survey work in the Inám villages and that connected with the revision of the map of Sholápur village

undertaken by the Central Division Field party. The field work done by the special Survey party employed under the supervision of Land Acquisition Officer (*vide* Government Resolution No. 337, dated 11th January 1908, R. D.), Godavari Canal Project, was also tested by him.

Southern Division.

58. The field party in this division consists of six permanent Surveyors. They were employed on the following work:—

- (1) Demarcation of nalas containing tádi trees in the Gadag táluka.
- (2) Measurement of alluvial lands in the Ron táluka.
- (3) Separation in field of inám and Government areas in mixed Survey numbers in Kanára and Dhárwár districts.
- (4) Measurement of Párdi lands in the Ratnágiri district.
- (5) Measurement of lands taken up for roads in the Belgaum district.

Some classification work was also done for the purpose of instructing the Circle Inspectors attending the Central Survey Class in that branch.

The measurement work done in the Dhárwár and Ratnágiri districts was tested by the District Inspectors of these districts.

The Superintendent himself tested the re-classification done by the General Deputy Inspectors of some Khajan lands in the Ratnágiri district and in one village of the Kolába district, alleged to have been over-assessed.

59. During the monsoon two Surveyors were employed in working out revised assessments of lands on which the patasthal assessment was to be abolished. Two others were deputed to Ratnágiri to carry out corrections in the suds of the Khed táluka. The fifth prepared tank lists of the Kanára district, and the sixth did miscellaneous correction work in the Dhárwár Head Quarter office.

60. Temporary establishments were also employed in the District Survey offices of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kanára, on repairing old torn survey papers. In addition to these, establishments consisting of 22 hands were employed on copying Tippan books and "Suds" and preparing lists of patasthal lands in the Ratnágiri district. Besides a special establishment worked on the partition of estates under Civil Court's decrees which is very heavy and complicated in this district. The work done by these establishments was duly scrutinized by the District Inspectors concerned and the Superintendent.

61. During the year under report, the work done by the Survey Daftardar, Southern Division, and the temporary establishments under him, consisted of the calculation of revised assessments and preparation of the necessary settlement papers and Akarbands in respect of 284 villages comprised in the Chikodi, Bijápur, Sindgi, Indi and Gadag tálukas; Kamjásti Patraks of 364 villages were also scrutinized by this staff.

The Southern Maratha States Survey.

62. All the three mixed parties of the last year continued to work till 31st October 1907, during which period they were employed on the recess examination of the field work done during the previous season. One of these parties was disbanded on 1st November 1907 while the remaining 2 parties (A and B) were engaged in completing the remaining field work in the Sánгли State.

63. The A party, consisting of 12 measurers and 6 classers, finished the revision measurement and classification work of the Miráj Prant táluka, along with the original measurement and classification of the alienated village of Linganhatti. Of the B party, comprising 11 measurers and 6 classers, 4 men did miscellaneous measurement and classification work during the whole season; and 4 classers completed the classification work of the Kuchi táluka; while the remaining 9 men assisted the A party in completing similar work in the Mirái Prant

64. During the field season these 2 parties completed the measurement of 35 villages, comprising an area of 36,116 acres; and the classification of 24 villages, with an area of 130,464 acres.

65. During the months of June and July last, both these parties carried on recess examination of the measurement as well as classification work done in the field in 12 villages of the Mirāj Prant and of the latter work done in 4 villages of the Kuchi táluka.

SETTLEMENT WORK.

Northern Division.

66. The Settlement work carried out during the year comprised the announcement of the revision settlement rates in the Halol Mahál and the submission of settlement proposals in the case of the inám village of Umbarde of the Kalyan táluka. The result of the introduction of the revised rates in the Kalol Mahál is shown below:—

Táluka.	Period of guarantee.	Former assessment.	Revised assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Halol	15	Rs. 26,786	Rs. 30,630	Rs. 3,844	14.36

Central Division.

67. Settlement reports were submitted during the year under report in respect of the following villages:—

District.	Táluka.	Number of villages.	Government or Inám.	Original or revision.
Násik	Peint	1	Inám	Original.
Do.	Do.	1	Government	Do.
Do.	Nandgaon	1	Inám	Do.
Sátára	Koregaon	1	Do.	Revision.
Do.	Khánápur	1	Do.	Do.
Do.	Khatáv	1	Government land	Do.

68. The revised rates were introduced into the following villages:—

District.	Táluka.	Number of villages.	Government or Inam.	Original or Revision.	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Increase or Decrease.
Poona	Máwal	1	Inám	Revision.	290	459	+ 169
Nagar	Akola	2	Do.	Original.	1,289	1,510	+ 221
Sátára	Jávli	1	Do.	Revision.	376	438	+ 62
Do.	Koregaon	1	Do.	Do.	2,975	4,372	+ 1,397
West Khándesh	Pimpalner	2	Do.	Do.	555	538	— 17
Do.	Taloda	2	Do.	Original.	422	424	+ 2
East Khándesh	Chopda	2	Government.	Do.	Disforested villages.		

Southern Division.

69. No revised rates were announced during the year in the Southern Division. Proposals for the second Revision Settlement of the Kárwár Táluka were submitted by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Táluka to the Collector.

70. The reviews of the Settlement reports of Bágewádi and Muddobihál Tálukás in the Bijápur District, Karájági Táluka of the Dhárwár District and Haliyal Táluka including Supá Peta in the Kánara District were submitted by this office during the year.

Southern Maratha States.

71. During the year under report, Settlement proposals were submitted in respect of the following Tálukas:—

Táluka.	Number of villages dealt with.				
	Original or Revision.	Darbári.	Inám.	Makta.	Total.
1 Shirhatti Táluka	{ Revision ...	71	...	...	} 72
	{ Original ...	...	1	...	
2 Mhaisal Fargana	Revision ...	...	1	...	1
3 Mangalwedha Táluka	Revision ...	33	...	...	33
4 Shahápur Táluka	{ Revision ...	34	5	3	} 45
	{ Original ...	...	2	1	

Of these proposals, those for the Shirhatti Táluka have been sanctioned by Government; while those for the Mhaisal Pargana have been approved by the Saranjandar of the Pargana.

72. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 748, dated 30th January 1908, the Southern Marátha States Survey parties were, on the retirement of Mr. F. B. Young from 1st June 1908, placed under the control of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, in addition to his duties. The operations of the Survey were finally brought to a close on 31st October 1908, and the establishments were disbanded. Advantage was taken of this to raise two additional field parties in the Central Division in order to push on the Survey of alienated villages and Phalni operations in the districts, where for want of hands they had not been commenced or had only been partially undertaken (Government Resolution No. 9616, dated 21st September 1908).

Government Photozincographic Department.

73. By Government Resolution No. 1649, dated 13th March 1907, this Department continues to work under the control of this office.

74. The work turned out by this Department during the year ending 31st July 1908 realised approximately Rs. 1,32,507, at a total cost of Rs. 90,256, leaving a profit of Rs. 40,251 as compared with the profit of Rs. 37,891 of the last year (1st August 1906 to 31st July 1907).

75. A special test audit was undertaken by an officer from the Accountant General's office under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2224, dated 3rd March 1908, Revenue Department, and his report has been received. Considering that this audit is the first of its kind since the office was founded, it is extremely satisfactory as the faults discovered are comparatively trivial.

76. New buildings designed to improve the accommodation of the Photographic Branch of the office have been under construction and are nearing completion: and the mechanical equipment of the office has been improved by the purchase of new machines. In the latter respect, however, a good deal still remains to be done. Electric light and fans for the Photographic Branch are, in particular, badly wanted.

77. The staff under Mr. McIver's supervision have continued to work well: Mr. Audy, the Head Photographer and Mr. Purvis, the Head Printer, in particular, having shown unwearied devotion to duty.

CHAPTER IV.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

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

79. The subjoined statement shows the Tálukas in which the compilation of the Record was completed or nearly completed during the year :—

District.	Táluka.	Date of commencement.
Kaira ...	Borsad ...	1st November 1907.
Thána ...	Mokháda Petha ...	Do.
	Umbergaon Petha...	8th November 1907.
West Khándesh ...	Sákri ...	1st November 1906.
Násik ...	Kalvan ...	1st November 1907.
Ahmednagar ...	Karjat ...	15th November 1907.
	Kopargaon ...	8th November 1907.
	Nagar ...	1st November 1907.
Poona ...	Haveli ...	10th December 1907.
	Bhimthadi ...	1st November 1907.
	Dhond Petha ...	Do.
Sholápur ...	Karmála ...	Do.
Sátára ...	Pátan ...	15th November 1907.
	Khatáv ...	1st November 1907.
	Wálva ...	1st December 1907.
Bijápur ...	Bágalkot ...	1st November 1907.
Kolába ...	Pen ...	4th December 1906.
	Mahád ...	4th November 1906.
Ratnágiri ...	Khed ...	6th November 1905.
	Deogad ...	1st week of November 1907.

80. The compilation of the initial record was undertaken in the Borsad Táluka of the Kaira District and in the Umbergaon and Mokháda Pethas of the Thána District in the Northern Division. Additional Mahálkaris and Circle Inspectors were employed to assist in carrying out the work, which was finally concluded for Borsad in June 1908, and for Mokháda and Umbergaon Pethas in April and May 1908 respectively. The Superintendent states that the work in Borsad was done with energy and despatch. In Umbergaon owing to the efforts of Mr. Kama, I. C. S., the Assistant Collector in charge, there was a distinct improvement over the earlier methods of work. The Record of Rights has now been completed in the whole of the Northern Division, except Jhálod Petha.

81. In the Central Division progress was made with the compilation. In Sákri Táluka of West Khándesh the Record, began in the previous year, was finished and the Superintendent speaks favourably of its accuracy. In Poona the compilation was begun and the Record finished in Haveli, Bhimthadi and Dhond Petha. The task in Haveli was a very heavy one; but it has been done and, as far as I can judge, done well; and its completion is creditable to Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., the Assistant Collector, and the Mámlatdár Mr. C. D. Jumde. In Násik only one táluka was taken in hand, viz., Kalvan. The work here was practically finished by the end of the year. In Nagar three tálukas, Karjat, Kopargaon and Nagar, were taken up and finished. In the Karmála Táluka of Sholápur the season was unfavourable and consequently a late beginning was made. The Superintendent reports that in this táluka the standing orders regarding the entry of details were not observed. In Sátára, work in Pátan and Khatáv was finished: that in Wálva, one of the most difficult tálukas in the Presidency, is still incomplete. On the whole, the Superintendent's opinion of the work done is favourable.

