

Annual Report
of the
Department of Land Records in the
Bombay Presidency Including Sind
for the year
1935-1936

Government

1937



Annual Report
of the
Department of Land Records
in the Bombay Presidency
including Sind

For the Year 1935-36

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BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE LAND RECORDS IN THE
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THE YEAR 1935-36.

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No. A.D.P.R.B.—1 of 1937.

Via Poona, 4th January 1937.

From

M. J. DESAI, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Acting Director of Land Records, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Subject.—Annual Report of the Department of Land
Records for 1935-36.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1936.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

1. The charge of the Department was held by Mr. A. H. Antia from 1st August 1935 to 13th November 1935, as Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, so far as the technical part of the work was concerned while the establishment was under the control of Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division, from 1st August 1935 to 13th November 1935. I held charge of the Department from 14th November 1935 to the end of the year as Director of Land Records. The post of the Director of Land Records held in abeyance by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7262/28, dated 21st March 1932, was revived during this year under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2844/33, dated 13th November 1935, as it was found from experience that the continuance of the make-shift arrangement sanctioned during the interval was objectionable on administrative grounds and that it was essential that the control and supervision of the Land Records Department which is of vital importance to the whole land revenue system, should be entrusted to a separate Director of Land Records with jurisdiction over the Presidency proper. As Revision Settlement work is still being held in abeyance till the Land Revenue Code is amended, it was considered unnecessary to revive the post of the Settlement Commissioner. But as the Government of India considered that it was not possible to revive only a part of the post of Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, a special temporary post of Director of Land Records has been created by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2844/33, dated 20th October 1936. Now, the Director of Land Records is also the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar General of Births, Deaths

and Marriages and he is also the controlling officer for the Government Photozinc Press, Poona.

2. *Superintendents of Land Records.*—Under orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2844/33, dated 16th December 1935, the districts in the three Divisions were redistributed into three circles,—Central, Northern and Southern—with the headquarters of the Northern and Southern Circles at Ahmedabad and Belgaum respectively, the designation of the Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, being changed to the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle. The Central Circle with its headquarters at Poona is immediately under the control of the Director of Land Records who is also the Superintendent for the Central Circle. The territorial charges between the two Superintendents and the Director are as under :—

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

(Under the Director of Land Records.)

Poona District.
Ahmednagar District.
Kolaba District.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

(Under the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle.)

All the Districts in Northern Division.
Nasik District.
East Khandesh District.
West Khandesh District.
Bombay Suburban District.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

(Under the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle.)

Sholapur District.
Satara District.
All the districts in Southern Division (except the Kolaba District).

The charge of the Northern Circle was held by Rao Saheb W. R. Sane from 1st August 1935 to 3rd January 1936 and by Mr. A. H. Antia from 4th January 1936 to the end of the year. Mr. A. H. Antia held charge of the post of the Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, from 1st August 1935 to 13th November 1935 and as Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, from 14th November 1935 to 2nd January 1936, and Mr. S. J. Moghe held it from 3rd January 1936 to 31st July 1936.

3. *Touring.*—I toured in all the districts of the Presidency proper for inspection of District Survey Offices, City Survey Offices and for testing the work of survey of Inam villages, and Cadastral and Pot Hissa measurement and inspection of village records, and Sub-Registrars' and District Registrars' offices.

The total number of days devoted to touring was 132. The Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle, toured for 206 days in all the nine districts visiting 42 talukas. The Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, toured for 128 days in all the seven districts visiting 34 talukas. The touring of the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, is thus short by 42 days of the prescribed number of 170 days. The shortage is partly due to change of hands and partly to the shifting of Headquarters from Poona to Belgaum. It is also due to the fact that Mr. Antia could not go out on tour as he had to assist the Government pleader at Thana in the Ville Parle suit. The total number of field workers (including Maintenance Surveyors) was 105 in Northern Circle, 178 in Southern Circle and 45 in Central Circle. Of these the Superintendents of Land Records concerned tested the work of 67 men in Northern Circle, 25 in Central Circle and 103 in Southern Circle. The ideal to be aimed at should be the test of at least one case of each field worker by the Superintendent of Land Records every year. However, as the charges are big and the officers concerned have a lot of other work to do, their field work judged from this standpoint is 64 per cent., 55 per cent. and 58 per cent. of the ideal for Superintendents of Land Records, Northern Circle, Central Circle and Southern Circle, respectively.

CHAPTER II.

LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT.

4. The functions of the Land Records Department are to, provide the statistics necessary for sound administration in all matters connected with land, to reduce, simplify and cheapen litigation in the Revenue and Civil Courts, to provide a Record of Rights for the protection of all who hold interests in land and lastly to simplify and cheapen periodical settlement operations.

5. The main function of the Department is to maintain all survey and classification records up to date and for this purpose to carry out field operations preliminary to the incorporation of changes in these records. It has further to organise and carry out rural and city surveys on an extensive scale and maintain them in a state of usefulness. Special surveys for private individuals or bodies such as relate to Inam villages, surveys in connection with Railway or Municipal or Local Board projects, etc., and surveys on behalf of other Departments of Government and some times even Indian States are also undertaken. The supervision of the preparation and the maintenance of the Record of Rights, the periodical inspection of boundary marks and the introduction of revision settlements complete the functions of the Department.

6. The Land Records staff consists of a Director of Land Records, two Superintendents of Land Records, District Inspectors, Cadastral Surveyors, Maintenance Surveyors for City Surveys, Pot Hissa Surveyors and Circle Inspectors.

The subordinate staff of the Department is divided into three sections :—

(a) The district staff of Circle Inspectors under the Collectors ;

(b) The Cadastral Survey staff (including the City Survey staff and the Pot Hissa Survey staff) under the District Inspectors of Land Records and Survey Mamlatdar ; and

(c) The staff in District Survey Offices, who keep all the survey records up to date.

The Superintendent and the District Inspectors of Land Records supervise all the three sections but in respect of (a) their function is to advise and assist the Revenue Staff who give the actual orders. As to (b) and (c) the administration is direct.

7. A complete Record of Rights and interests in land has been prepared for all unalienated and many alienated villages throughout the Presidency and steps are being taken to prepare it in such of the remaining alienated villages where arrangements for its maintenance are possible without extra cost. The record has proved of great value to the Land Revenue Administration and to the public at large who are not slow in recognising its importance as an authentic record of their titles.

8. City Surveys form an important part of Land Records. Such surveys have now been introduced in Bombay City and in most of the important cities and towns in the Presidency. Suitable arrangements have also been made in important cities for the maintenance of the City Survey Records. In Bombay, a special office, viz., the Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, does the maintenance work under the control of the Collector of Bombay. The further extension of this work has been stopped for financial reasons but new city surveys are now undertaken without maintenance if not so important, if the Municipality pays in advance the estimated cost of introduction of city survey in the town, and this cost is eventually refunded to the Municipality after the Sanad fees are recovered from the property holders.

9. The establishments under the Circle Superintendents were as usual the staff in the District Survey Offices, the Central Record Office at Ahmedabad, District and Cadastral Surveyors, Maintenance staff of the City Surveys, and the staff engaged for the measurement of sub-divisions and routine measurement cases and original city survey work. All these establishments were controlled by the Superintendents and supervised by the District Inspectors and a Survey Mamlatdar.

10. *Training of Junior Civilians.*—In Northern Circle, Mr. D. Y. Fell, I.C.S., and in Southern Circle, Messrs. S. H. Raza, I.C.S., M. G. Monani, I.C.S., A. L. Dias, I.C.S., and V. Nanjappa, I.C.S., were trained in survey.

DISTRICT SURVEY OFFICES.

11. *Northern Circle.*—The Central Record Office, Ahmedabad, disposed of 1,220 cases involving 5,866 survey numbers as against 1,174 cases involving 6,623 survey numbers, leaving in arrears

281 cases involving 1,387 survey numbers as against 188 cases involving 647 survey numbers of the last year. Compared with the last year the arrears are heavy but the outturn can be regarded as satisfactory.

The realisation from the supply of extracts from Survey records and from the sale of maps amounted to Rs. 3,077 as against Rs. 3,051 of the last year. The cost on account of the pay of the copying clerk during the year was Rs. 1,173 and his earnings were Rs. 2,113. The copying staff was thus self-supporting. The Central Record Office was inspected by the Superintendent of Land Records and by the Director of Land Records during the year.

The District Survey Offices* in the Northern Circle disposed of 1,504 cases involving 4,690 survey numbers and 2,606 hissass, leaving in arrears at the close of the year 471 cases involving 1,218 survey numbers and 762 hissass. The corresponding arrears of the last year were 494 cases involving 1,531 survey numbers and 486 hissass. The arrears are less than those of the last year.

*Thana.

Nasik.

East Khandesh.

West Khandesh.

Bombay Suburban District.

The realizations from the supply of extracts from Survey records and sale of maps in the District Survey Offices amounted to Rs. 5,237. The cost on account of pay of copying clerks at Thana, Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh came to Rs. 1,640 while they earned Rs. 4,228 including estimated charges for extracts required for Government work. The copying staff was thus self-supporting. There was no copying clerk in Bombay Suburban District. All the four District Survey Offices were inspected by the Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Circle.

12. *Central Circle.*—The District Survey Offices—Poona, Ahmednagar and Kolaba—disposed of 821 correction cases involving 3,596 survey numbers and 6,207 hissass as against 997 cases involving 3,955 survey numbers and 9,756 hissass of the last year, leaving a balance of 435 cases involving 1,071 survey numbers and 7,139 hissass as against 555 cases involving 943 survey numbers and 8,307 hissass of the last year. All the District Survey Offices were inspected by the Director of Land Records and the work in the District Survey Offices was found to be fairly satisfactory.

The realisation from the supply of extracts from survey records amounted to Rs. 2,941 while the cost of the copying clerks to Government was Rs. 1,563. The staff was thus self-supporting. There is no post of a copying clerk in Kolaba District.

13. *Southern Circle.*—The District Survey Offices disposed of 6,303 correction cases involving 6,700 survey numbers and 47,279 hissass as against 6,332 correction cases involving 5,391 survey numbers and 41,013 hissass of the previous year, leaving a balance of 1,089 cases involving 774 survey numbers and 21,251 hissass as against 1,100 correction cases involving 1,142 survey numbers and 24,262 hissass of the last year. The arrears are less than those of last year and the output is satisfactory. The Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, inspected all the District Survey Offices in his Circle.

The realisations from the supply of extracts from survey records amounted to Rs. 9,487. The cost of the copying clerks to Government was Rs. 5,162. The staff was thus self-supporting. There are eight permanent and five temporary copying clerks in Southern Circle.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

14. Statement IV shows the routine work done by these officers.

15. *Northern Circle.*—The District Inspectors of Land Records have toured for the number of days shown against them below :—

District.	No. of touring days.
1. District Inspector of Land Records, Ahmedabad ...	175
2. Do. do. Kaira ...	175
3. Do. do. Broach and Panch Mahals.	200
4. Do. do. Surat ...	179
5. Do. do. Thana ...	173
6. Do. do. Nasik ...	171
7. Do. do. East Khandesh.	208
8. Do. do. West Khandesh.	184
9. Do. do. Bombay Suburban District.	230

The touring of the District Inspectors of Land Records, Broach and Panch Mahals, East Khandesh and Bombay Suburban District, is more than required. The touring of other District Inspectors except District Inspectors of Land Records, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat, is adequate. The touring of these officers is short by 15, 15 and 11 days respectively of the prescribed standard of 190 days for Gujarat Districts. The shortage is partly due to change of hands. The crop and waste inspection and the test of the measurement and classification work done by the Cadastral Surveyors and District Surveyors is adequate in the case of all the District Inspectors of Land Records except the District Inspector, Kaira, who does not seem to have taken any test of the classification work.