82. In the Southern Division the preparation of the Record was undertaken in two tálukas of the Ratnágiri District, two tálukas of the Kolába District and one táluka of the Bijápur District. In the remaining three districts of the division the work is complete. The Superintendent, Southern Division, observes

that the knowledge possessed by Mámldárs and Circle Inspectors of the correct form of entries and rules of compilation has greatly improved and that these officers now put far more energy and care into their test than they used to.

83. The provisions of sections 10 to 12 of the Act were applied to 25 tálukas and four pethas during the year as follows :—

6 Tálukas in the Northern Division.

10 Tálukas and one Petha in the Central Division.

9 Tálukas and three Pethas in the Southern Division.

84. The Superintendents inspected the Record and the Register of Mutations, in their respective divisions. Their reports of inspection were as usual forwarded to the Collectors through this office.

85. The Director of Land Records and his Personal Assistant inspected the Record in the following tálukas, and the notes of their inspection were forwarded to the Collectors concerned :—

Settlement Commissioner.

District.	Táluka.
Panch Maháls...	... { Kálol. Hálol. Godhra.
Kaira ...	... { Mehemdabad. Nadiád.
Thána ...	... { Máhim. Wáda. Bhiwandi.
Kolába ...	... { Pen. Panvel.
Kánara ...	... { Supa. Kumtha. Kárwár. Ankola. Sirsi.
Dhárwár ...	... { Háveri. Karajgi. Gadag.
Bijápur ...	... Bádámi.
Násik ...	... { Násik. Igatpuri.
Ahmednagar ...	... { Akola. Sangamner. Ráhuri.
Poona ...	... { Sirur. Dhond Petha. Khed.

Personal Assistant.

Broach ...	... { Broach. Ankleshvar. Vágra. A'mod.
Surat ...	... { Chorási. Jalálpur. Bulsár. Párdi.
Thána ...	... { Umbergaon. Bassein.
Poona ...	... { Khed. Bhimthadi. Dhond Petha.
Ratnágiri ...	... { Ratnágiri. Mandangad Petha. Deogad.

86. The maintenance of Mutation Registers, which is of course all important if the Record is to be kept up to date, has, I think, received more attention than in past years, particularly in the Southern Division; and in some districts their condition is distinctly creditable. I would mention Kaira and Dhárwár, in particular, as districts in which the staff have done their work well in this respect. But over the greater part of the Presidency both Mámlatdárs and their subordinates still require to be reminded of the importance of the Record of Rights, from a revenue point of view. It is still quite a common experience for a Land Record Officer on visiting a village to find that the Mámlatdár and Circle Inspector have been there perhaps two or three times in the past six months; but that they have confined their inspection to the perfunctory chocking of a few receipt books and an examination of the Birth and Death Register; and that they have never even looked at the Record of Rights or Mutation Register. Now this would show slackness on their part if the Record of Rights were merely a Register of title; but, when, as is now almost universally the case, the Record of Rights gives valuable information regarding revenue questions; when even a perfunctory examination will show large sums outstanding without orders and due to be collected from sávkárs and others who are perfectly able to pay, as well as tagái advanced on insufficient security, it becomes a serious question whether a Mámlatdár, who wilfully refuses to avail himself of information ready to his hand, should not be made personally liable for any loss to which Government may be put by his neglect. The Collector of Ahmednagar has recently warned his Mámlatdárs that the security, on which tagái loans have been granted, must be carefully examined with reference to the Record of Rights and that if they fail to do this and loss ensues, they will be held personally liable to make it good. It might be expedient to threaten indifferent Mámlatdárs with the enforcement of personal responsibility with reference to Land Revenue. If this were done, there are not a few Mámlatdárs whose apathy would rapidly disappear. However there are hopes that this disinclination will of necessity vanish when, as appears probable in the near future, the Record of Rights is taken as the Record of liability and the Revenue demand is based solely on it. And in this connection it will be interesting to refer to a development which has taken place in the use of the Record of Rights since the close of the year, but which is based on work done during the period under report. I refer to the new forms of account (Government Resolution No. 7701, dated 28th July 1908). As is well known, when the Record of Rights was first suggested, it was not contemplated that it would ever be used as the basis of revenue demand; and for a long time Revenue officers were unanimous that any attempt to utilize it in this way must necessarily be a failure owing to the enormous increase in the number of accounts and the complexity of work that must ensue. In one district, however (Kaira), difficulties of collection and the impossibility of ascertaining from the old forms of accounts who was actually responsible for payment of assessment on a given piece of land led to a close study of the question and the District Staff, Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Mr. J. P. Lakhia, District Deputy Collector, and Mr. B. B. Trivedi, Huzúr Deputy Collector, finally devised a set of forms which, with modifications and additions suggested by this office, have received the approval of Government and are now being tried experimentally in six tálukas of the Presidency. It is satisfactory to be able to report that they are, so far as can be seen at present, a complete success. Though the labour of drawing up individual accounts on the basis of possession in the first place is great, and the increase in the number of those accounts considerable, the actual amount of recurring work, which has to be performed by the Village Accountant every year, is enormously reduced; and the fact that the name of every single payer of revenue, however small his holding or his assessment, is clearly set out in the village accounts, makes collection and account-keeping a much more easy matter. For instance, with the old forms, experience showed that the smartest accountant could not collect Rs. 1,000 in a day; with many the limit was Rs. 500. With the new forms of account a good man will be able to collect Rs. 3,000 or even Rs. 4,000. The importance of this experiment from a fiscal point of view is, I think, sufficient to justify my referring to it *in extenso*; with 15½ lákhs of Land Revenue unauthorisedly outstanding the staunchest supporter of the old Bombay Revenue system has to admit that the arrangements generally in force are no longer as perfect as they were at one time thought to be. But the new forms have other uses. As I have indicated above,

and on several other occasions, the great difficulty, with which we have had to contend for the past few years, has been the stubborn refusal of both Revenue subordinates and the public to recognize the Record of Rights or use it any further than they were absolutely compelled to. The new system changes all this. When once both officials and the public come to realize that the old make-believe of the Survey Department is to cease and that facts and facts only are to be recognized in future, they speedily modify their attitude and at once take steps to see that those facts are correctly recorded; in other words that the Record of Rights is properly prepared and maintained. In this way the accuracy of the Record of Rights is very much improved and the difficulty of maintaining it much reduced. Other events of importance, which have taken place during the year in this connection, may be noticed here. Among these, the first which requires mention is the decision to prepare a full and reliable Index (Government Resolution No. 5812, dated 11th June 1907, Revenue Department). The necessity for this step, which was first suggested by Mr. Jukes, I. C. S., then Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, was warmly contested by some Collectors and criticized as inflicting on the overworked Village Accountants one more task of doubtful utility. Experience has, however, proved that an accurate Index is of the greatest possible value; first of all, for account purposes, for the new forms, to which reference has been made, rest entirely upon it; and, secondly, because it renders possible the preparation of a thoroughly reliable abstract of all the information contained in the Record; that is, because either directly or with slight elaboration it can be made to furnish full details as to the area of land held by non-agriculturists, the extent to which they are increasing their holdings, the indebtedness of the ryot, the prevalence of rack-renting and other kindred subjects, concerning which in this Presidency our stock of information has been hitherto lamentably deficient. A second development of importance has been the decision of Government to link the Record of Rights definitely with the Registration Record, and amend the law by a provision requiring that no document affecting immoveable property shall be accepted for registration, unless it is accompanied by an extract or extracts from the Record of Rights dealing with the property referred to (Government Resolution No. 8911, dated 2nd September 1908). There can be no question that this will have far-reaching effects, firstly, in directing public attention to the Record of Rights and, secondly, in preventing the mistakes—at present lamentably common—in the description of properties transferred by registered instrument. Moreover, indirectly it will render possible further changes in the law which can be turned to great advantage by the Revenue Department. There are at present large areas held in various parts of the Presidency, the alienation of which is restricted according to the strict letter of the law. Such are lands given out for cultivation under section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code and lands held on the bhágdári or narwádári tenures. If, in addition to a provision that an extract from the Record of Rights shall accompany every document presented for registration, the Sub-Registrar is further empowered to refuse registration in the case of all land, which is shown by the extract to be held on non-alienable tenure, as is done in the Punjab and Central Provinces, it is obvious that it will be possible to maintain a complete check over any infringement of the conditions, on which land is held, and a great deal of the trouble and litigation, which at present arises, will altogether disappear. A third event of importance has been the issue at the instance of the Collector of Sátára of executive orders reversing others previously passed and directing the production of extracts from the Record of Rights in cases under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act.

87. Looking to the year as a whole it can, I venture to think, be regarded as one, in which distinct progress has been made. A year or so ago the outlook was distinctly unfavourable; and I should have then said that there was a little prospect that the Record of Rights would ever be more than a statistical incubus, to be maintained indifferently under sustained pressure from the Land Records staff. There are signs, I think, that a better fate awaits it; and if the law can only be amended so that that fictitious entity, the "khatedar" or "Registered occupant" of the old survey records, can be consigned to oblivion, I have little doubt that the Record of Rights will become in course of time an adjunct to our Revenue administration, of which the utility will be acknowledged by everyone.

APPENDIX A.

Collectors' Remarks on the Land Records Staff.

- Ahmedabad** ... The Divisional reports show that the work of Circle Inspectors is inferior, but the fault, as explained at length in last year's report, is inherent in the system. To some extent the Record of Rights is responsible. The unending succession of new orders seem to have reduced the majority of those concerned to a condition of perplexity, and the great amount of time expended on this work is subtracted from other duties.
- Kaira** ... The work of the Circle Inspectors is on the whole satisfactory. There was frequent change among them. In Nadiád Táluka there was no survey-knowing Circle Inspector. In Mátar there is only one. In Kapadvanj there were two, but one being unable to do outdoor duties was transferred to kacheri for clerical duty. Mehmedabad has two survey-knowing Circle Inspectors, but they were for the most part deputed on special duty of Famine and Record of Rights. The Sub-Divisional officers' reports show that their work was on the whole useful and satisfactory.
- The Land Revenue officers however complain, and with good reason, against the method of recruiting this staff. I have been working upto a scheme, which should get into force next March, by which men shall be made Circle Inspectors for prolonged periods after their survey training instead of before it.
- Panch Maháls** ... The work of Circle Inspectors was good on the whole. In the Eastern Maháls the Circle Inspectors had additional work in connection with the famine which interfered with the routine prescribed by the rules. Three of the Circle Inspectors in the district had to attend the survey class held at Ahmedabad for a period of 5 months.
- Surat** ... The District Agricultural Inspector settled 19 boundary disputes with the Baroda Darbár and 21 railway measurement cases, besides testing measurement and classification in 221 survey numbers against 94 in the previous year. The work of the District Inspector was satisfactory.
- Thána** ... The District Inspector can hardly be given credit for a good year's work so far as his outdoor inspection duties are concerned. In several respects his outturn of work falls short of what might reasonably be expected.
- The work of the Circle Inspectors is generally unfavourably commented on. The present system of recruitment and appointment of duties is not working satisfactorily. It is productive of two entirely different types of men, neither of whom are able to assimilate the heterogeneous duties assigned to them. The old survey hand is as a rule good for survey work and nothing else. He cannot perform the important administrative duties which devolve on a Circle Inspector. On the other hand the kárkún Circle Inspector is generally an inefficient surveyor, while in many cases, especially where he is a graduate doing his qualifying period of duty, he exhibits a pronounced dislike for the hardships and physical exertions which his outdoor duties involve. On the whole the best Circle Inspectors are found to be men selected from the ranks of the taláti, and the appointment of such men is becoming increasingly prevalent. But they share the ordinary kárkún Circle Inspector's inexperience of the technicalities of Survey work.
- Poona** ... The 28 Circle Inspectors in this district visited 984½ out of 1,008½ villages in the district. The crop inspection done by them amounted to 5 per cent. and the waste inspection to 17 per cent. The output was small as the best of the permanent Circle Inspectors were engaged in carrying out the training of village accountants and the Record of Rights work and the substitutes of the Kulkarni class who were employed did not prove efficient workers. The work of repairing the boundary marks was done in 6 out of the 8 tálukas, the Record of Rights work being in progress in the remaining two, *viz.*, Haveli and Bhimthadi. The operations extended over 118 villages and out of 97,000 marks out of repair, 72,455. *i.e.*, about 75 per cent., were repaired, 49369 by the occupants and the rest by the Circle Inspectors. The work done by the occupants was generally found defective.
- There was an improvement during the year in the work done by the General Duty Classer.

Mr. Renavikar (District Inspector) has worked efficiently but a good deal of his time during the touring season was wasted by his attendance in connection with a case going on in the High Court in which Government was concerned.

Násik

... The work of the Circle Inspectors can only be called moderately efficient as men from the ordinary Revenue establishment generally dislike outdoor work and scamp it as far as possible, especially measurement work. The present method of recruitment is thoroughly unsatisfactory. Promoted kulkarnis are as a rule better than ordinary Revenue kárkúns. Mr. Rede, the District Inspector, worked very actively until ill-health compelled him to go on leave; and his substitute, Mr. Yardi, also did good work. The District Inspector devoted much time to the supervision of boundary mark inspection and of the Record of Rights work in Kalvan. The results of the Circle Inspectors' work as regards Boundary Marks Inspection and repair were fairly good, but the work could be more quickly done if the grants for the purpose were larger. They disposed during the year of 660 measurement cases and left a balance of 87 as against 119 at the end of 1906-07.

The amount of waste inspection was somewhat insufficient (877 numbers out of 9,935). There is tendency to shirk this work in hilly talukas where the amount of waste is larger than in the open country. In 7 out of 12 talukas the compilation of Circle books has been suspended pending the introduction of Revision settlements.

Sholápur

... The District Agricultural Inspector's test of crop inspection related to late crops and that too only to village accountants' inspection. He should have checked early crop inspection and the check should have extended to Circle Inspectors' test. The crop inspection in Sholápur was very small—only 10 numbers out of a total of 1,181 inspected by Circle Inspectors. The waste inspection was also small. His test of other works is quite satisfactory; though he failed to bring to notice the neglect of Circle Inspectors in the Sóngola Taluka in not keeping upto date the Mutation Registers. His inspection of Mutation Registers in the Málsiras Taluka is very poor—only 9 entries. Only one Circle Inspector in the Pandharpur Taluka failed to visit 3 villages out of 39 villages in his Circle. His attention is being drawn to No. 6 of the Circle Inspectors' rules. The number of days devoted to actual inspection by Circle Inspectors is very satisfactory in the three talukas of the Sholápur sub-division and in Pandharpur; Málsiras, Bársi and Sóngola show a substantial improvement as compared with last year although they have not put in (188 to 200 days at least) the full number of days according to the programme prescribed in rule 27. The average for the district is on the whole satisfactory. Their test of crop and waste inspection is adequate. The average for the district is 6.25 and 22.28 respectively.

The work of Circle Inspectors with the exception of one is fair and that of village officers is on the whole good, considering their intelligence and remuneration.

East Khándesh

... Mr. N. M. Date, the District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, has done satisfactory amount of crop inspection, boundary-marks inspection and measurement work during the year under report. The work of the writing up of the Mutation Registers was generally upto date and, so far as I inspected it, fairly intelligently done. On the whole the District Inspector's work was satisfactory. Mr. Date is a painstaking officer and in my many conferences with him I have noticed that he always assists me in endeavouring to secure efficiency of work combined as far as possible with smooth running. The work of the District Survey office was good.

The Circle Inspectors are reported to have on the whole worked fairly well. In one taluka a kind of combination of these officers to be idle was discovered and punished. I am not satisfied with the class of men we get for Circle Inspectors, with their relations with revenue and survey officers or with their dealings with the villagers. I do not mean to cast any aspersion on any particular man or class of man, but the fact is that there is friction. The Circle Inspectors have too many masters and the kulkarnis complain of new and burdensome work.

West Khándesh

... During the year under report the District Inspector has done a fair amount of routine and inspection work, though he had to constantly supervise the work of measuring pót hissas in 25 villages of Shindkheda taluka and the plotting and paper work of the Dhulia taluka which had remained to be done last year. In addition to the above as in the last

year he was deputed to supervise the verification of the boundary line between His Highness the Gaekwar's territory and the Navápur Peta of this district. He also supervised the preparation of the Record of Rights in 71 villages of the Sákri Táluka that had remained to be done. As usual he also attended to the survey classes of the Village Accountants and the final examination of survey trained Kulkarnis. The testing of the entries in the Mutation Registers was also properly done by him.

The Circle Inspectors on the whole seem to have worked fairly well in the matter of inspection and other routine work. But generally there is a consensus of opinion on all sides that the present Circle Inspectors as a class who are recruited for the Revenue Department are not upto the mark in measurement and survey and outdoor work generally. The present system of recruitment of the Circle Inspectors' staff is already under consideration; and no further remarks on the subject are necessary in this place.

- Sátára** ... I have not been satisfied with the District Inspector's work.
- The work done by the Circle Inspectors has been fairly good, considering the admitted defects of the system under which they are recruited partly from among the old survey hands who tend to neglect that side of a Circle Inspector's duties which may be classed as revenue, partly from among the kárkúns who have passed the departmental examinations and who wish to qualify for a Mámilat by holding the post of Circle Inspector for the requisite period but who during that period take no great interest in their work, neglecting especially that part of it which requires survey training.
- Ahmednagar** ... The District Agricultural Inspector, Mr. Bere, continued to work zealously in spite of indifferent health. The work of the Circle Inspectors is generally unsatisfactory but it is hoped that their work may shortly be more systematised and more efficiently controlled without adding to their reports or returns or lessening in any respect their usefulness to the Mámilatdárs.
- Belgaum** ... The District Inspector's work principally consisted in checking the field inspection and statistical returns of Circle Inspectors and village officers' entries in the Record of Rights and Mutation Registers and the measurements performed by Circle Inspectors. Under my orders the Circle Inspectors devoted the months of March, April and May to clearing off the arrears of measurement work, and as the cases disposed of were numerous, the District Inspector was not able to take his ten per cent. test before the end of the fair season. He however completed his test in the rains.
- Bijápur** ... The work of the Circle Inspectors was not on the whole satisfactory. They nearly all dislike measurement work and many of them do it very badly. The work of repairing boundary marks was on the whole well done, and the state of boundary marks in the district is distinctly good.
- Dhárwár** ... Mr. Kumble, the District Inspector, has been active and energetic. He has paid adequate attention to the Record of Rights. He is a sensible officer of good capacity, and should do well as Mámilatdár. Circle Inspector's work.—I doubt if Mámilatdárs exercise sufficient control. Insight and time seem to be lacking; and the former want cannot be supplemented by the systematic scrutiny of diaries. The new school of Mámilatdárs, who have been Circle Inspectors themselves, may do better. But to the ordinary revenue subordinate, graduate or non-graduate, the duties are irksome, and are shirked as much as possible. So it seems unlikely that, when those who are now Circle Inspectors become Mámilatdárs, they will go out of their way to get a new generation of Circle Inspectors into trouble.
- Ratnágiri** ... The District Inspector, Mr. Nesrikar, has worked very well. He is a well qualified officer, keen on his work, able to enforce discipline and secure efficiency. The Circle Inspectors have worked well on the whole. They had a heavy burden laid on them in the preparation of the Record of Rights in some tálukas and the special repair of boundary marks in others.
- Kánara** ... I do not think that any real improvement in the work of Circle Inspectors as a class can be looked for until some expedient is devised for securing the simple but apparently utopian desideratum of letting them do their work undisturbed. Mr. Limaye has done some good work during the season and has shown plenty of ability but has been somewhat lacking in activity. The General Duty Inspector was wholly employed throughout the year on measurement work in connection with new roads. The District Survey Office staff on the whole turned out a good year's work.