16. *Central Circle.*—The touring of the District Inspectors of Ahmednagar and Kolaba is 191 and 193 days respectively and it is adequate. The District Inspector, Poona, has put in 163 touring days, thus falling short of the prescribed number of 170 days by only 7 days. This was due to change of hands as Mr. S. J. Moghe could not go out in November and December as he had to help the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Circle, in sorting the records of the Southern Circle, the Headquarters of which were being shifted to Belgaum. The inspection work and the test of measurement work done by the District Inspectors seems adequate.

17. *Southern Circle.*—The District Inspectors of Land Records have toured for the number of days shown against them below :—

District.	No. of touring days.
Sholapur ...	181
Satara ...	185
Belgaum ...	160
Bijapur ...	223

District.				No. of touring days.
Dharwar	...	...	...	175
Kanara	...	...	...	141
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	176

The District Inspector of Land Records, Bijapur, has put in the largest number of touring days and the touring of other District Inspectors except Belgaum and Kanara is adequate. The touring of the District Inspectors, Belgaum and Kanara, is short by 10 and 29 days respectively and the shortage is due to the fact that the Headquarter Assistants held charges of the post in addition to their own duties during the absence of the permanent incumbents on leave. The inspection of crops in waste survey numbers which is very important from the standpoint of Government is not adequate except in the case of the District Inspector, Ratnagiri. The test of measurement work is inadequate in the case of the District Inspectors of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, but it is partly due to the inadequacy of their touring.

18. All the District Inspectors of Land Records have done adequate inspection of the City Survey Offices in their charge.

MEASUREMENT WORK.

19. The following statement shows at a glance the permanent and temporary staff employed in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles, the outturn of their work and their financial position :—

Circle.	Strength.		Survey number and Hissas measured and classed.			
			Private.		Government.	
	Cadastral Surveyors.	District Surveyors.	Survey numbers.	Hissas.	Survey numbers.	Hissas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Circle.	19 Temporary ...	...	1,645	10,451	592	...
	18 Permanent and 13 Maintenance Surveyors for a period of 21 months in all.	8	2,370	5,020	3,425	...
			4,015	15,471	4,007	...
Central Circle ...	17 Permanent ...	3	1,909	4,831	1,711	2,671
Southern Circle.	21 Temporary ...	...	1,998	11,923	1,364	2,114
	33 Permanent and 6 Maintenance Surveyors partly.	6	4,444	11,392	2,572	2,282
		...	6,442	23,305	3,936	4,396

Circle.	Strength.		Fees earned including those for Government work.				Cost of establishment.
	Cadastral Surveyors.	District Surveyors.	Pot Hissa Survey fees.	Fixed fees.	Estimated cost of Government work.	Total fees earned (8a plus 8b plus 8c).	
1	2	3	8a	8b	8c	8d	9
Northern Circle.	19 Temporary ...	...	Rs. 10,451	Rs. 6,152	Rs. 2,254	Rs. 18,857	Rs. 15,509
	13 Permanent and 13 Maintenance Surveyors for a period of 21 months in all.	8	5,022	13,676	16,661	34,349	34,347
			15,473	19,828	17,905	53,206	49,856
Central Circle.	17 Permanent ...	3	2,705	8,431	7,120	18,256	18,971
Southern Circle.	21 Temporary ...	...	10,080	6,936	4,030	21,046	15,866
	33 Permanent and 6 Maintenance Surveyors partly.	6	7,473	17,805	9,237	34,515	36,615
			17,553	24,741	13,267	55,561	52,481

It will be seen from the above table that the temporary Cadastral Surveyors in both the Northern and Southern Circles are self-supporting while the permanent staff in Central and Southern Circles is not. This is partly due to the fact that the permanent staff consists of District and Cadastral Surveyors who have reached or nearly reached the maximum of their grade.

The outturn of work done by the Cadastral staff is adequate.

20. Statement II shows the outturn of measurement and classification work done in each District. In Northern Circle, as a whole, the number of measurement cases received is greater than last year while the balance is less as compared with last year's. In the Central and Southern Circles, the number of measurement and classification cases received is less than last year's and the balance also compares favourably with the last year's balance. The disposal of work is adequate and satisfactory, particularly in Thana District in Northern Circle and Dharwar and Ratnagiri Districts in Southern Circle where the receipts during the year are more and arrears are less than the last year, while in Kolaba District in

Central Circle the receipts are less and the balance more than the last year but the outturn may be said to be adequate considering that the average number of measuring staff available for measurement work during the field season was less than last year's.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

21. Statement I shows the work of Circle Inspectors. The average number of days devoted to inspection work by the Circle Inspectors in Northern Circle is adequate as compared with last year's in all the districts except Ahmedabad where it is less than that of last year but the output of work on the whole is adequate.

In Central Circle, the average number of days devoted to inspection is less in Kolaba District and more in Ahmednagar District and the output of work is on the whole satisfactory.

In Southern Circle, the average number of days devoted to inspection work compares favourably in Sholapur and Ratnagiri Districts while it is less in Bijapur. The output of work is also consequently less in Bijapur.

The defects noticed in the Circle Inspectors' work which came under inspection of the Superintendents of Land Records and the Director of Land Records are :—

(a) Omission to correct the taluka copies of village maps in accordance with kamjasti patraks received from time to time. The village maps were also not corrected by the village officers and the Circle Inspectors did not note this omission.

(b) Neglect in noting in pencil the hissas in the village map and consequent damage to the Gat Books by constant handling.

(c) Neglect in preparation of the new hissa statement.

(d) Notices of mutations were not posted in some places for want of a "Chavdi" though such publication is obligatory under section 135-D (2) of the Land Revenue Code.

(e) I have noticed several cases where heirship enquiries were not made in case of khatedars who died in the village, and dead men continued to be shown as khatedars, both in Village Form VII-XII, and in VIII-A, VIII-B and the alphabetical index to the latter.

Though every Talati and Circle Inspector has got a copy of the Revenue Accounts Manual enough attention is not being paid to the instructions regarding maintaining the Record of Rights up to date. It has also been noticed that very little field work is done by Mamlatdars and Circle Inspectors, even the so called crop and tenancy inspection by the Circle Inspector is only very often an enquiry at the Chavdi. Although a few mistakes regarding kind of crop or mode of cultivation may not impair the efficiency of the administration the omission to verify matters in the field is likely to lead to a confusion in the Record of Rights. I have noticed several cases where a certain survey number stood in the name of X, who paid the assessment while it was in possession of Y. In

some places, the verification of Record of Rights is regarded as a mere formality and cases have been noticed where the Mamlatdar has verified as many as 150 to 200 mutation entries in one morning. The verification in such cases becomes a farce as the Mamlatdar's clerk endorses "Verified, X. Y. Mamlatdar," and the Mamlatdar simply puts his initials X.Y. I have also noticed that in some cases the Mamlatdars are in such a hurry that they forget to put the initials and yet the entry is taken as certified and carried into Village Form VII-XII. Entries in the Record of Rights have a probative legal value and section 135-J of the Land Revenue Code lays down that the entry should be presumed to be correct unless the contrary is proved. I have received complaints in casual conversation with several judicial officers that the Record of Rights entries are not correct and are sources of dispute instead of being a record of rights in land. In this connection, I would like to quote the observations of Their Lordships of the Privy Council regarding the responsibility of the verifying officer and the value to be attached to the verification, in *Gangubai and others vs. Somaypagouda Desai and others* in Privy Council appeal No. 143 of 1927.

"Their Lordships have already pointed out the manner in which entries under the Bombay Act 4 of 1903 were made and the *strict scrutiny* to which they must have been subjected. The entries exhibited in this case spread over a series of years. The Act, as has been pointed out, *contains careful provisions for the entries being checked* from time to time, and in the circumstances of this case the entries are in their Lordships' opinion cogent, though not conclusive, evidence of the facts recorded therein." The italics (underlined) is mine.

All these omissions have been brought to the notice of the Revenue Officers by the issue of inspection notes, but unless Collectors and Prants take up the question seriously with their Mamlatdars, mere instructions are not likely to be of much use. The Record of Rights occupies a very important position as a record of rights in land and has a certain legal value in Courts of law and is also very useful to Government for Settlement and other purposes and if proper attention is not paid for its correct maintenance there is every danger of its being not a real Record of Rights but a probable source of disputes.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS' AND MAMLATDARS' TEST.

22. Statement III shows the inspection work of these officers. But as the figures given in the statement are not in themselves a criterion of the value of the inspection work, Government in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 62, dated 9th May 1931, have asked the Collectors to offer remarks on the quality of the inspection work done by them. Accordingly, all the Collectors except the Collectors of Kaira, Surat, Bombay Suburban District and Nasik have offered their remarks.

From the details of work shown in the statement, it is seen that the number of villages visited by the Sub-Divisional Officers is smaller in Nasik, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri. The aggregate test of crop and tenancy records taken by the Sub-Divisional Officers seems on the whole inadequate particularly in the case of Thana, Nasik, Dharwar, Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts.