APPENDIX B.

Collectors' remarks on the Record of Rights.

- Ahmedabad ... The District Inspector has taken steps to explain the Mutation Rules and Circulars to all the newly appointed Circle Inspectors and Talatis. He performed the usual inspections of Mutation Registers.
- Kaira ... The Record of Rights was prepared this year in the Borsad Taluka, the last in the district, and promulgated therein except in Wanta lands, so that the Act is now in force in the whole of the District. All the experience gained in the preparation of Record in the other talukas was brought to bear on the preparation of this Record, and the result has been so satisfactory that Mr. Lakhia, the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the taluka, reports it a crowning success. I hope and believe he is right.
- Panch Mahals ... The work of compilation of the Record of Rights has been completed in all the talukas of this district except in Jhalod Mahal where it was postponed owing to the famine. The District Agricultural Inspector supervised, during the year under report, the work of the Mutation Registers of the four talukas, viz., Godhra, Kalol, Dohad and Halol.
- Broach ... During the year the Record of Rights was declared in Ankleshvar including the Hansot Mahal. The Record is now complete throughout the District. The Mutation Registers are being maintained and the work is on the whole satisfactory.
- Surat ... The Record work progressed satisfactorily. Of 41,124 entries made in Mutation Registers, 17,647 were examined by the Inspectors. The people showed some improvement in reporting in time the acquisition of rights in land. The provisions of 7 and 8 were resorted to to a very limited extent. The District Agricultural Inspector detected nearly 50 cases in which acquisition of rights was not reported. Last year the figure was 150. He tried to bring the Registers upto date by explaining to the public the benefits of the Record and instructing the village officers and Circle Inspectors in the method of making entries.
- Thana ... The preparation of the Record of Rights was carried out during the year in the Umbergaon and Mokhada Peta. Two extra Aval Karkuns, one for each Peta, and 7 additional Circle Inspectors, 5 for Umbergaon and 2 for Mokhada, were employed on the authority of Government Resolution No. 11856 of 3rd December 1907, R. D., for carrying out the work. The Circle Inspectors' test was finished before the 15th June 1908 in Umbergaon and before the end of April in Mokhada. The scrutiny by the higher officers was finished before the 15th of June in Umbergaon and before the end of May in Mokhada. The Umbergaon Mahalkari completed his test by the end of June and the Mokhada Mahalkari by the end of May. The work done is reported by Prant officers to be satisfactory. I tested some villages in the course of my tour and my observations confirm this opinion.
- Poona ... The Record of Rights was prepared in the Haveli and Bhimthad Talukas. The work has now been done in all talukas except Malval and Purandhar and Mulshi Petha.
- Nasik ... The Record of Rights has now been introduced into all the talukas of this district, except Dindori and Yeola, where it is postponed pending revision settlements. Circle Inspectors checked 37,735 entries in form 1-C and 31,567 in form 1-D in the 10 talukas. The supervision exercised by the Mamlatdars and Sub-Divisional Officers was adequate and I personally checked the Mutation Register in a number of villages.
- Sholapur ... Inspection of the Record of Rights work in Karmala and Mutation Registers in other talukas except Sangola is satisfactory. The work in Sangola and especially in the Shivane Circle is very bad and steps are being taken to bring it upto date. The Circle Inspector responsible for these arrears and for those of boundary marks will be duly dealt with.
- East Khandesh ... The Record of Rights has been introduced in all the talukas in the district. The work of Mutation Register is also upto date in most cases, though the amount of accuracy and intelligence with which it is done varies very greatly.
- West Khandesh ... The Record of Rights in 71 villages in the Sakri Taluka had to be done and much of the Circle Inspectors' time was devoted to this work.
- Satara ... The compilation of the record was undertaken in the talukas of Patan, Khatao and Walva, which alone remained to complete the Record for

the district. Taking the original preparation of the record as a whole, I think it may be regarded as fairly accurate. In the course of my tour in March I took tests in the field in some villages taking the information from the occupants themselves and I did not find a single error in the record. The success of the Record, now that its preparation is practically completed, will depend on the accuracy with which the Mutation Registers are maintained. This has not hitherto been well done and it will require the constant supervision of superior officers to prevent its being wholly neglected.

- Belgaum** ... The Record of Rights the compilation of which was undertaken last year in the Athni Táluka was completed during the year and announced by the District Deputy Collector in June 1908. The Record was also announced on 25th November 1907 in the village of Haralkatti in the Parasgad Táluka, in which the announcement was postponed last year owing to the village having been temporarily deserted by its inhabitants in consequence of the complete failure of their crops for the third successive year. In both these tálukas the provisions of sections 10 to 12 of the Record of Rights Act have been extended to the villages in which the record is maintained.
- Dhárwár** ... Record of Rights work is very tedious, but it is not outdoor work, and there seems no reason why the ordinary Circle Inspector should not do it sufficiently well. But the Record wants a lot of testing; and so it might be a good thing to strengthen the Department of Land Records, which is apt from the nature of things to be too much of a criticising department at present.
- Kolába** ... The work of fair copying the Record in the Alibág and Panvel Tálukas was completed, and the Record was announced during the year under report. The balance of work that was left at the end of last year in the Mahád Táluka was finished during the year, and the Record was announced in April last in that táluka. In the Pen Táluka including its Naghotna Petha both the compilation and the test work has been completed. The Record was announced in the whole of the Petha and in 67 villages of the Táluka proper, while the work of fair copying the Record could not be completed in the remaining 52 villages. In the rest of the district the Record has been already announced in past years.
- Ratnágiri** ... The Record which was in progress last year in Khed and Guhágár has since been completed there. It was announced in Sangmeshvar, Chiplun, Guhágár and 13 villages in Khed and commenced and completed in Devgad. The work in this last táluka has been well done and credit is due to the Táluka and village officers for having finished it in a single season. Six villages newly lapsed to Government in Dápoli. Ratnágiri and Sangmeshvar Tálukas have also been brought under the Record during the year. The maintenance of the Mutation Registers is reported to be receiving attention in all places where the Record has been promulgated. In this district it is specially difficult.
- Kánara** ... There was no Record of Rights work to be done during the year under report, except within the Municipal area of Kumta town where it could not be completed before the close of the year owing to the reluctance of the people to produce dakhlas. Mutation registers as already indicated have not been kept upto date and the subject of the Record generally has caused a good deal of trouble to all concerned. A number of appeals have come to the Collector in the guise of complicated civil suits, with the usual quota of pleaders and documents. Some Mámlatdárs have displayed creditable energy in connection with this branch of their duties.

APPENDIX C.

Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other inspection carried out by Circle Inspectors in the Districts during the year 1907-08.

Name of District.	Number of Circle Inspectors in each District.	Number of townships villages in each district.		Number of days actually devoted to inspection work.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Repair of boundary marks.			Inspection of legal works.		Examination of birth and death registers.		Record of Rights Inspection.			
		Total.	Number inspected.		Total Number of occupied Survey numbers.	Number of Survey numbers inspected.	Number of waste numbers other than Forest.	Number inspected.	Number of villages in which repairs were to be effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by		Number of legal works examined.	Number in which work was finished.	Entries checked.	Errors detected.	Entries in Village Form No. 1-4 checked.	Entries in Village Form No. 1-4 checked.	
											Occupants.	Circle Inspectors.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
<i>Northern Division.</i>																			
Abroadabad	10	417	416	1,573	176,174	43,503	21,345	2,467	66	63,176	66,676	31,041	534	143	5,814	63	..	16,001	
Katra	20	525	525	1,810	204,476	32,066	32,304	4,661	90	160,668	115,828	20,321	43	83	10,008	31	23,810	32,140	
Panch Mahals	14	424	391	1,773	74,140	12,131	11,101	2,809	84	66,333	18,100	4,200	731	736	2,063	25	23,660	2,027	
Baruch	15	404	403	1,778	126,603	13,680	9,668	2,070	60	120,003	70,135	7,214	1	1	7,306	27	..	32,164	
Surat	31	616	777	3,315	245,630	18,164	6,673	1,363	101	120,634	60,924	10,428	60	47	6,621	14	..	17,627	
Thana	27	1,576	1,367	2,460	106,361	8,370	17,458	2,467	263	65,024	20,306	25,313	26	26	6,000	24	22,321	16,847	
<i>Central Division.</i>																			
East Khambhat	30	1,720	1,667	126	102,314	21,061	7,722	2,208	367	122,539	171,261	10,077	274	210	12,004	120	27	32,272	
West Khambhat	22	1,200	1,106	4,674	127,612	13,677	12,661	2,116	246	112,622	100,403	4,220	200	100	6,643	60	1,601	2,018	
Nadi	42	1,638	1,330	2,723	122,671	13,006	9,935	2,177	201	174,800	122,614	16,077	108	65	7,626	24	27,725	21,567	
Alambayad	33	1,224	1,106	1,850	110,011	9,035	5,421	704	171	60,200	47,700	4,122	211	114	6,220	1	22,523	7,102	
Prasa	26	1,004	904	2,630	122,166	10,084	2,074	166	112	67,000	40,000	23,000	400	274	2,279	66	202,628	2,500	
Phalpur	10	600	605	1,400	110,004	8,080	1,706	400	127	167,239	133,003	2,47	217	167	6,201	0	13,166	12,166	
Palasa	22	606	602	2,374	224,712	14,112	2,322	250	252	222,000	212,071	27,108	1,107	727	4,007	43	22,674	2,200	
<i>Southern Division.</i>																			
Belgaum	26	914	751	4,854	136,122	10,304	2,116	627	122	117,571	66,721	12,241	123	62	6,556	47	27	42,346	
Ujapur	40	1,018	906	7,407	120,361	16,272	2,220	600	100	122,117	120,423	22,645	274	101	7,22	60	22,023	4,007	
Idarwad	41	1,261	1,023	6,322	172,240	10,046	5,726	712	271	160,262	90,712	60,221	262	91	6,224	60	2,161	24,110	
Kolaba	22	1,220	1,072	2,407	130,223	4,222	2,214	274	271	122,167	61,166	20,002	21	14	6,000	24	75,077	10,220	
Entnagik	25	1,220	712	2,001	122,220	2,221	2,100	1,022	20	20,612	20,722	12,000	0	6	2,471	47	20,000	2,412	
Kanara	27	1,417	1,122	4,022	122,122	14,220	12,274	1,122	207	120,074	65,222	24,227	17	6	6,213	27	2,722	17,170	

G. S. CURTIS,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement II showing the measurement and classification work performed by Circle Inspectors during the year 1907-08.