Regarding Record of Rights which is of vital importance, the output of the Sub-Divisional Officers is inadequate in the following districts, the average number of entries tested works out as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	1,272
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	1,150
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	682

Among the Mamlatdars, the lowest test of 737 is observed in Bombay Suburban District. Next to this comes the average of 1,240 in Ahmedabad district and 1,321 in Dharwar district. Such figures are rather discouraging. But the output on the whole compares favourably with that of the last year and can be said to be adequate taking into consideration the heavy duties devolving on the Revenue Officers on account of collection of land revenue and other important matters.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

23. Rao Saheb W. R. Saue was the British Delegate from 1st August 1935 to 3rd January 1936 and Mr. A. H. Antia was the British Delegate from 4th January 1936 to 31st July 1936 for the settlement of boundary between Baroda State and British territory. They did this work in addition to their duties as Superintendents of Land Records, Northern Circle. A grant of Rs. 10,000 was allotted for this work by the Commissioner, Northern Division, under his No. B. G. T. 23, dated 22nd May 1935. The sanctioned establishment of one Head Surveyor, four Surveyors, a clerk and a peon was entertained during the year. The field work was commenced on 10th November 1935 and continued up to 31st May 1936. During this period work was done in Chikhali, Bardoli and Valod talukas of the Surat District. The boundary along a length of 111½ miles was newly surveyed and 22 miles of the boundary already surveyed and settled were checked. The total work done up to the end of the year consists of surveying the boundary along a length of 1,531 miles. There is no measurement work of boundaries remaining to be done, but still there are several correspondences which will require personal attendance of the Surveyors and visits to the spot with the Baroda Surveyor. On the frontier of 111½ miles surveyed during this year, 1,036 theodolite stations were put up, giving a rate of 9.3 stations per mile as against 7.9 stations per mile of the last year. On the frontier of 22 miles surveyed and settled before but verified this year, there were 207 theodolite stations, giving a rate of 9.4 stations per mile as against 7.8 stations per mile of the last year. On the frontier

surveyed up-to-date, there are 2,770 old and 6,354 new interstatal marks to be maintained jointly by the British Government and Baroda State. There are, in addition, 5,183 boundary stones and 17,682 earthen mounds on the British side and 1,109 boundary stones and 5,769 earthen mounds on the Baroda side to be maintained by the people. On 1st August 1935, there were 136 cases of boundary disputes to be settled. One hundred and thirty fresh cases arose during the year, thereby raising the number of cases for settlement to 266. Out of these 266 cases, 172 cases (72 old and 100 new) were disposed of during the year—42 by Rao Saheb Sane and 130 by Mr. Antia—leaving a balance of 94 cases to be disposed of at the end of the year. The years to which the balance relates are noted below :—

Number of cases in balance.	The year to which they relate.
1	1925-27
7	1928-29
17	1929-30
10	1930-31
5	1932-33
11	1933-34
13	1934-35
30	1935-36
<hr/>	
94	

The disposal is better but there still remain some old cases to be disposed of. The cost for this work during this year came to Rs. 10,231-2-0 as against Rs. 10,397-6-7 of last year, and the cost per mile comes to Rs. 76-1-0 as against Rs. 60-15-0 of the last year. The increase in cost this year is slightly greater because the number of meetings and the number of days spent in meetings with the Baroda Delegates on which the Surveyors had to be present are more than last year's. The total cost up to date comes to Rs. 1,04,760-10-9.

MEASUREMENT OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

21. *Northern Circle*.—The original Pot Hissa measurement work has already been completed in all the districts of the Northern Circle. Out of the balance of Rs. 1,836-6-5 to be recovered in Bombay Suburban District on account of original Pot Hissa measurement work, Rs. 49-9-0 only have been recovered during this year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,786-13-5. The progress of recovery is very slow. To clear off the arrears of sub-division measurement in Nasik District, two special Pot Hissa parties consisting of 20 measurers under 2 Nimtandars were deputed to Nasik and they under the supervision of the District Inspector of Land Records, Nasik, and one special surveyor in Bombay Suburban

District have done the upkeep hissa measurement work in addition to the work done by the ordinary Cadastral staff. The total number of hissas which were measured and which remained to be measured in Northern Circle at the end of the fair season is given below :—

District.	Number of hissas to be measured during the year as reported at the beginning of the fair season.	Number of hissas actually measured during the year.	Number of hissas which remained to be measured at the close of the year.		
			(a)	(b)	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad ...	2,346	1,147	571	519	1,090
Kaira ...	3,555	2,845	739	854	1,593
Broach and Panch Mahals.	4,789	1,878	1,713	1,146	2,859
Surat ...	6,729	4,865	1,111	855	1,966
Thana ...	3,331	1,663	2,093	1,670	3,763
Nasik ...	32,658	1,751 <i>21,086</i>	971	8,850	9,821
East Khandesh ...	23,237	273	4,973	22,991	27,964
West Khandesh ...	13,737	1,048	1,183	11,506	12,689
Bombay Suburban District.	1,226	1 <i>401</i>	80	874	954
		15,471 <i>21,487</i>			
Total ...	96,608	36,958	13,434	49,265	62,699

(a) Hissas in villages in which there was not full day's work and which could not therefore be measured (D. L. R.'s No. L.R. 135 dated 23th April 1919).

(b) Hissas in villages in which there was full day's work but which could not be measured.

Note.—The italic figures denote the number of hissas measured by the Pot Hissa Surveyors.

In the villages visited during the year for sub-division measurement work 3,049 hissas were found to be in excess of the reported hissas. To clear off the heavy arrears of Pot Hissa work in East Khandesh District, four Pot Hissa Parties under the control of the Survey Mamlatdar, Central Division, are being sent to that District in the next fair season.

25. *Central Circle.*—The subjoined table shows the sub-division measurement and barsat work done by the temporary staff under the control of the District Inspectors of Land Records:—

District.	Temporary staff employed.		Work done.		Remarks.
	Nimtan-dars.	Measur-ers.	Number of hissas measured.	Number of hissas of which barsat work was done.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmednagar ...	1	9	8,261	14,178	Upkeep party under the control of the District Inspector of Land Records.
Poona ...	1	10	10,526	10,159	
Kolaba ...	...	1	786	2,080	Do.
Total ...	2	19	19,573	26,367	Upkeep measurer under the District Inspector of Land Records.

The outturn is adequate. In addition to the hissas measured by these temporary measurers, the Cadastral Surveyors in Central Circle have also measured in all 2,705 hissas. The number of hissas which were measured and which remained to be measured in Central Circle at the close of the fair season is as given below:—

District.	Number of hissas to be measured during the year including balance and those reported at the beginning of the season.	Number of hissas measured during the year.	Number of hissas that remained to be measured.		
			(a)	(b)	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ahmednagar ...	25,115	1,823 <i>8,261</i>	960	14,358	15,318
2. Poona ...	26,477	144 <i>10,526</i>	1,102	14,705	15,807
3. Kolaba ...	4,652	738 <i>786</i>	1,510	1,618	3,128
Total ...	56,244	2,705 <i>19,573</i>	3,572	30,681	34,253
		<i>22,278</i>			

(a) Hissas in villages in which there was not full day's work and which could not therefore be measured (D. L. R.'s No. L.R. 135, dated 29th April 1919).

(b) Hissas in villages in which there was full day's work but could not be measured.

Note.—The italic figures denote the number of hissas measured by the Pot Hissa Surveyors.

In all 287 hissas were found to be in excess of the number of hissas reported in the villages in which measurement work was done.

The balance for recovery on 1st August 1935 on account of original Pot Hissa measurement fees in Kolaba District was Rs. 1,26,799-0-5 out of which Rs. 61,780-7-8 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 65,018-8-9. The recovery of these fees has again been spread over three years, i.e., up to the end of 1938-39 under orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2657, dated 17th February 1936.

26. *Southern Circle.*—The subjoined table shows the sub-division measurement and barsat work done by the temporary staff under the control of the Survey Mamlatdar, Central Division, and District Inspectors of Land Records:—

District.	Temporary staff employed.		Work done.		Remarks.
	Nimtandars.	Measurers.	Number of hissas measured.	Number of hissas of which barsat work was done.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sholapur ...	1	12	11,913	11,942	Upkeep Party under the District Inspector of Land Records.
Belgaum ...	...	2	2,768	...	Upkeep Measurers under the District Inspector of Land Records.
Satara ...	6	64	68,745	80,388	Upkeep Parties under the Survey Mamlatdar, Central Division.
Kanara ...	...	4	2,626	2,703	Upkeep Surveyors under the District Inspector of Land Records.
Ratnagiri ...	...	4	3,934	2,368	Do.
	7	86	89,336	97,901	

The outturn is adequate. In addition to the hissas measured by the above mentioned temporary staff, the permanent temporary staff of Cadastral Surveyors in Southern Circle has measured in all 17,553

hissas. The total number of hissas thus measured during the year in Southern Circle and those which remained to be measured are shown below :—

District.	Number of hissas to be measured during the year including balance and those reported at the beginning of the season.	Number of hissas measured during the year.	Number of hissas that remained to be measured.		
			(a)	(b)	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgaum ...	9,741	4,408 2,768	1,093	1,827	2,920
Dharwar ...	11,872	7,871	1,316	3,622	4,938
Bijapur ...	4,251	3,422	554	1,186	1,740
Kanara ...	7,897	112 2,626	819	909	1,128
Ratnagiri ...	4,499	123 3,934	604	2,320	2,924
Sholapur ...	14,941	1,262 11,313	434	7,082	7,516
Satara ...	47,729	855 68,745	.....	10,459	10,459
Total ...	1,00,970	17,553 89,356 1,06,939	4,820	26,805	21,625

(a) Hissas in villages in which there was not full day's work and which could not therefore be measured (D. L. R.'s No. L.R. 135, dated 28th April 1919).

(b) Hissas in villages in which there was full day's work but could not be measured.

Note.—The italic figures denote the number of hissas measured by the Pot Hissa Surveyors.

While doing the Pot Hissa measurement work, 37,594 hissas were found to be in excess of the number of hissas reported by the Mamlatdars.

A party of 10 surveyors under a Head Surveyor was appointed for the survey of Inam villages in Belgaum district for the purpose of introducing the Record of Rights. The Party has completed theodolite and plane table work in three villages and the hissa survey work in one village. The barsat work of all these villages is in progress. In addition to these, theodolite work was done in three villages and the computation work is in progress.

The balance for recovery on account of original Pot Hissa measurement fees in Kanara District was Rs. 53,464 out of which Rs. 29,842-15-7 were recovered during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 23,621-0-5. Under orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6425/28, dated 12th January 1935, the recovery of Pot Hissa dues in Honnavar and Siddapur talukas was spread over a period of three years, 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

Amounts of Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 6,000 were accordingly to be recovered during the year in Honnavar and Siddapur talukas respectively. But only Rs. 8,454-2-10 and Rs. 3,394-15-9 were recovered during the year in those talukas. The progress of recovery is not satisfactory.

27. As a result of mistakes detected by Hissa Survey Parties and Cadastral Surveyors' staff in the original hissa survey records, assessment was reduced during the year to the extent of Rs. 44-12-6 in Northern Circle and Rs. 47-12-9 in Central Circle and Rs. 101-10-6 in Southern Circle.

23. The following is an account of the hissas surveyed by the Department since the commencement of the operations at no cost to the general tax-payer :—

			Hissas.
Up to 1934-35	...	...	7,920,733
In 1935-36—			
Northern Circle	...	...	36,958
Central Circle—Original	...	...	1,843
New Hissas	...	....	20,435
Southern Circle—Original	...	...	19,523
New Hissas...	...	...	87,416
Total			8,086,908

I tested the field work of about 64 field workers in the Presidency (excluding Maintenance Surveyors) and the work was found seriously incorrect in 7 cases and the men concerned were suitably dealt with.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT: REVENUE SURVEY.

29. *Northern Circle.*—As the grant for the Field Party Establishment was not sanctioned, no Field Party Surveyors were entertained in any of the Northern Circle Districts.

Akarband work of Olpad and Bulsar talukas of which reclassification work was done last year, as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8415/28, dated 6th March 1936, and Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6174/28, dated 19th July 1935, respectively, was completed during the year under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Land Records. A temporary staff of 14 hands under one Nimtandar for Olpad and 33 hands under two Nimtandars for Bulsar work was entertained for 1 month 10 days and 3 months 5 days respectively. As a result of the reclassification assessment is reduced by Rs. 1,859-3-6 in Olpad taluka and it is reduced by Rs. 11,677-14-6 in Bulsar taluka.