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.		New cases received during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		Balance at the close of the year.		Remarks.
	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad ...	51	2	386	5	377	0	60	1	
Kaira ...	45	...	157	3	168	2	34	1	
Panch Mahals ...	41	1	315	10	310	0	42	2	
Droach ...	50	...	269	6	262	6	57	...	
Surat ...	78	4	684	3	539	5	203	2	
Thana ...	64	8	268	30	264	32	68	6	
Total ...	329	15	2,059	57	1,920	60	464	12	
East Khandesh ...	37	...	411	...	399	...	49	...	
West Khandesh ...	42	...	100	...	151	...	51	...	
Nasik ...	119	...	628	...	600	...	87	...	
Ahmednagar ...	54	...	215	2	172	2	67	...	
Poona ...	117	...	397	1	376	...	138	1	
Sholapur ...	155	...	213	...	276	...	92	...	
Satara ...	185	...	294	...	351	...	128	...	
Total ...	709	...	2,318	3	2,385	2	642	1	
Bolganu ...	326	...	199	...	391	...	184	...	
Bijapur ...	227	1	232	2	147	3	312	...	
Dharwar ...	258	...	248	2	312	2	194	...	
Kolaba ...	281	7	608	9	632	12	257	4	
Ratnagiri ...	294	...	266	...	212	...	348	...	
Kanara ...	299	...	281	...	347	...	233	...	
Total ...	1,685	8	1,834	13	2,041	17	1,478	4	
Grand Total ...	2,723	23	6,211	73	6,316	79	2,584	17	

G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement III showing the test of Village Officer's and Circle Inspector's inspection work by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs in the Districts during the year 1907-08.

Name of District.	Number of Government villages.		Number of villages in which boundary marks repair was examined.	Number of Survey Numbers in which crop record was checked.		Birth and death register.			Number of entries V. F. Nos. I.-C I.-D. check	
	Total in the district.	Number visited during the year.		Village Officer's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Number of villages in which birth and death registers checked.	Errors detected.		Village Officer's work.	C Insp. work.
							Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8		
Ahmedabad	Sub-divisional Officers.	447	292	33	2,294	1,550	246	1	...	2,306
	Mámlatdárs ...	447	331	148	6,021	1,356	364	80	64	2,664
Kaira	Sub-divisional Officers.	...	...	...	Not given.		...	...	...	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	525	459	52	1,915	398	403	3	6	8,321
Panch háls.	Sub-divisional Officers.	525	158	21	...	309	117	...	...	...
	Mámlatdárs ...	516	445	63	1,691	1,165	375	1	3	867
Broach	Sub-divisional Officers.	408	346	109	4,232	577	313	1	...	3,258
	Mámlatdárs ...	408	401	73	1,398	1,312	385	7	...	...
Surat	Sub-divisional Officers.	816½	583	137	600	598	547	...	...	371
	Mámlatdárs ...	816½	774	123	3,344	2,636	573	6	10	13,338
Thána	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,575	682	227	1,401	967	465	120	4	28,662
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,575	989	466	2,455	1,613	735	49	5	41,523
East Khán-desh.	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,730	660	171	1,675	...	373	271	...	1,570
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,730	1,287	460	2,501	619	993	12	...	3,711
West Khán-desh.	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,290	570	94	1,664	298	268	53	...	1,791
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,290	1,005	234	3,361	706	862	76	2	7,238
Násik	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,533	874	65	305	863	276	4	...	4,558
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,533	1,348	432	2,244	454	1,277	20	5	10,095
Ahmednagar.	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,228½	433	99	564	90	408	3	...	6,880
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,228½	919	95	837	408	701	19	10	18,101
Poona	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,008½	352	28	275	95	189	39	...	5,741
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,008½	912½	116	2,572	836	843	37	11	14,880
Sholápur	Sub-divisional Officers.	669	404	105	635	167	337	3	...	4,575
	Mámlatdárs ...	669	589	195	2,065	605	583	20	...	9,964
Sátára	Sub-divisional Officers.	965	407	50	554	39	174	12	...	21,496
	Mámlatdárs ...	965	691	213	2,706	925	562	154	37	33,248
Belgaum	Sub-divisional Officers.	914	322	144	261	134	198	194	...	889
	Mámlatdárs ...	914	775	143	2,162	369	619	32	2	11,293
Bijápur	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,013	672	161	1,636	229	483	10	3	1,708
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,013	945	182	3,124	889	928	16	...	8,190
Dhárwár	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,231	538	46	582	5	514	9	...	3,842
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,231	1,042	191	3,061	590	923	15	...	13,202
Kokla	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,540	321	32	73	...	229	10	...	1,843
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,540	1,127	101	956	127	904	42	...	7,923
Ratnágiri	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,340	356	29	162	8	293	49	...	2,737
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,340	895	39	576	128	879	70	...	26,992
Kánara	Sub-divisional Officers.	1,417	353	55	330	176	179	17	...	2,481
	Mámlatdárs ...	1,417	999	168	2,677	1,155	780	48	...	11,717

STATEMENT IV.

Statement IV showing the details of work done by the

Name of District.	Number of Government villages in the District.		Total number of days devoted to all kinds of inspection.	Number of days devoted to test work.	Number of Circle Inspectors.	Number of Circles.	Crop and waste Inspection numbers checked.						Number of villages in which boundary mark repairs were carried out.	
	Total.	Inspected.					Early.		Late.		Waste.		In occupied numbers.	In waste numbers.
							Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ahmedabad ...	447	177	207	130	19	18	1,169	1,213	520	581	155	181	*3,253	...
Kaira ...	525	396	214	139	19	20	94	684	43	49	9	93	25	23
Panch Mahāla...	424	213	136	40	14	14	360	305	79	83	66	70	301	81
Broach ...	408	265	157	...	...	...	5	49	218	1,006	30	181	535	...
Surat ...	816½	173	238	137	21	21	890	1,514	127	160	52	61	55	18
Thāna ...	1,575	131	123	...	37	37	5	274	...	...	...	33	26	19
East Khāndesh.	1,729½	305	160	...	...	41	237	272	23	40	38	81	804	34
West Khāndesh.	1,290	172	179	115	35	35	286	832	...	174	15	88	63	3
Nāsik ...	1,533	275	180	171	42	42	167	83	66	51	27	10	*2,418	216
Ahmednagar ...	1,228½	173	214	...	33	33	53	79	79	82	32	32	36	18
Sholāpur ...	669	234	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	1	721	5
Sāgara ...	965	126	169	...	...	...	33	66	20	45	...	...	128	1
Poonē ...	1,008½	274	226	...	...	...	34	127	87	77	21	17	354	7
Belgaum ...	914	95	155	142	33	33	31	79	...	...	...	1	168	...
Bijāpur ...	1,013	182	114	93	40	40	150	332	64	285	4	12	287	7
Dhārwar ...	1,281	202	164	127	41	41	62	83	41	80	6	50	202	25
Kolāba ...	1,540	112	138	101	33	33	81	335	...	4	1	...	263	20
Ratnāgiri ...	§290	81	82	121	25	25	205	239	14	18	45	46	*2,966	136
Kānara ...	1,417	112	94	68	25	25	97	264	4	47	...	33	364	12

§ Whole Government villages only.

C—continued.

District Inspectors of the Districts in 1907-08.

Entries in the Return of Population and Agricultural Stock tested.	Entries in the Birth and Death Register tested.	Number of Survey numbers tested.				Number of entries in Village Form 1—C and 1—D tested.	Number of Circle Books checked.	Number of Village Accountants examined in final test.	Number of Village Accountants trained by the Survey Department and examined in measurement work.	Taluka Forms Nos. 33 to 36-A checked.	Number of Tagai works inspected.	Number of entries in Village Form No. XV inspected.	Original cases measured by the District Inspectors.	Remarks.
		Measured by the Circle Inspector.	Classed by the Circle Inspector.	Measured by the General Duty Inspector.	Classed by the General Duty Inspector.									
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
...	686	45	7	16	8	{ 1D 8,204 }	118	18	...	7	...	312	*8	*Apparently these are boundary marks and not villages tested.
161	518	37	1	27	1	{ 1C 5,641 1D 7,232 }	316	35	...	7	...	146	27	
...	752	35	2	17	...	2,204	...	10	...	5	39	324	...	
...	2,076	22	1	80	...	7,841	64	9	...	...	...	520	...
...	596	24	8	25	164	4,529	110	23	...	7	15	128	...	
...	156	19	...	...	3	3,988	221	14	...	2	1	51	...
...	415	73	...	...	...	5,432	238	90	...	6	10	561	...
...	659	60	...	1	...	1,592	104	28	...	4	...	433	...	
365	356	50	...	18	38	3,083	...	40	...	5	29	310	...	
237	702	28	1	...	...	4,048	193	125	2	10	46	314	...
...	279	123	...	13	...	{ 1,377 1—C 489 1—D }	20	67	...	...	2	308	...
112	324	1	...	...	...	{ 1,654 1—C 393 1—D }	34	64	5	...	...	22	...
...	497	43	...	5	...	{ 8,852 1—C 1,169 1—D }	180	84	5	8	14	249	...	
...	256	95	...	...	...	1,687	15	124	...	1	...	4	...
390	1,019	58	...	11	1	{ 2,746 1—C 379 1—D }	92	81	...	8	4	52	...	
31	646	18	...	...	48	3,840	122	140	...	6	5	38	...
...	276	8	8	9	...	2,127	108	29	...	8	...	45	...	
...	443	21	...	3	9	1,552	180	41	...	8	4	145	...	
...	187	16	...	...	...	{ 7 1—C 2,837 1—D }	...	28	...	...	3	61	...