30. *Central Circle*.—Owing to the withdrawal of the Field Party Establishment from survey work, no work in connection with the survey and settlement of Inam villages was undertaken this year.

31. *Southern Circle*.—As the Field Party Establishment grant was not sanctioned, no work in connection with survey and settlement of Inam villages was undertaken during the year.

Government have sanctioned, under Government Resolution, Revenue Departments, Nos. 5387/28, dated 27th May 1936 and 28th May 1936, reduction of assessment in the form of annual remission on Garden and Rice lands in Sirsi, Siddapur, Yellapur talukas, and Mundgod Mahal of Kanara District and the work of preparing the figures of remission is in progress.

32. No revision settlements of Government villages were undertaken during the year. No settlement proposals whether—original or revision—for Inam villages were submitted during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

CITY SURVEYS.

33. *Northern Circle*.—There are in all 56 City Surveys and 37 Village Site Surveys. Out of them, the maintenance of two City Surveys of Kaira and Borsad has been discontinued from 1st April 1932 and the work of maintaining the Property Register has been entrusted to the Talathis and the City Survey of the town of Chalisgaon in East Khandesh District is without maintenance. Thus 53 City Surveys and 37 Village Sites are now under regular maintenance.

Introduction of City Survey in the town of Savda in East Khandesh District, is sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5157/33, dated 17th April 1936 and the Municipality has credited the estimated expenditure, viz., Rs. 6,750 into the Government treasury. The survey operations will be started early in the next fair season.

34. *Central Circle*.—There are in all 13 City Surveys and 6 Village Site Surveys. Out of them, 3 City Surveys of the towns of Dhond, Baramati and Saswad in Poona District are without maintenance, and the maintenance of Sangamner and Wambori City Surveys has been discontinued from 1st April 1932 and the work of maintaining the Property Register has been entrusted to the Talathis. Thus eight Cities and six Village Sites are now under regular maintenance. The question of Sangamner maintenance was under consideration and Government have recently sanctioned its regular maintenance establishment and its maintenance will be taken up.

The re-enquiry work in the Ahmednagar City Survey which was commenced in 1928 as per orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7990/24, dated 20th April 1927, had to be discontinued as per orders in Government Resolution, Revenue

Department, No. 7990/24, dated 25th February 1931, owing to financial stringency after completing the re-enquiry in respect of 7,200 out of 11,027 properties. Proposals for taking up the re-enquiry work of the remaining 3,827 properties were sanctioned and a Special Enquiry Officer was appointed as per orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7990/24, dated 26th August 1935, for a period of four months in the first instance which was further extended by six months under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7990/24, dated 26th March 1936. Of the 3,827 properties which had remained to be enquired into, it was found that no re-enquiry was needed in respect of 1,269 properties and of the 2,558 properties enquired into 1,100 encroachments on Government land and 2,196 on Municipal land were detected. The whole re-enquiry work has now been finished although with many breaks in its checkered career.

35. *Southern Circle*.—There are in all 26 City Surveys and 6 Village Site Surveys. Out of these, the City Surveys of the following towns are without maintenance:—

1. Annegiri—Dharwar District.
2. Malwan—Ratnagiri District.
3. Ilkal—Bijapur District.

Thus 23 City Surveys and 6 Village Site Surveys are now under regular maintenance. The urgency of Malwan City Survey maintenance has been brought to the notice of Government and orders to include provision for the establishment in the next year's budget as an item of new expenditure have recently been received.

City Survey operations have been started at Sirsi in Kanara District as per orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4252/33, dated 13th November 1935, and the measurement work is in progress.

GENERAL REMARKS.

36. Statement "A" shows the earnings of the City Survey Maintenance establishment in the Presidency and the budget expenditure incurred upon it during the financial year 1935-36.

On the whole, the City Surveys and their maintenance staff pay more than their cost. While in large towns they do so, in smaller towns the staff is hardly self-supporting. To remedy this, as far as possible, two or more small towns are put in charge of one Maintenance Surveyor and the work of maintaining the Property Register, etc., is entrusted to the Talatis. In some places Cadastral Surveyors' work is entrusted to the Maintenance Surveyors to keep them fully employed.

37. The system of writing Property Register on cards has been introduced in towns of Broach, Godhra, Viramgaon, Thana, Dahana, Igatpuri, Nasik (partly), Malegaon, Dhulha, Nandurbar (partly), Jalgaon and Chalisgaon in Northern Circle and in Poona and Lonavla in Central Circle and in Panchgani, Mahabaleshwar,

Sholapur, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Hubli, Gadag, Ranebennur, Byadgi and Haveri in Southern Circle and the work is being done satisfactorily. In the newly introduced City Surveys of Dhond, Baramati and Saswad in Central Circle and Ilkal in Southern Circle, the Property Registers have been written in the form of Registers and not in loose cards which are likely to be missed or misplaced as these City Surveys are without maintenance.

38. During the enquiry, a large number of encroachments are detected on Government and Municipal lands. Fresh encroachments are also being detected during the maintenance of these City Surveys. But the progress made in removing these encroachments in Municipal land is very unsatisfactory, the removal being 851 on Government lands and 6,052 on Municipal lands, leaving a balance of encroachments to be removed on Government and Municipal lands to the extent of 3,002 and 49,564 respectively. The encroachments on Government lands chiefly relate to cities the enquiry of which has been recently completed such as Ahmednagar and Chalisgaon and in other places steps are in progress for their removal or regularization. Statement "B" attached shows the position. The balance of encroachments on Municipal land is due to the indifference of the Municipal bodies, and the Collectors are being requested to take action according to orders in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1898, dated 4th June 1925, and Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2558/28, dated 14th August 1933, where necessary and it is hoped that there will be better progress next year.

39. In Government Memorandum No. 7990-B/24, dated 26th September 1931, Government agreed with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records as to the necessity of resurvey and re-enquiry of Ahmednagar City Survey but ordered the operations to be postponed for want of funds. The work of re-enquiry has, however, since been taken up in accordance with orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7990/24, dated 26th August 1935 and 26th March 1936, and it has now been finished. The question of resurvey only remained to be considered. The Director of Land Records has now on personal inspection considered that it is not absolutely necessary to resurvey all the house properties and it will do if we relay the theodolite frame work. Proposals of time and cost required for this purpose were accordingly submitted to Government and Government have ordered in their Memorandum No. 7990-B/24, dated 14th August 1936, to include the proposed expenditure as a new item of expenditure in the budget for the year 1937-38.

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8369/28, dated 10th February 1932, Government sanctioned as a measure of retrenchment the reduction of the post of the Maintenance Surveyor at Sangamner City on the ground that it was not self-supporting. The maintenance of the Property Register was however entrusted to the talati under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10021/28, dated 11th March 1933. During inspection of the City Survey by the Director of Land Records it was noticed that

regular maintenance was necessary and that it would be self-supporting if the Cadastral Surveyor of the taluka is entrusted with the maintenance work. Proposals were, therefore, submitted to Government in consultation with the Collector of Ahmednagar to declare the Cadastral Surveyor doing the measurement work in the taluka as the Maintenance Surveyor who will do the maintenance work for some period and Cadastral Surveyor's work during the rest of the period and Government in their order No. 8369/28, dated 2nd December 1936, sanctioned its maintenance.

According to the existing arrangement the Maintenance Surveyor at Alibag is entrusted with the technical work of the Roha and Uran City Surveys under orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1833/24, dated 22nd November 1924. The Maintenance Surveyor of Alibag is also entrusted with the full maintenance work of Pen and Panvel City Surveys. This involved a lot of travelling and absence of the Maintenance Surveyor from other City Surveys. It was, therefore, proposed in consultation with the Collector of Kolaba to transfer the technical work of Roha and Uran City Surveys to the Cadastral Surveyors working in these talukas and Government have approved of this proposal in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1833/24, dated 19th October 1936.

The maintenance establishment for the Poona City Survey was found on inspection to be inadequate to cope with the ever increasing work in the City Survey Office and it was also noticed that there is want of adequate supervision over the office work of the maintenance surveyors. Proposals have accordingly been submitted to Government in consultation with the Collector of Poona to sanction an extra Maintenance Surveyor who should also act as a Shirastedar to the City Survey Officer.

The Maintenance Surveyor of Kalyan City Survey is also to look to the full maintenance work of Bhiwandi City Survey and do the technical work of Shahapur and Murbad City Surveys. The charge of the Maintenance Surveyor, Kalyan, is thus heavy and in order to relieve him to some extent proposals are being submitted to transfer the technical work of Shahapur and Murbad City Surveys to the Cadastral Surveyors working in those talukas.

The City Surveys of Bandra and Danda contain only the gaothan area of 5 and 8 gaothans respectively. The non-agricultural area outside the gaothan limits is not at all included in these city surveys. From fiscal as well as administrative point of view, it is desirable that the City Survey limits should be extended so as to include all the non-agricultural survey numbers and also some agricultural survey numbers in which non-agricultural development is likely to take place in the near future. Proposals in this respect have been called for and will be submitted to Government in due course.

The question of relieving the Maintenance Surveyor, Bandra, of the duties of looking to the maintenance of the village sites of Ville Parle, Juhu and Malad has also been referred to the Collector of Bombay Suburban District as Government have no interest in the maintenance of these village sites surveys.

The technical work of Indi City Survey in the Bijapur District was entrusted to the Maintenance Surveyor at Bijapur under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6430/24, dated 16th July 1925. In order to relieve the Maintenance Surveyor of Bijapur where the City Survey work has increased considerably, it was proposed to transfer the technical work of Indi City Survey from the maintenance Surveyor, Bijapur, to the Cadastral Surveyor working in the taluka and Government have approved of the proposal in their memorandum No. 6430-B, dated 27th August 1936.

Utara Karkuns for City Survey Offices.—The work of supplying copies and extracts from the City Survey Records is on an increase everywhere. In smaller City Survey Offices, this work is done by the Maintenance Surveyor but in large towns this work has to be entrusted to the copying candidates. As the candidates have no permanent status in Government service the work done by the candidates has to be supervised very carefully by the Maintenance Surveyors. In order to relieve the maintenance staff of all avoidable clerical work, Government have been approached to sanction the creation of five posts of permanent and seven of temporary Utara Karkuns. This proposal if sanctioned will increase the efficiency of the maintenance staff without any extra cost to Government and will enable raw hands to have some insight into the working of the Land Records Department.

The City Survey maintenance staff is not very satisfactory. English-knowing men are required in most of the big cities as there is a lot of English correspondence work and there are very few English-knowing men who are also technically sound. I have already approached Government to revive some of the posts in the Field Party to have a nucleus of survey trained English-knowing men from whom the maintenance staff could be recruited by selection.

I inspected 28 City Survey Offices during the year under review. Of these, the field work and office work were satisfactory in 20 cases only while the work in 8 cases was found to be positively bad and the Maintenance Surveyors had to be fined or reduced in five cases, and transferred to smaller charges or reverted as Cadastral Surveyors in 3 cases.

PHOTOZINCO PRESS.

40. The work turned out in the Printing branch during the year was 1,073,068 machine pulls costing about Rs. 33,000 and 70,758 handpulls costing about Rs. 20,000. Other branches turned out work costing about Rs. 81,000. The total cost of work done in the Press was Rs. 1.35 lakhs. The total amount realised from Private work done in the Press was Rs. 18,000.

Five posts of tracers in the Photozinco Press were retrenched under orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3927, dated 14th February 1933. It was noticed that a large number of City Survey sheets received for reprinting were lying in the Press for more than two years without any action for want of staff. Government were, therefore, approached in the matter and four

posts of temporary tracers have accordingly been sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3927, dated 27th May 1936, to clear off the heavy arrears. It will require some time to bring the work up to date and it is possible that Government may have to be approached for increasing the present temporary staff in the next year for accelerating the disposal of arrears of tracing work.

CHAPTER V.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

41. The writing of the combined form VII-XII was done in 78 villages of Man Petha in Satara District during this year. This work has already been completed in the remaining districts of the Southern Circle and in all the Districts of Central Circle and Northern Circle.

42. The Record of Rights (New Combined Village Form VII and XII) was for the first time introduced in the following Inam villages in Southern Circle:—

Name of village.	Taluka.	District.
1. Chikmagnur	... Ranebennur	... Dharwar.
2. Khatav	... Khatav	... Satara.

43. Twenty-four Inam villages in Central Division districts have been surveyed for the introduction of original settlement between the years 1924-25 to 1930-31. Out of these, 20 are in Satara, 3 in Poona and one in Ahmednagar District. As the introduction of settlement is held in abeyance according to orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8613/28, dated 1st September 1932, it was proposed to introduce the Records of Rights in these villages and exemption from Record of Rights Act has accordingly been cancelled in respect of these villages under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4818/33, dated 22nd April 1936. The work of preparing necessary papers for the compilation of Record of Rights is in progress.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

44. The holding of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records' post in abeyance since 29th March 1932, and the retrenching of the Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division's post, since 10th August 1933, led to a serious degeneration in the supervision of the Land Records staff. By its very nature, most of the work of the Department, is distributed in various villages of the District, and as the work is done in individual fields, it is very difficult to supervise the work unless adequate staff for supervision is forthcoming. The two Superintendents of Land Records, one at Poona and the other at Ahmedabad, were saddled with ten, and nine districts respectively and it was to be expected that there will be a fall in the efficiency of the staff and that work of the department

will suffer both in volume and quality. My personal observations made above regarding the Maintenance Surveyors and other field workers show how the quality of the work has suffered due to lack of adequate supervision. The District Inspectors of Land Records like any other set of officers are inclined to take things easy, when superior check becomes a matter of rare occurrence and this slackness travels down to the Maintenance Surveyors and other surveyors. The charges as they are now are also pretty heavy, as it is not possible for the Superintendents of Land Records to test at least one case of each field worker every year even if they put in 210 touring days instead of 170.

Both Messrs. A. H. Antia and S. J. Moghe have tried their best to improve their charges under difficult conditions. Mr. Antia has worked hard both as Superintendent of Land Records and as British Delegate in the Settlement of Bombay-Baroda Boundary Disputes, and the Department will be losing a conscientious, hardworking and experienced officer by his retirement in January 1937.

My office staff had to work very hard and as I have only one senior clerk in the grade of 105-5-140, most of the important work had to be handled by the Office Superintendent who has discharged his duties conscientiously and to my entire satisfaction.

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. DESAI,

Ag. Director of Land Records.

STATEMENT I.

STATEMENT

Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other

Name of District	Number of Circle Inspectors in the District	Number of Government villages in each district		Number of days actually devoted to inspection work
		Total	Number inspected	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Circle.</i>				Average
Ahmedabad	15	1445	441	180
Kaira	18	625	626	291
Broach and Panch Mahals	24	841½	839	230
Surat	16	824	793	271
Thana	129	1,569	1,528	196
Nasik	133	1,656	1,656	214
East Khandesh	31	1,800½	1,731	195
West Khandesh	98	1,216	1,216	143
Bombay Suburban District	3	738	27	120
<i>Central Circle.</i>				
Poona	24	(a)1,150	1,150	267
Ahmednagar	32	(b)1,374	1,374	221
Kolaba	(c)22	(d)1,520	1,459	137
<i>Southern Circle.</i>				
Sholapur	(e)14 plus 1 K. K.	704	678	214
Satara	(f)28	1,357	1,246	236
Belgaum	24	1,116	1,092	208
Bijapur	(g)24	1,174	1,125	190
Dharwar	(h)24	1,423	1,366	225
Kanara	(i)24	1,417	1,357	179
Ratnagiri	15	(j)317	317	81

I.

inspection carried out by Circle Inspectors, during the year 1935-36.

Crop and Tenancy Inspection		Waste Inspection		Repairs of boundary marks	
Total number of occupied Survey numbers	Number of Survey Nos. and Sub-Divisions	Number of Waste Nos. other than forest	Number inspected	Number of villages due for repair	
				Arrears of past year	Current year's programme
6	7	8	9	10	11
186,712	18,626	22,484	2,017	36	12
	4,677				
	27,921	17,149	1,187	.....	.....
308,961	32,119				
	35,743	18,615	2,779	90	18
226,491	31,972				
	24,638	9,319	1,247	.....	.....
260,756	36,772				
	29,852	16,462	6,343	30	134½
302,341	92,674				
	31,211	11,202	1,841	62	161
353,496	32,264				
	24,009	8,924	2,142	.....	228
211,413	19,469				
	23,086	13,482	1,271	4	181
155,164	335				
	3,230	406	58	.....	.....
9,116	18,608				
	33,028	3,647	977	29	114
222,300	31,511				
	16,615	5,041	1,409	133	63
238,662	72,828				
	7,556	6,473	1,579	7	96½
149,307	6,097				
	21,957	1,937	290	61	8
110,805	80,806				
	42,564	1,712	526	12	37
279,028	32,600				
	30,633	5,595	683	3	108
202,155	17,642				
	33,592	2,946	1,066	1	100
184,736	13,999				
	25,340	9,646	733	48	126
196,534	37,236				
	4,915	13,291	2,687	4	129½
141,778	51,838				
		1,814	550	2	31
57,741					

STATEMENT

Name of District	Repairs of boundary marks—contd.				Average number of days spent by the Circle Inspectors of the District on inspection and repairs	Inspection Tagai Number of Tagai works examined
	Number of villages completely inspected and repaired		Balance of villages outstanding at close of year			
	Arrears of past years	Current year's programme	Arrears of past years	Current year's programme		
I	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Northern Circle.</i>						
Ahmedabad	89	11	4	1	15	.....
Kaira	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Broach and Panch Mahals.	90	18	.....	.....	12	.....
Surat	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	25	93	4	41	49	4
Nasik	39	139	22	21	21	370
East Khandesh	...	228	.....	.....	17	3
West Khandesh	4	181	.....	.....	43	10
Bombay Suburban District.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Central Circle.</i>						
Poona	19	88	10	26	33	75
Ahmednagar	77	36	56	27	147	32
Kolaba	5	70 ⁷ / ₁	2	25 ³ / ₁	57	4
<i>Southern Circle.</i>						
Bholapur	61	8	.....	.....	26	13
Batara	9	15	3	22	59	12
Belgaum	1	85	2	23	39	21
Bijapur	1	98	.....	2	61	8
Dharwar	29	194	19	2	45	34
Kanara	4	129	.....	.....	53	1
Ratnagiri	2	31	.....	.....	740	.....

I—contd.

tion of works	Number of entries checked in the Birth and Death Registers	Number of entries checked in Village Forms I-C and I-D	Remarks
18	19	20	21
.....	9,201	7,580	* Two Circle Inspectors instead of one Revenue Inspector are appointed from 1st April 1936.
1	21,044	55,356	† Two villages are amalgamated with one village.
.....	18,269	119,303	‡ The post of a Revenue Inspector is abolished and 3 Circle Inspectors are sanctioned under G. R., R. D., No. 10061/23, of 25th March 1936.
.....	17,975	69,667	§ Seven villages in Ambernath Taluka of Bombay Suburban District are merged into Kalyan Taluka of Thana District (G. R., R. D., No. 3468/33, dated 5th May 1936).
4	16,328	49,816	|| One post of Circle Inspector in Peint Mahal kept vacant from 1st March 1936.
331	28,664	44,536	¶ Seven villages in Ambernath Taluka of Bombay Suburban District are merged into Kalyan Taluka of Thana District under G. R., R. D., No. 3468/33, dated 5th May 1936.
9	26,462	48,272	(a) Last year one village was reported in excess.
7	25,648	45,105	(b) Two villages amalgamated into one.
.....	1,169	4,232	(c) The post of a Revenue Inspector is abolished and 4 posts of Circle Inspectors are revived.
62	14,791	127,925	(d) 37 villages of Uran Mahal included last year have been excluded this year.
90	29,678	95,565	(f) Two posts of Revenue Inspectors were abolished and 6 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
1	19,347	104,159	(e) One post of a Revenue Inspector was abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
1	14,742	23,160	(g) One post of Revenue Inspector was abolished and 3 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
11	24,890	159,676	(h) One post of Revenue Inspector abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
10	27,880	89,907	(i) One post of Revenue Inspector abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived. One more post of Circle Inspector is created.
6	29,264	32,561	(j) One Government village has been treated as Khoti.
16	26,287	47,827	
.....	8,224	77,996	
.....	5,328	66,381	

M. J. DESAI,
Ag. Director of Land, Records.

STATEMENT II.

Statement II showing the measurement and classification work done by Cadastral Surveyors, and other establishments deputed on that work during 1935-36.

Name of District	Arrears at the beginning of the year		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
<i>Northern Circle.</i>	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.	
Ahmedabad ...	35	5	612	14	583	16	64	3	
Kaira ...	5	...	430	409	449	409	36	...	
Broach and Panch Mahals.	914	23	1,109	26	1,050	25	973	23	
Surat ...	...	...	716	113	716	113	...	...
Thana ...	493	59	1,391	29	1,635	94	199	4	
Nasik ...	183	...	1,460	29	1,405	33	237	6	
West Khandesh.	980	...	337	10	374	10	133	...	
East Khandesh.	197	...	1,330	945	1,187	945	340	...	
Bombay Suburban District.	911	...	562	...	594	...	179	...	
Total ...	1,567	86	7,997	895	8,043	945	1,521	36	
<i>Central Circle.</i>									
Ahmednagar...	287	1	1,032	218	1,130	216	199	1	
Poona ...	484	15	1,350	60	1,471	61	263	14	
Kolaba ...	913	5	1,008	13	964	10	953	7	
Total ...	1,684	21	3,385	288	3,555	287	1,414	22	
<i>Southern Circle.</i>									
Sholapur ...	266	1	983	72	890	72	353	1	
Satara ...	183	...	1,501	17	1,638	17	46	...	
Belgaum ...	223	12	1,195	27	1,393	39	25	...	
Bijapur ...	8	...	937	318	942	318	3	...	
Dharwar ...	93	...	1,545	141	1,573	141	65	...	
Kanara ...	17	...	971	48	956	48	32	...	
Retnagiri ...	911	4	1,748	31	2,094	92	565	3	
Total ...	1,701	17	8,880	651	9,486	667	1,095	4	
Grand Total ...	4,953	124	20,162	1,837	21,084	1,899	4,030	62	

M. J. DESAI,
Ag. Director of Land Records.

STATEMENT III.