G. S. CURTIS,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement V showing the progress of Circle Book compilation by Circle Inspectors for the year 1907-08.

Name of the District.	Number of Circle Inspectors on compilation work.	Average number of days devoted by the Circle Inspectors.	Total number of years and villages for which information was to be compiled in the Circle Books.		Information compiled during the year.		Number of years for which information remains to be compiled.						Remarks.	
			Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	Rough copy.		Village copy.		Taluka copy.			
							Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Ahmedabad ...	18	125	447	1	447	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira ...	20	15	525	1	525	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals ...	5	...	145	1	...	...	145	1	145	1	145	1	145	1
Broach ...	11	122	301	1	301	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	21	299	790	2 to 4	731	1 to 4	635	1 2	673	1 to 2	673	1 to 2	673	1 to 2
Thana ...	37	Not given.	1,575	4 to 12	1,619	1 to	1,277	1	1,277	1	1,277	1	1,277	1
East Khándesh ...	47	Do.	1,713	1 to 21	1,709	1 to 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ...	35	8	1,192	1 to 13	1,192	1	...	...	32	1	...	...	...
Násik ...	14	103	631	1 to 9	540	1 to 9	323	1 to 2	323	1 to 2	424	1 to 2	424	1 to 2
Ahmednagar ...	33	123	1,234	1 to 2	864	1 3	370	1	390	1	390	1	390	1
Poona ...	27	152	*1,267	1 to 3	*1,301	1 to 3	*217	1 to 2	*217	1 to 2	*217	1 to 2	*217	1 to 2
Sholapur ...	13	9	668	3 to 14	499	1 to 2	668	1	668	1 to 4	668	1 to 4	668	1 to 4
Sátara ...	32	162	964	1 to 3	854	1 to 2	112	1	138	1 to 2	138	1 to 2	138	1 to 2
Belgaum ...	32	94	925	1 to 4	625	1 to 4	400	1 to 2	366	1 to 2	365	1 to 2	365	1 to 2
Dijapur ...	35	266	1,013	2 to 8	1,012	1 to 5	1,013	1 to 3	1,013	1 to 3	1,013	1 to 3	1,013	1 to 3
Dhárwár ...	24	126½	1,274	1 to 3	755	1 to 3	573	1 to 3	573	1 to 3	573	1 to 3	573	1 to 3
Koláta ...	31	14	1,570	1 to 2	1,570	1 to 2	532	1	532	1	532	1	532	1
Ratnágiri ...	20	78	310	1 to 24	302	1 to 21	171½	1 24	240	1 to 24	244	1 to 24	244	1 to 24
Kánara ...	32	64	1,417	1	1,417	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures apparently show number of books—rough, fair and taluka copies compiled.

G. S. CURTIS,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

*Extract from the Commissioner, Northern Division's Land Revenue
Administration Report (Part II) for 1907-08 bearing upon the
working of the Land Records Staff.*

The work of the District Inspectors of Agriculture and of the Circle Inspectors is reported to have been generally satisfactory.

Survey classes for the training of Village Accountants were opened during the year, two in Ahmedabad, three in Kaira, two in the Panch Maháls (of the latter however one was closed on account of famine), four in Surat and five in Thána.

The number of Talátis in each district who have undergone Survey training is given below:—

No.	District.	Total number of Talátis.	Number passed in Survey.
1	Ahmedabad	249	215
2	Kaira	323	270
3	Panch Maháls	129	71
4	Broach	227	183
5	Surat	338	286
6	Thána	316	269
	Total ...	1,647	1,299

The percentage of nominally trained men in the division is therefore 78·8.

**REMARKS RECORDED BY THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., ON THE
WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD STAFF FOR 1907-1908.**

Land Records Staff.

Five out of the 7 District Inspectors of Land Records and Agriculture are reported to have worked well; but the work of the District Inspectors of Sholápur and Sátára was not satisfactory. New men are now being appointed to both these districts.

The Circle Inspectors seem to have worked fairly well on the whole, but there is a general complaint that they are overworked and that Mámlatdárs are apt to burden them with extra work which does not of right belong to the appointment. The frequent changes necessitated by the system of putting all candidates for mámlats through a six months' training as Circle Inspector do not make for efficiency, and it seems as if some system for making the appointments more permanent will have to be devised before long. Measurement work, crop, waste and boundary mark inspection, the writing of mutation registers and circle books seem to have been fairly attended to, making allowance for the fact that in many places some of the best Circle Inspectors had to be specially deputed for Record-of-Rights work and the training of Village Accountants and temporary substitutes had to be employed in their places. The work of repairing boundary marks according to the new system seems to have progressed well in most places. The Collector of Poona remarks that the work done by the occupant was generally unsatisfactory and recommends that repairs by private agency should be discouraged as far as possible. The measurement of sub-divided occupancies was carried on in the Sindkheda Táluka of West Khándesh and tried in the Poona, Sátára, Násik and Ahmednagar districts. In Sirur Táluka (Poona) the experiment met with considerable success; the people were found to be quite willing to have their plots of land separately measured. But the experiment failed in Sátára district

owing to the unwillingness of the rayats to pay the necessary fees. Some success was attained in the Násik district; but on the whole the season was unfavourable for the experiment.

* * * * *

Classes for the training of Village Accountants were held at convenient centres in each sub-divisison. Out of 783 who attended the classes 586 passed the preliminary test, while 422 passed the final test out of 514 examined in field work by the District Inspectors. All Collectors report that the change in the system of holding the classes at a few fixed centres, instead of at taluká head-quarters, was successful. It rendered supervision by the District Inspectors easier without causing undue inconvenience to the candidates attending the classes. Mr. Simcox is the only officer who says he has seen some fair practical measuring work done by survey-knowing kulkarnis. Other officers seem to think that the knowledge is entirely thrown away.

REMARKS RECORDED BY THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORD STAFF FOR 1907-1908.

Circle Inspectors.

The work of Circle Inspectors comes in for a good deal of adverse criticism. Our examination system and the comparative facility with which a subordinate who has a number of different independent and uncongenial duties to perform can shirk most of them are responsible for much that is unsatisfactory in the Circle Inspector's work.

The rules for appointments and promotion of Circle Inspectors are under consideration.

Measurement Cases.

The following shows the measurement work done by the Circle Inspectors during the year:—

District.	Number of cases on hand at the beginning of the year.	Number received during the year.	Number disposed of.	Balance.
Belgaum	326	199	391	134
Bijápur	227	232	147	312
Kánara	299	281	347	233
Kolába	281	608	632	257

In the four Districts progress is satisfactory except in Bijápur; the Collector Mr. Shepherd is giving the matter his attention. Figures for Dhárwár and Ratnágiri are not given.

Repairs of Boundary Marks.

The new system has taken up an undue portion of the Circle Inspectors' time, it being found that the rayat prefers leaving the Circle Inspectors to repair his boundary marks when only the actual cost of the hired labour is recovered from him. The remedy will be to raise the cost of repair of boundary marks by Circle Inspectors. The rayats will then learn that if they wish to get the repairs done cheaply they must do it themselves.

District Agricultural Inspectors.

The District Inspectors have worked well on the whole. One who had got too old for the outdoor work has been transferred to a head accountantship.

Circle Books.

Good progress appears to have been made in compiling these books. In the Sampgaon Táluka in the Belgaum District the record is 2 years behind-hand and in the Sindgi and Indi Tálukas in the Bijápur District it is 2 and 3 years, respectively, in arrear.

Village Accountants and their Training in Survey.

Classes for training were held as usual in all the districts. Result of the classes is given at para. 27 of the Superintendent's report. The training hitherto imparted to the village accountants has borne no practical fruit. I do not dispute that Mr. Mackie is right in saying that the village accountant is capable of learning to measure (in cases involving no great intricacy) but the difficulties in the way of his measuring a fixed number of Survey numbers a year or indeed any survey numbers for the sake of practice are great and even if parties came forward to ask for measurement of pot-hissas (which they do not) the number in each Saza would not be sufficient to afford practice to the Accountant. So far as I can see it would be much better to give up trying to make our Accountants surveyors as well as accountants and to employ separate Surveyors when required for measurement of pot-hissas. No extra cost would be involved since measurement is only done on payment by the parties wanting it.

Record-of-Rights.

Statement B appended to the Superintendent's report shows the state of completion to which the initial record has come in this division. The way in which the mutation registers have been written up or omitted to be written up has in some tálukas not been satisfactory; unless and until the rayats themselves are keen to take the initiative, the difficulty will remain.

The report of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration is herewith forwarded. It is a record of good work and shows that Mr. Mackie has a grasp of all the subjects with which he is required to deal.

M. C. GIBB,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. T.—330 OF 1909.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

4th March 1909.

1. Proposals for the revision of assessment rates in talukas Hyderabad, Shahdádpur, Tando Alahyár and Nasrat of the Hyderabad district, and the non-Jamráo dehs of the Sinjhoró and Mirpurkhás talukas in the Thar and Párkar district, were sanctioned in the early part of the year under report, and the new rates were introduced in them all before the end of July 1908. Revision proposals were also sanctioned for talukas Kakar and Labdaria of the Larkána district; but the revised rates were not introduced into these talukas until after the close of the year. Proposals for the resettlement of the Sanghar and Khipró talukas of the Thar and Párkar district are before Government, and those for talukas Nasirabad, Larkána, Kambar and Ratodero will shortly be submitted. Appendix A shows the results of the new rates in cases where they have been introduced.

2. The following paragraphs (3 to 19) of this report, which deal with the work done by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind, cover a period of only 9 months,—1st November 1907 to 31st July 1908. It was the custom in previous years for the Superintendent to prepare his report for the year from 1st November to 31st October; but last year, in order to co-ordinate the record of his operations with the allied topics in the general administration report, he was instructed to follow the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5509, dated the 18th July 1904, and prepare his report for the revenue year.

3. Appendix B shows the amount of work performed by the Head Record Office in comparison with that done in the preceding year. Much of the decrease is nominal, being due to the fact that the figures appearing against 1907-08 represent only 9 months' work. A further cause which also accounts for the increased arrears is that a large number of cases were received at the end of the year, and that in many cases answers to references made from the Head Record Office were not received in time to admit of their disposal before July 31st. The work shown under columns 25, 26 and 27 gives a total of 592 registers as compared with 844 for 1906-07, or, taking it proportionately, 592 as against 633. Of the 592 registers, 193 were prepared complete in all respects, while in the remaining 399 the columns of assessment and canal clearance abatement only were written up. All these registers and those shown in column 33 belong to talukas Hyderabad, Tando Allahyár and Shahdádpur of the Hyderabad district, talukas Labdarya and Kakar of the Larkána district, and the non-Jamráo portions of talukas Sinjhoró and Mirpurkhás in the Thar and Párkar district, all of which were revised during the year under report.

4. The new registers of talukas Nasirabad and Larkána are in hand. The first copy of 50 registers, with the exception of the columns of assessment and canal clearance abatement, has been prepared, and in 84 survey registers only the names of occupants have been entered. The second copy of 44 survey registers and the third copy of 43 survey registers have been prepared with the exception of the columns above mentioned.

5. Columns 15—24 show a net decrease in the number of maps supplied which is due partly to the shorter period under report, and partly, the Superintendent thinks, to decreased efficiency in the mapping establishment. The number of maps prepared for the Photozincographic Office at Poona was 31 English and 81 Sindhi as against 16 and 128, respectively, in the previous year. This shows a slight proportional increase of 4 altogether, i. e., 112 as against 108 in 1906-07.

6. The amount of correction work performed by the Head Record Office was as follows:—

4,959 Survey Numbers were affected. Out of these, corrections in 863 Survey Numbers had reference to the reservation of lands under sections 37

and 33 of the Land Revenue Code, the remaining 4,096 numbers representing Survey work done by Revenue Tapadárs in the course of their ordinary duties.

Two copies of the *Ghat-Wadh* register, each consisting of 863 Survey Numbers, were prepared, one for the Head Record Office, the other for the talukas concerned. Of these, 147 Survey Numbers were tested in the Superintendent's office, and mistakes were found in the case of 11 numbers only. The Head Record Office also prepared 202 copies of *Ghat-Wadh* register for various talukas, and did other miscellaneous work in connection with references from all parts of the Province, and with entries of new measurements in the records of the Head Record Office.

7. Appendix C shows the amount of survey work performed by the Tapadárs (apart from that done by Survey parties), the papers connected with which were received for examination and returned duly scrutinized by the Head Record Office.

8. The establishment of revenue surveyors remained the same as in 1906-07. Three had charge of parties working in the Hyderabad and Larkána districts: one was, as usual, on deputation under the Colonization Officer, Jamráo Canal. Of the remaining two, one was employed on measurement duty in taluka Shahbandhar, while the other was first directed to assist in demarcating a disputed boundary between British territory in the Kashmir taluka and the Bahawalpur State, and subsequently was sent down to Shahbandar taluka.

9. The number of the Survey Parties was, as in the preceding year, three, which were engaged in the following talukas :—

Party.	Talukas.
A ...	(1) Tando Bago, (2) Johi, (3) Kakar.
B ...	(1) Guni, (2) Badin.
C ...	(1) Naushahro Feroz, (2) Johi.

Appendix D shows the amount of work performed by the parties and the test taken by the Revenue Surveyors in charge and by the Superintendent.

10. 74,402 acres were measured by the parties, as compared with 69,659 acres in 1906-07: which gives an average per party of 24,800 acres as against 23,220 in the previous year. The area measured would have been greater had not five men been deputed to work under the Special Mukhtiárkar, Tapa Band Virah, taluka Kotri.

An additional amount of 4,656 acres was measured by the two revenue surveyors and a tapadár working in taluka Shahbandar independently of the parties.

The total area measured was, therefore, 79,058 acres.

11. Appendix D shows that the Revenue Surveyors in charge of parties tested 2,137 of the 15,243 Survey Numbers measured; while the Superintendent tested 676 Survey Numbers. An error of four per cent. or over was detected in 15 Numbers only. This shows that the original measurement was carefully and accurately performed on the whole. A few cases of carelessness on the part of Revenue Surveyors and Tapadárs were discovered and punished. The Superintendent retested 152 Survey Numbers already tested by Revenue Surveyors. An error of four per cent. or over was discovered in only one number. He also tested 110 out of the 913 Survey Numbers measured by one of the two Revenue Surveyors and the Tapadár working in taluka Shahbandar. No error of four per cent. or over was detected, and most of the mistakes were within one per cent. The work of the other Revenue Surveyors was done after the Superintendent had left the taluka and so could not be tested by him.

12. Seven Officers, taluka munshis, Head Clerks, etc., were sent for a 3 months' training in survey. They were attached to the party working in taluka Guni. They measured a total of 57 numbers, of which 21 were tested by the Superintendent. The errors discovered were all within one per cent. All the seven qualified and were granted certificates.

13. During the course of his tour, the Superintendent tested the field work of 4 Revenue Tapadárs in tálukas Jati, Guni, Badin and Nausháhro Feroz. He tested 17 numbers and discovered errors of four per cent. or over in 5 numbers. He also examined and checked the survey papers—*i.e.*, maps, registers, field-books and bandis—of Revenue Tapadárs in the Karáchi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkána districts. A total of 1,784 Survey Numbers was checked in this way, and slight errors were discovered in about 500 survey numbers, which were all corrected.

14. The three Survey Parties commenced field work on November 1st as usual, and completed it on the following dates:—

A party	...	30th April 1908,
B party	...	20th April 1908,
C party	...	16th April 1908,

after which the parties returned to head-quarters at Hyderabad and began their recess work on the following dates:—

A party	...	8th May 1908,
B party	...	27th April 1908,
C party	...	27th April 1908.

15. 15,243 Survey Numbers were plotted on maps and the necessary entries made in regard to them. The Superintendent tested the entries and plotting of 446 numbers. Errors and omissions were discovered in 71 numbers and corrected. 1,084 Survey Numbers plotted by the two Revenue Surveyors and one tapadár working independently were similarly tested by the Superintendent, and mistakes discovered in 15 numbers were duly corrected.

16. Of the four District Registrars' offices assigned to the Superintendent by the Inspector-General of Registrations for examination, namely, Sukkur, Larkána, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar, all except Karáchi were examined by him within the period under report. The office at Karáchi was examined after the close of the year. The results of the examination were communicated to the Inspector-General of Registration.

17. The monthly prices of provisions supplied to the troops and followers stationed at Hyderabad were duly checked by the Superintendent, as required by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2019 of the 9th April 1902. The results of the enquiries showed that the prices quoted by the Huzur Deputy Collector were generally correct.

18. The following table shows the results of the Superintendent's examination of táluka forms 35 and 36. Errors and omissions, where discovered, were communicated to the táluka officials concerned, through their respective District Officers:—

Táluka.	Number of dehs examined.	Number of copies found correct.	Number of copies found incorrect.	Number of mistakes discovered.
1. Guni ...	21	...	21	111
2. Nausháhro Feroz ...	50	...	50	172
3. Tando Bago ...	31	...	31	112
4. Dero Mohbat ...	19	...	19	91
5. Sukkur ...	38	...	38	136
6. Jati ...	38	11	27	117
7. Mirpur Bathoro ...	40	9	31	114
8. Sujawal ...	52	25	27	96
9. Shahbandar ...	23	...	23	133
10. Badin ...	25	...	25	120
Total ...	337	45	292	1,202

19. The total cost of the Land Record Office from November 1st 1907 to July 31st 1908, including the cost of the measurement and demarcation carried out by the three survey parties and those working apart from them,

amounted to Rs. 68,963, exclusive of the pay of supervising tapadárs and tapadárs deputed to survey parties which is met by the Revenue Department.

Record of Rights' 20. The following are the names of the tálukas in which the Record of Rights work was commenced during the year under report:—

1. Ratodero in the Larkána district.
2. Ghotki in the Sukkur distrot.
3. Ubauro in the Sukkur district.
4. Thul in the Upper Sind Frontier district.
5. Two circles of the Sinjhoró táluka in the Thar and Párkar district.

The orders regarding the year's programme were issued in October, the delay being due to the fact that before the commencement of the work it had to be decided whether the record was to be prepared by the tapadárs or by Special Inquiry Officers as in previous years. Some time was occupied in procuring the requisite forms from the Press and filling up the first 6 columns of Form I-C. The work of inquiry was therefore not started in some tálukas till late in December. For the reasons stated in this office memorandum No. 3291, dated the 22nd September 1908, the work could not be undertaken in any of the tálukas of the Karáchi and Hyderabad districts. Orders were issued for the preparation of a Record of Rights in the Sanghar táluka, but owing to the insufficiency of the village establishment, which has since been temporarily strengthened, the Deputy Commissioner was unable to start the work there until after the close of the season. The work in the Sinjhoró táluka was carried out under the supervision of the Colonization Officer and his Assistant, and as these Officers had no previous acquaintance with Record of Rights work, it was not thought advisable to undertake it in more than two circles of the táluka. The number of survey parties dealt with is, however, double that of talukas Ubauro and Thul, the two larger tálukas undertaken last season. The orders contained in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 12184, dated the 30th November 1908, have been noted, and in future work will be pushed on with all possible despatch. The importance of bringing the Record to completion throughout the province at the earliest practicable date will be strongly impressed upon all District Officers.

21. Details of the work completed during the year and of that remaining to be done at its close are given in the subjoined table:—

Name of Táluka.	Total number of Villages and Survey Numbers in the Táluka.		Number of Survey Numbers in regard to which the inquiries have been completed.	Number of entries made in the record.	Number of entries in regard to which the test work has been completed.	Number of Survey Numbers in regard to which inquiries have to be made.	Number of entries which remain to be tested.	Remarks.
	Villages.	Survey Number.						
Ratodero	81	30,068	30,068	35,370	31,558	...	3,812	
Ghotki	73	21,927	21,927	21,927	21,927	...	...
Ubauro	90	47,939*	40,939*	45,072	38,913†	...	2,026†	* Inclusive of 19,315 unoccupied Survey Numbers.
Thul	96	40,524	36,477	81,460	46,734	4,047	34,726	† These figures represent Survey Numbers.
2 Circles of Sinjhoró Táluka.	43	80,757	80,757	80,757	80,757	...	...