STATEMENT

Statement III showing the test of Village Officers' and Circle
in the districts during

Name of District	Number of villages		Number of boundary marks inspected	
	Total in District	Number inspected		
1	2	3	4	
Ahmedabad ...	S. D. O. ... 3	445	382	44
	Mr. ... 9		441	1,288
Kaira ...	S. D. O. ... 2	525	366	.....
	Mr. ... 7		525	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	S. D. O. ... 2	841½	376	593
	Mr. ... 9		836½	3,092
Surat ...	S. D. O. ... 2	821½	394	.....
	Mr. ... 9		821	.....
Thana ...	S. D. O. ... 3	1,515½	773	1,844
	Mr. ... 11		1,389	11,626
East Khandesh ...	S. D. O. ... 2	1,800½	642	2,028
	Mr. ... 13		1,779	7,360
West Khandesh ...	S. D. O. ... 2	1,219	305	882
	Mr. ... 8		1,219	5,585
Nasik ...	S. D. O. ... 4	1,695	322	222
	Mr. ... 12		1,425	7,740
Bombay Suburban District...	S. D. O. ... 1	80	55	.....
	Mr. ... 1		43	.....
Ahmednagar ...	S. D. O. ... 2	1,374½	324	909
	Mr. ... 12		1,358	2,243

S. D. O. = Sub-Divisional Officer.
Mr. = Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

H. = Hissae.

III.

*Inspectors' work by the Sub-Divisional Officers and Mamlatdars
the year 1935-36.*

Number of Survey numbers in which Crop and Tenancy Record was inspected		Number of villages in which Birth and Death Registers were checked	Number of entries checked in Village Forms VI and VII	Remarks
Village Officers' work	Circle Inspectors' work			
5	6	7	8	9
1,339	598	291	3,818	* Two villages amalgamated with another.
H. 490 4,391	H. 453 2,978			
H. 1,055 4,242	H. 835 530	907†	11,249	† Including Talukdari villages.
H. 637 6,752	H. 611 716	290	4,670	
H. 8,374 2,716	H. 896 165	618	43,812	
H. 2,056 9,131	H. 96 5,532	308	8,317	
H. 9,045	H. 5,216	907	27,076	
2,292	2,160	308	7,327	
H. 2,761 10,461	H. 2,434 4,511	786	32,731	‡ 24 unsurveyed and 4 Bandhi Jama villages omitted.
H. 11,767 952	H. 4,442 282	628	9,739	
H. 2,061 6,004	H. 1,164 2,330	1,389	54,752	§ Seven villages of the Ambernath taluka of Bombay Suburban District included in Kalyan taluka (G. R., R. D., No. 3428/33, dated 5th May 1934).
H. 18,373	H. 9,153	497	11,852	
3,937	3,245	1,415	59,913	
H. 1,290 10,615	H. 297 6,204	267	5,071	
H. 2,013	H. 2,182	1,125	23,200	
1,425	124	317	6,588	
H. 869	H. 91	1,412	63,174	
6,116	2,263	41	1,180	
H. 5,136 1,311	H. 2,417 652	28	737	
H. 1,598 9,410	..... 2,205	330	11,991	† Two villages amalgamated.
H. 4,080 74	H. 1,158	1,336	61,893	
H. 77	.....		
.....			
1,465	.....		
H. 6,017 4,365	..... 1,327			
H. 19,501	H. 4,241			

STATEMENT

Name of District	Number of villages		Number of boundary marks inspected	
	Total in District	Number inspected		
1	2	3	4	
Pocna	S. D. O. ... 3	1,162	544	278
	Mr. ... 12		1,166	1,341
Sholapur	S. D. O. ... 2	705	349	268
	Mr. ... 7		705	1,019
Satara	S. D. O. ... 3	1,367	585	101
	Mr. ... 18		1,307	356
Belgaum	S. D. O. ... 2	1,116	456	737
	Mr. ... 9		1,030	4,003
Bijapur	S. D. O. ... 2	1,174	443	446
	Mr. ... 9		1,172	6,006
Dharwar	S. D. O. ... 3	1,473	971	562
	Mr. ... 13		1,241	4,609
Kanara	S. D. O. ... 4*	1,417†	224	2,763
	Mr. ... 16†		1,238	8,014
Kolaba	S. D. O. ... 1	1,627	214	915
	Mr. ... 8		1,553	7,511
Ratnagiri	S. D. O. ... 2	1,327	311	2,215
	Mr. ... 11 ^l		1,327	3,609

S. D. O. = Sub-Divisional Officer.
Mr. = Mamlatdar or Mahalkari.

H. = Hissas.

III—contd.

Number of Survey numbers in which Crop and Tenancy Record was inspected		Number of villages in which Birth and Death Registers were checked	Number of entries checked in Village Forms VI and VII	Remarks
Village Officers' work	Circle Inspectors' work			
5	6	7	8	9
1,296	3,101	432	9,453	
{ 7,828	{ 5,983	1,116	71,985	
H. 4,551	H. 3,571			
{ 2,081	{ 2,168	340	9,710	
H. 2,135	H. 2,135	705	23,566	
4,674	3,110			
{ 2,224	{ 213	533	18,584	
H. 7,046	H. 784			
5,398	1,076			
H. 32,901	H. 2,564	1,201	60,592	
1,445	.....	145	1,364	
19,095	14,825	986	72,188	
2,585	864	363	5,939	
13,221	2,206	1,134	24,542	
{ 1,285	{ 1,927	314	5,139	
H. 23	H. 19			
14,193	7,047	1,191	17,180	
	1,072			
{ 1,879	{ 802	156	3,660	* Includes two <i>ex-officio</i> Assistant Collectors.
H. 1,551	H. 476			
11,254	2,558			† Includes sixty-one Forest villages.
H. 11,732	H. 2,763	1,131	70,898	‡ Includes <i>ex-officio</i> Mahalkaris.
{ 276	{ 154	214	2,627	
H. 745	H. 415			
5,865	4,178			
H. 25,627	H. 17,046	1,453	61,775	
{ 231	{ 175	300	6,265	
H. 941	H. 834			
1,100	857			
H. 9,404	H. 8,833	1,310	63,219	

M. J. DESAI,
Ag. Director of Land Records.

STATEMENT

Statement IV showing the details of work done by the District

Name of District	Number of villages in the District		Total Number of days devoted to all kinds of inspection	Number of Circle Inspectors
	Total	Inspected		
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Circle.</i>				
Ahmedabad	445*	367	375	15†
Kaira	526	112	176	18
Broach and Panch Mahals	841‡	183	300	24
Surat	821	301	179	16
Thana	1,569§	158	173	99
Nasik	1,696	126	171	33
East Khandesh	1,800||	113	208	31
West Khandesh	1,216	236	184	23
Bombay Suburban	86	46	230	9
<i>Central Circle.</i>				
Ahmednagar	1,374*	369	391	33
Poona	1,160†	100	168	24
Kolaba	1,627	176	193	22;
<i>Southern Circle.</i>				
Sholapur	704	237	181	{ 14* plus 1 E. K. }
Satara	1,357	149	185	28†
Belgaum	1,116	134	160	24
Bijapur	1,174	280	223	24;
Dharwar	1,439	148	175	24‡
Kanara	1,417	135	141	24||
Ratnagiri	319§	125	176	15

IV.

Inspectors of Land Records of the Districts during the year 1935-36.

Number of Circles	Crop and Waste Inspection numbers checked						Number of villages in which boundary marks repair examined	Entries in the Return of Population and agricultural stock tested
	Early		Late		Waste			
	Circle Inspectors' work	Village Accountants' work	Circle Inspectors' work	Village Accountants' work	Circle Inspectors' work	Village Accountants' work		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	191	1,146	64	796	4	572	31 1,090	.....
19	296	2,591	101	413	13	57	.....	.....
24	700	1,944	191	776	90	67	41 3,583	.....
16	679	1,326	994	2,115	125	310	.....	.....
20	1,841	4,431	110	371	91	153	36 5,613 19	.....
33	.....	315	.....	.....	65	.....	491	.....
31	877	.....	25	.....	159	.....	19 549 64	.....
22	4,086	.....	1,866	.....	136	.....	4,168	.....
3	104	144	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	9,063 1,599	.....	20	7 395	.....
24	162 465 800	98 498 1,117	98 498	.....	11	.....	18 775 186	.....
22	2,517	3,967	.....	.....	40	25	2,643	.....
15	.....	590	45	446	8	35	13 2,634	.....
26	84 353	443 1,745	20 80	174 435	10	.....	3 294 18	.....
24	176	96	171	1,369	.....	10	757 44	.....
24	172	1,268	229	1,716	4	25	2,109 20	.....
24	.....	1,017	122	315	.....	37	953 20	.....
24	561	2,224	.....	7	1	19	1,545	.....
15	363 2,636	667 4,153	.....	.....	71	81	16 2,657	.....

STATEMENT

Name of District	Entries in the Birth and Death Register tested	Number of Survey Numbers tested				Number of entries in Village Forms VI and VII tested
		Measured by the Cadastral Surveyors	Classed by the Cadastral Surveyors	Measured by the District Surveyor	Classed by the District Surveyor	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>Northern Circle.</i>						
Ahmedabad	1,671	33	...	178	15	2,273
Kaira	3,017	160	...	19	...	5,340
Broach and Panch Mahals	530	137	...	114	8	7,810
Surat	675	353 123	1	52	35	8,881
Thana	999	{ plus 32 Wood- land plots.	2	109	{ 10 plus 32 }	6,580
Nasik	95	84	...	43	...	1,012
East Khandesh	799	91	18	17	170	2,497
West Khandesh	1,005	157	...	...	...	5,244
Bombay Suburban	31	{ 216 plots 49 H. 80 }	2	...	...	860
<i>Central Circle.</i>						
Ahmednagar	416	{ 206 376 137 }	...	{ 27 65 18 }	...	2,813
Poona	341	{ 143 137 }	6 8	18 39	...	1,769
Kolaba	1,503	90	5	30	2	5,233
<i>Southern Circle.</i>						
Sholapur	549	{ 183 H 498 158 }	10	9	...	4,519
Satara	591	{ H 566 114 }	3	2	...	2,968
Belgaum	426	{ H 129 161 }	4	1	...	4,043
Bijapur	2,250	{ H 237 153 }	114	...	...	7,469
Dharwar	697	{ H 233 99 }	53	{ 19 57 14 }	...	4,692
Kanara	942	{ H 54 }	5	{ 7 }	3	8,166
Betnagiri	445	269	7	10	4	6,739

IV—contd.

Number of Village Accountants examined in measurement test	Taluka Form XX tested	Number of Tagai Works inspected	Number of entries in Village Form XVI inspected	Remarks
21	22	23	24	
...	53	* Two villages are amalgamated with one village.
...	95	† Two Circle Inspectors instead of one Revenue Inspector are appointed from 1st April 1935.
...	134	‡ The work was postponed under Collector's No. B.N.D./32, dated 19th December 1935.
...	133	§ The work was postponed to 1935-37 under Collector's No. B.N.D., dated 9th May 1935.
...	58	...	...	¶ Seven villages of Ambernath taluka of Bombay Suburban District are included.
...	65	...	671	
...	
...	
...	36	
...	* Two villages in Akola taluka amalgamated (G. E., R. D., No. 309/33, dated 1st May 1933).
...	19	...	...	† One village in Mawal taluka was less reported last year.
...	‡ The post of one Revenue Inspector was abolished and 4 posts of Circle Inspectors revived from 1st April 1936 (G.E., R.D., No. 10066, dated 25th March 1936).
...	
...	* The post of Revenue Inspector was abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
...	† Two posts of Revenue Inspectors were abolished and 6 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived (G.E., R.D., No. 10066/28, dated 25th March 1936).
...	‡ The post of Revenue Inspector was abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
...	§ The post of Revenue Inspector was abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived.
...	¶ The post of Revenue Inspector was abolished and 2 posts of Circle Inspectors were revived and one more post for Bhatkal Petha was created from 16th September 1935.
...	‡ Includes two khoti villages.
...	
...	

M. J. DESAI,
Ag. Director of Land Records.

Statement "B" referred to in paragraph 38.

Circle	Encroachments on land		Encroachments removed during the year under report		Balance	
	Government	Municipal	Government	Municipal	Government	Municipal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern	1,248	43,066	570	4,694	1,378	38,492
Central	1,478*	4,737*	91	15	1,357	4,712
Southern	437	7,803	900	1,443	237	6,360
Total	3,863	55,616	861	6,052	3,002	49,564

*In the last year's statement 2,267 encroachments were included as on Government land in Ahmednagar City Survey. But this year as a result of re-enquiry there are 1,079 encroachments on Government land and 2,188 on Municipal land.

M. J. DESAI,
Ag. Director of Land Records.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND
RECORDS FOR THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR
THE YEAR 1935-36.

No. REV. 21.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:
Office of the Revenue Commissioner
for Sind, Karachi,
5th January 1937.

No revised Irrigational Settlements were introduced in any taluka during the year under report.

2. The work done during the year at the Head Record Office is detailed in statements A and B. The number of copies of field books issued from the Head Record Office (column 18 of statement A) during the year under report was larger than that in the preceding year. The increase was due to large land sales and to measurement of a larger number of sub-divisions by the Village Establishment.

Land Registers were prepared for the Village Establishment and 2 more for the Head Record Office. The preparation of such registers for the dehs affected by the Revised Settlements within the Barrage area, has been held in abeyance for want of funds. A provision for funds has, however, been repeated in the budget estimate for the year 1937-38.

The increase in the number of maps supplied to the Village Establishment (column 20 of statement A) was mainly due to a larger number of maps having fallen due for supply during the year under report.

The fall in the number of Vernacular maps (column 29 of statement A) sent up for printing was due to a lesser number of corrections in deh maps.

In addition to the work shown in statement A, the mapping establishment carried out corrections in 1,270 duplicate copies of deh maps, which will be sent up for re-production to the Photoincino Office, Poona, when the number of corrections reaches the prescribed limit.

The number of maps supplied to the Officers of the Lloyd Barrage Scheme fell from 8,447 to 7,230 during the year under report. The decrease will be noticeable yearly as the extraordinary demands incidental to the constructional stages of the Barrage project are now coming to an end. The temporary mapping establishment was assisted as usual, by the permanent mapping establishment in its spare time.

The special barrage establishment entertained for the purpose of preparing plotted sketches for use of the Barrage survey parties continued to work at the Head Record Office and the number of

plotted sketches prepared by this establishment was 23,010. Likewise, the special staff entertained for the preparation of revised deh maps in consequence of the changes in alignments of water-courses in the Barrage zone, continued to work at the Head Record Office and the number of maps dealt with by this establishment was 1,459 against 1,714 in the previous year. The numerical strength of each of the establishments referred to above, had to be varied from time to time according to the actual requirements.

Statement B pertains to the amount of work done at the Head Record Office in consequence of the measurement carried out by the Village Establishment. The number of measurement papers relating to survey numbers received for examination and entry in the Record Office was 14,844 against 12,352 in the previous year—showing an increase of 2,492. The number of survey papers returned for correction was 8,327 against 4,565 in the preceding year. This was partly due to the lack of proper comprehension of rule 22-A introduced in the Land Revenue Rules on the part of the Village Establishment and partly due to insufficient care taken in the preparation and scrutiny of survey papers. Instructions, in this connection, have been issued to Collectors to see that survey papers are prepared with due care.

Besides the work shown in statement B, survey papers in respect of 2,015 dehs comprising 1,20,947 ordinary survey numbers and 3,373 petty hissas and 103 dehs comprising 19,852 rectangulated blocks received from the Survey Department of the Lloyd Barrage, were also dealt with by the ordinary establishment of the Head Record Office and lodged with other record.

• The Superintendent of Survey and Land Records tested the measurement of 147 survey numbers measured by the Village Establishment.

3. The work of sorting and destruction of record is up-to-date.

4. The Head Record Office was inspected by the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind in May and June last and the result was satisfactory. Mr. Vassanmal Naraindas, the Head Record Keeper, has been performing his duties as efficiently and expeditiously as before inspite of the additional strain imposed upon him as a result of the activities of the Barrage survey parties.

5. No field survey parties were organised during the year under report.

6. No new city surveys were undertaken during the year under report on account of continued financial stringency.

As the Larkana City Survey charge was unwieldy, an additional post of a City Surveyor was created originally for a period of one year under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2630/28, dated the 26th September 1934, and the charge was split up into two as reported in previous reports. The revised arrangement has been continued for a further period of one year from 1st November 1935, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2630/28, dated the 25th November 1935.

Of the City Surveys previously completed, the maintenance work at Sukkur, Rohri, Hyderabad, Tando Adam, Mirpurkhas, Garhi Yasin, Jacobabad and Shikarpur was carried out in the same way as in the previous years. The details of work done in respect of all the City Surveys and the income and expenditure relating to them (except Karachi) are shown in statements B-I and B-II.

The maintenance work of all the City Surveys including Karachi was inspected by the Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind as usual. The Superintendent has remarked that while the measurement work continues to be done satisfactorily at Karachi, the question of levying assessment on buildings was being confounded with building regulations. The Superintendent has communicated his views in this connection, to the Collector of Karachi, and it is hoped that this question will soon be settled satisfactorily. In other places outside Karachi it is reported that there is much to be desired even in regard to the measurement work. The nature of mistakes and the lack of proper review have been pointed out to the Collectors in Memoranda of Inspection drawn by the Superintendent.

In order to exercise effective check over the technical part of city survey work, the Head City Surveyor at Karachi, continued to carry out inspection in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9733/23, dated the 16th December 1932. The Superintendent of Survey and Land Records in Sind, however, considers that the Head City Surveyor cannot be expected to continue to do this duty without serious detriment to his own work at Karachi. He is of opinion that a separate Inspector of the Mukhtiarkar's grade might be appointed for this work as well as for checking field work and Record of Rights work done by Tapedars just as in the Presidency where 6 such Inspectors are working in the Southern Division and 4 in the Northern Division. The Superintendent proposes to submit separate proposals in this connection when this question will be examined carefully.

7. One Assistant Collector and 8 Mukhtiarkars attended the Survey course and passed the test.

8. The Tapedars' Training School, which was sanctioned for one year only, has been continued for another year with effect from the 1st July 1936 with a batch of 51 students. It is presumed, the school will have to be continued for another year or two as the requirements of the District Officers cannot be met from the present stock of Tapedars available. The average absorption per year at present is expected for some time to be 50, which is the normal number trained in one year.

9. The total cost of the Survey and Land Records Department during the year amounted to Rs. 62,840 against Rs. 61,499 in the preceding year.

The duties of the Superintendent, Land Records and Survey Officer, Lloyd Barrage, remained combined throughout the year under report. The charge was held by R. B. Bulchand Santdas up

to 31st March 1936, and thereafter by Mr. Allahbakhsh A. Ansari for the remaining period of the year. Before Mr. Allahbakhsh took charge, he was attached to the office for two months for training. R. B. Bulchand has since been appointed as Special Officer, Barrage Surveys, *vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. Rev. 4916, dated the 5th August 1936, and in consequence of his appointment, the post of Assistant Survey Officer has been abolished.

The Superintendent continued to be ably helped by the Assistant Survey Officer, Mr. Gobindram Jethanand Bijlani since appointed as Senior Superintendent to the Sind Government, his successor Mr. Mulchand Rupchand Panjwani since reverted to the regular line of Mukhtiarkar, the Head Record Keeper, Mr. Vassanmal Naraindas Punwani and the Head Master, Tapedars' Training School, Mr. Bulchand Rijhumal Sachanandani.

The annual savings resulting from the amalgamation of the post of the Superintendent, Land Records in Sind, with that of the Survey Officer, Lloyd Barrage, amounted to Rs. 5,338 in the case of the Land Records Department and Rs. 11,369 in the case of the Barrage Department.

10. During the year under report, the Record of Rights was promulgated in 2 Jagir dehs, viz. Wakkro in Shikarpur taluka and Abdu in the Sukkur taluka in pursuance of the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1743/33, dated the 18th January 1935. It was re-written in 3 dehs, viz. Hussain, Beli and Bakro in Ghotki taluka of the Sukkur district. The work of promulgating the record in 3 dehs of the Karachi taluka referred to in the previous year's report is still held in abeyance as the bill amending the Land Revenue Code referred to in Government Memo, Revenue Department, No. 3809-B, dated the 21st December 1929, has not yet been passed.

The work of measuring fresh sub-divisions was done by the Village Establishment as a part of their ordinary duties. The total number of cases in which action was taken for failure to report in time the acquisition of any right was 1,631 against 1,801 in the preceding year and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,790-14-0 against Rs. 4,390-10-0. The revenue accounts were based on the entries in the Record of Rights except in the areas specially exempted from the operation of the rules. The maintenance of the Record was on the whole satisfactory.

11. The statement showing the test of the Tapedars' and Supervising Tapedars' work by the Sub-Divisional Officers in the Province of Sind during the year under report is enclosed.

R. E. GIBSON,
Revenue Commissioner for Sind.

To

Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.
The Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the work done in the Head Record Office, Hyderabad, Sind, in connection with sketches, etc., during 1933-36.

Year.	Number of cases necessitating correction in Survey Records.				Number of cases returned duly corrected.				Number of cases remaining for correction at the end of the year.				Number of extracts supplied from			Number of survey and land registers prepared and supplied to		
	Survey Registers.	English.	Sindhi.	List of Karia rebates.	Survey Registers.	English.	Sindhi.	List of Karia rebates.	Survey Registers.	English.	Sindhi.	List of Karia rebates.	Survey Registers.	Village Establishments.	District Officers.	Petitioners.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1935-36	939	1,139	910	...	939	1,139	910	...	...	...	...	...	614	2	...	...
1934-35	1,045	1,179	1,013	...	1,045	1,179	1,013	...	...	...	...	...	628	6	...	...