The work fell in arrears in Ratodero, Ubauro and Thul, partly because it was commenced late, and also because of the abnormally heavy remission work entailed by the unfavourable character of the inundation which engaged the tapadárs and Mukhtiárkars for a substantial part of the season. Delay in the remission work is so disastrous to all the interests concerned that its prompt and efficient disposal must be treated as a matter of the first urgency. It is consequently inevitable that a bad inundation should react unfavourably on the progress made in all other departments of work in the touring season.

22. Appendix E shows the number and results of the tests taken by the Mukhtiárkars and Sub-divisional officers. Part of the tests shown in column 8 as having been done by Mukhtiárkars was actually performed by the táluka Head Munshis. Tests were also taken by the Collectors and their Daftardárs.

These are not shown in the statement. The Collector of Sukkur and his Daftardár tested altogether 934 Survey Numbers in tálukas Ghotki and Ubauro, the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, inspected the record of 31 dehs and the Daftardár to the Collector of Larkána examined 333 entries. No tests were performed by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, as his survey work did not admit of his visiting any of the tálukas in which the record had been taken in hand. Steps are now being taken to associate the Superintendent more closely in this very important work. The tests taken by Mukhtiárkars and Sub-divisional officers are well over the percentages prescribed by the rules except in the case of táluka Thul, where the Deputy Collector tested only 2.1 per cent. of the entries. His attention is being invited to the orders requiring him to test at least one-tenth of the total number of entries. No figures have been supplied by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier; but he states that most of the mistakes discovered were of procedure rather than of fact.

23. The details of the temporary establishment entertained in connection with the preparation of the record are given below:—

Táluka.	Strength of additional establishment.			Monthly cost.	Period for which employed.	Total cost.	Remarks.																																					
	Pay.	Permanent travelling allowance.	Contingent allowance.																																									
Ratodero	1 munshi	15 ⁰ +	...	24	1 month	24	* Employed in place of a man deputed to instruct the tapadárs in the Record of Rights work.																																					
	1 peon	9 +	...					Ghotki	1 supervising tapadár.	35 +	10 + 1	146	7 months	1,022	1 kotar	9 +	2 +	2 tapadárs (each on).	25 +	10 + 8	Ubauro	2 tapadárs (each on).	25 +	10 + 8	89	Do	633	2 kotars (each on).	9 +	...	Thul	1 munshi	25 +	...	25	3 months.	75	Sinjhero	1 supervising tapadár.	35 +	10 + 1	57	† 3 months and 25 days.	218
Ghotki	1 supervising tapadár.	35 +	10 + 1	146	7 months	1,022																																						
	1 kotar	9 +	2 +																																									
	2 tapadárs (each on).	25 +	10 + 8																																									
Ubauro	2 tapadárs (each on).	25 +	10 + 8	89	Do	633																																						
	2 kotars (each on).	9 +	...																																									
Thul	1 munshi	25 +	...	25	3 months.	75																																						
Sinjhero	1 supervising tapadár.	35 +	10 + 1	57	† 3 months and 25 days.	218	† The period for which the establishment was sanctioned was 6 months.																																					
	1 kotar	9 +	2 +																																									

24. Notwithstanding the assistance rendered by the temporary establishment, the execution of the work resulted in some interference with the punctual performance of other work. But in most cases this appears to have been largely due to the late commencement of operations. The Collector of Sukkur writes—"In Ghotki the Assistant Collector reports that the work interfered considerably with other duties, specially with the record of cultivated numbers which was not finished until the end of April. It was with difficulty that the Jamábandi could be completed in the second week of May. The Deputy Collector, Mirpur, also reports to the same effect"; and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, states that "as the work was commenced late it interfered with the punctual performance of the other duties, such as Jamábandi, *partial* and remission work by the táluka and the village establishment." No interference is reported to have occurred with the ordinary work in the two circles of the Sinjhero Táluka. The results achieved more than compensate for such dislocation of other work as was necessarily entailed, and, on the whole, the efficiency of the new system may now be said to be established beyond question.

25. The fair copies of the record of the tálukas undertaken in the year 1906-07, viz., Hyderabad, Moro, Pano Akil and Shahdadpur (Upper Sind Frontier), were duly prepared during the year under report, and the record promulgated in them, as also in the tálukas noted in the margin, of which the record had been prepared by Inquiry Officers in previous years.

26. The provisions of sections 10 to 12 of the Record of Rights Act have been extended to all the tálukas named above, except Pithoro, Mirpurkhás,

Labdaria, Kakar, Hyderabad, Mirpur Bathoro and Sukkur. Proposals have been submitted to Government as regards talukas Pithoro and Mirpurkhas. Those for the remaining talukas are awaited from the Collectors, and will be submitted on receipt.

27. There are some gratifying symptoms of a dawning popular interest in and comprehension of the record. Mr. Lawrence reports from the Sukkur district that the people showed considerable eagerness to have their rights entered, and at more than one place visited in the course of the Commissioner's present tour some intelligent interest was manifested, though mainly among Hindus. The difficulties of maintaining the record, after it has once been prepared, are yet to be overcome. The record has now been in full operation for some time in several talukas, but the remarks of the District Officers in their Land Revenue Administration Reports indicate that in many instances the mutation work is not being carried on as satisfactorily as might be desired. The matter is receiving earnest consideration at the hands of all officers, including the Commissioner, and it is hoped that it will be possible to report more satisfactory progress in this respect in the next report. But it is necessary clearly to recognise that a long period of unremitting vigilance and activity must still be contemplated before the record can be finally established as an integral and organic element in the system of Land Revenue Accounts.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX A (*vide* paragraph 1).

District and its area.		Taluku and area for settlement during the year.	Area settled during the year.	Old assessment.	Revised assessment.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.	
Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
Hyderabad	... 5,122,354	Tando Alahyar.	57,006	57,006	1,28,898	1,34,724	4.50	...
		Shahdadpur ...	61,215	61,215	1,60,321	1,66,902	4.11	...
		Hyderabad	56,448	56,448	1,83,739	1,83,572	...	.008
		Nasrat ...	42,773	42,773	95,920	1,30,132	35.16	...
Larkana	... 3,233,830	Kakar ...	65,775	65,775	1,80,068	1,91,635	6.42	...
		Labdaria .	54,537	54,537	1,82,413	1,86,684	2.34	...
Thar and Parkar	... 8,900,774	Non-Jamrao dehs of the Mirpur khas taluka ...	7,970	7,970	18,595	19,183	3.16	...
		Non-Jamrao dehs of the Sinjhora taluka ...	12,433	12,433	34,051	36,299	6.60	...

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX B (*vide* paragraph 3).

Year.	Number of cases necessitating corrections in Survey records, including arrcars.					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 allowance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., Form F and lists of canal clearance allowance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., Form F and lists of canal clearance allowance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1906-07 ...	1,097	5	908	568	76	1,027	5	854	564	76	70	...	52	4	...	706
1907-08 ...	769	...	528	368	89	683	...	436	374	39	136	...	90	12	...	556*

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.		
	Without cost to village establishment.	With cost to village establishment.	Without cost to principal Zamindars of the deh.	To District Officers.		To petitioners.	Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	English.	Sindhi.	New registers.	Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment.	
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1906-07 ...	1,969	175	23	251	2,762	9	695	416	428	...	...	...	...	16	128	194	460
1907-08 ...	1,788	67	...	311	1,160	2	373	361	224	7	...	...	...	31	81	250	216

* This includes 6 extracts from Survey registers which were supplied to petitioners on payment.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX C (*vide* paragraph 7).

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.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sukkur ...	8	2,325	1,861	174	290
Lárkána ...	10	1,158	884	162	112
Karáchi ...	10	1,516	900	227	389
Hyderabad ...	12	3,619	2,483	826	310
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	1,812	1,310	301	201
Thar and Párkar ...	3	645	578	64	3
	48	11,075	8,016	1,754	1,305

NOTE.—In column 3 of the table 202 Survey numbers, the balance of the preceding year, have been included.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX D (*vide* paragraph 11).

Name of district.	Measurement done by Tapadára.		Test taken by Revenue Surveyors		Percentage error in			
	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Hyderabad ...	14,727	55,768	1,759	8,793	1,659	88	7	5
Lárkána ...	2,516	18,634	378	2,077	363	14	1	...
Total ...	15,243	74,402	2,137	10,870	2,022	102	8	5

Name of district.	Test taken by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind, on Tapadára's measurement work.		Percentage error in				Retest by Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind, on Surveyors' test work.		Percentage error in			
	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Hyderabad ...	581	2,839	543	25	5	8	134	658	126	6	1	1
Lárkána ...	95	528	92	1	...	2	18	98	18	...	...	...
Total ...	676	3,367	635	26	5	10	152	756	144	6	1	1*

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX E (*vide* paragraph 22).

Name of taluka.	Total numbers of villages of which the record has been prepared.	Number of villages visited for test by the		Total number of entries in the record.	Number of entries in the villages visited by the		Number of entries tested by the		Number of entries found incorrect by the		Percentage of Column 8 over Column 5.	Percentage of Column 9 over Column 5.	Remarks.
		Mukhtiarkar.	Sub-Divisional officer.		Mukhtiarkar.	Sub-Divisional officer.	Mukhtiarkar.	Sub-Divisional officer.	Mukhtiarkar.	Sub-Divisional officer.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ratodero	81	81	81	35,370	35,370	35,370	7,551	4,916	507	291	21·4	13·9	
Ghotki	78	*22	71	21,927	21,927	20,685	5,395	2,371	45	37	24·	10·9	
Ubauro	90	90	53	†25,757	25,757	17,761	7,085	2,966	116	421	27·5	11·5	
Thal	90	93	23	81,460	55,993	23,053	17,229	1,716	...	...	21·5	2·1	
2 Circles of the Sinjhora taluka	43	43	37	80,758	80,758	71,028	20,510	13,307	1,359	436	25·4	16·5	

* The record of all the Villages was examined by the Mukhtiarkar, though he encamped in only 22 villages.

† Exclusion of entries relating to unoccupied Survey numbers.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.