STATEMENT A—contd.

Year.	Number of copies of Field Books supplied.	Land Registers and survey registers prepared for the Head Record Office.	Number of Maps supplied to private persons and non-barrage departments.										Maps prepared for printing.		Maps prepared to replace old office copies at the Head Record Office.	Remarks.
			Village Establishment free of cost.	Village Establishment on payment.	District Officers.		Petitioners.		Public Works Department.		English.	Sindhi.				
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
1935-36	8,417	2 for Tapa-dars' Training School.	3,447	127	133	...	48	750	21	532	12	680	861			
1934-35	6,779	8	3,496	80	123	...	72	683	21	779	20	1,050	943			

DHARAMDAS H. HIRANANDANI,
for Revenue Commissioner for Sind.

STATEMENT B.

*Showing the work done at the Head Record Office, Hyderabad,
in connection with the measurements done by the Village
Establishment during 1935-36.*

District.	Number of talukas in which survey work was done.	Number of survey numbers for which papers were received for examination and entry in the Survey records.	Number of survey numbers of which papers were returned after making entry in the records.	Number of survey numbers of which the papers were returned without entry in the Survey records along with memoranda of errors.	Arrears at the end of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karachi ...	9	2,061	367	1,694	...	
Hyderabad ...	7	1,975	568	803	4	
Thar Parkar ...	10	9,050	2,445	605	...	
Nawabshah ...	7	4,274	1,840	2,431	3	
Sukkur ...	8	1,430	367	1,063	...	
Larkana ...	7	1,500	412	1,088	...	
Dadu ...	6	657	310	347	...	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	497	193	296	8	
Total for 1935-36 ...	58	14,844	6,502	8,327	15	
Total for 1934-35 ...	56	12,352	7,787	4,566	...	

DHARAMDAS H. HIRANANDANI,
for Revenue Commissioner for Sind.

STATEMENT B-I.

Statement showing the work done in connection with City Surveys in Sind and the income accrued to Government or Municipality from sale, etc., of land within City Survey limits during the year 1935-36.

Serial Number.	Name of town.	Number of properties.	Number of theodolite stations.	Review work done by City Surveyors.					Number of mutations made in property register.
				No. of properties reviewed.	No. of theodolite stations examined.	No. of theodolite stations found missing or out of place.	No. of theodolite stations replaced.	No. of Cycle.	
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hyderabad	21,718	1,460	2,811	105	64	49	3rd	2,442
2	Sukkur	12,000	488	2,102	69	24	.....	4th	1,036
3	Shikarpur	16,353	3,061	8,510	405	95	310	6th	1,299
4	Rohri	4,500	381	600	35	7	.....	5th	180
5	Garhi Yasin	2,850	154	451	23	.....	.....	7th	172
6	Larkana	6,900	494	614	38	.....	.....	2nd	1,468
7	Jacobabad	5,100	266	331	26	.....	.....	3rd	298
8	Tando Adam	4,054	378	300	15	1	1	1st	465
9	Mirpurkhas	3,100	226	239	26	11	6	2nd	869
10	Dadu	2,124	206	280	.....	9	.....	1st	366
11	Ratodero	3,277	245	359	17	.....	.....	1st	649
12	Kambar	3,869	249	330	5	.....	.....	1st	284
13	Mehar	2,180	152	155	3	.....	.....	1st	114

STATEMENT B-I—contd.

Serial Number.	Name of town.	No. of corrections made in City Survey maps owing to				Income accrued to Government or Municipality from sale of plots, etc.						Remarks.						
		Amalgamation and Sub-Division.	New grants made by Government.	New grants made by Municipality.	Internal changes.	Total.	Government.			Municipality.								
							Occupancy price of the plots sold.	Rent on leased plots.	Assessment.	Occupancy price of the plots sold.	Rent on leased plots.							
1	Hyderabad ...	11	12	13	14	15	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	20	21				
2	Sukkur ...	135	8	4	22	164	1,864	8	0	.....	13,112	14	0	4,011	0	30,220	4	10
3	Shikarpur ...	185	8	...	72	210	2,562	10	0	.....	1,261	10	0	4,522	4	668	14	2
4	Rohri ...	27	...	...	4	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	9	0	.....	.....	1,668	0	0
5	Garhi Yasin ...	21	...	...	18	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	594	8	0	.....	.....	1,866	0	0
6	Larkana ...	160	2	4	142	308	4,009	12	0	110	2	0	.....	1,134	8	8,069	14	0
7	Jacobabad ...	100	5	...	18	123	8,609	3	0	.....	1,146	13	0	.....	.....	1,195	1	0
8	Tando Adam ...	53	...	...	75	128	750	0	0	.....	1,844	2	0	.....	.....	1,263	7	5
9	Mirpurkhas ...	110	28	...	25	163	16,896	4	0	.....	1,885	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Dadu ...	76	6	...	100	548	572	11	0	.....	14	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Ratodero ...	71	6	...	46	119	155	12	0	682	6	0	96	14	0	.....	.....	.....
12	Kamhar ...	34	35	...	50	117	2,846	0	0	83	13	0	10	6	0	.....	.....	.....
13	Mehar ...	33	12	...	25	70	223	8	0	.....	1	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DHARAMDAS H. HIRANANDANI,
for Revenue Commissioner for Sind.

STATEMENT B-II.

Statement showing Income and Expenditure of the City Survey Offices in Sind during the year 1935-36.

1 Serial Number.	2 Name of town.	Details of sanad fees.						Income of the City Survey Office									
		3 Arrears of sanad fees at the commencement of the year.	4 Recoveries.	5 Balances.	6 Balance of the total cost of surveys.	7 Copying fees.	8 Fines under section 125 of the Land Revenue Code.	9 Sub-Division and amalgamation fee.	10 Sanad fee for new plots.	11 Cost of forms.	12 Cost of maps.	13 Fees under section 123 of Land Revenue Code.	14 Demarcation fee.				
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Hyderabad	186 0 0	10 0 0	176 0 0	176 0 0	438 0 9	493 4 0	571 8 0	4 0 0	169 12 0	97 0 0	.....	47 0 0			
2	Tando Adam	264 4 0	348 8 0	120 12 0	120 12 0	18 14 0	167 0 0	123 0 0	.....	13 2 0	23 0 0	.....	1 0 0		
3	Mirpurkhas	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 12 0	115 0 0	110 0 0	26 4 0	8 12 0	.....	.....	88 0 0
4	Sukkur	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 0 6	94 8 0	247 0 0	18 4 0	157 14 0	41 13 0	.....	10 8 0
5	Hydrabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 0 6	94 8 0	247 0 0	18 4 0	157 14 0	41 13 0	.....	8 0 0
6	Gharhi Vnsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 2 0	40 2 0	175 0 0	.....	9 8 0	27 0 0	.....	.....		
7	Shikarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 2 0	40 2 0	175 0 0	.....	9 8 0	27 0 0	.....	.....		
8	Jacobabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 2 0	273 0 0	273 0 0	0 4 0	393 12 0	76 8 0	.....	.....		
9	Larkana	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 2 6	76 8 0	193 0 0	15 0 0	26 2 0	6 14 0	.....	.....		
10	Ratodero	498 0 0	424 8 0	73 8 0	73 8 0	41 0 0	235 0 0	160 8 0	8 12 0	56 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
11	Kambar	240 4 0	234 4 0	234 4 0	234 4 0	15 4 0	55 0 0	99 0 0	17 8 0	17 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
12	Dadu	1,995 0 0	464 0 0	565 0 0	565 0 0	30 15 0	11 4 0	31 0 0	17 8 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
13	Brehar	358 0 0	434 11 0	104 5 0	104 5 0	6 5 0	13 0 0	35 0 0	12 8 0	4 2 0	.....	.....	14 0 0		

STATEMENT B-II—contd.

Serial Number.	Name of town.	Income of the City Survey Offices—contd.					Expenditure of the City Survey Offices.					Remarks.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
		Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. D.	Other items.	Total.	Establishment and City Survey Officers' allowances.	Contingencies.	Travelling allowance of City Surveyors, etc.	Other items.	Total.		
1	Hyderabad	0 12 0	.....	74 2 0	1,730 6 9	9,619 5 0	199 14 9	294 4 0	116 4 0	4,229 11 9	
2	Tando Adam	.....	.....	1 8 6	346 8 6	55 0 0	5 7 0	.....	29 7 0	89 14 0	
3	Mirpurkhas	.....	.....	1 8 0	965 4 0	59 0 0	92 12 0	.....	.....	151 12 0	
4	Sukkur	.....	.....	9 0 9	748 8 3	2,392 2 0	290 8 0	.....	.....	2,922 10 0	
5	Robri	.....	.....	4 8 0	191 1 6	.....	58 7 0	.....	.....	68 7 0	
6	Garhi Yasin	.....	.....	.....	61 2 0	.....	11 12 2	91 12 0	.....	33 9 2	
7	Shikarpur	.....	.....	28 3 6	1,351 3 0	3,457 2 0	151 9 0	42 12 0	.....	3,651 8 0	
8	Jacobabad	.....	.....	2 6 5	909 1 0	.....	68 12 0	23 4 0	.....	93 4 0	
9	Larkana	.....	.....	.....	560 12 0	1,654 8 0	164 10 0	90 12 0	.....	1,899 14 0	
10	Ratodero	.....	.....	.....	166 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Kambar	0 12 0	.....	.....	89 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Dadu	7 8 0	.....	.....	316 9 0	.....	168 16 0	.....	.....	168 16 0	
13	Mehar	.....	.....	.....	69 16 0	.....	41 15 0	.....	.....	41 15 0	

DHARAMDAS H. HIRANANDANI,
for Revenue Commissioner for Sind.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the list of *Tapedars* and *Supervising Tapedars*' Work by *Sub-Divisional Officers* in the *Province of Sind* during the year 1935-36.

Name of district.	Number of dehs exclusive of forest and Jagir dehs.			Number of dehs in which boundary marks repaired were examined.	Number of survey numbers in which crop and tenancy record was checked.		Number of dehs in which birth and death registers were checked.	Number of entries checked in Village Forms VI and VII.	Period measurement tested.	
	Total in the district, the year.	Visited during the year.	3		4	5			6	7	8	9	10
Karachi	731*	439	13	80,083	27,606	161	861	A. G. 1,445-37	A. G. 130-35	
Hyderabad	682*	806	51	10,706	1,363	139	8,366	63-26	396-81	
Sukkur	677*	449	97	17,327	11,576	183	8,088	406-15	1-0	
Larkana	441	344	63	16,379	2,333	317	4,556	564-27	157-22	
Nawabshah	761	608	60	14,567	4,918	67	1,848	91-22	630-24	
Thar Parkar	959	523	63	88,283	8,675	181	306	5,188-17	190-16	
Dadu	434*	345	39	11,647	6,133	341	2,377	413-6	112-13	
Upper Sind Frontier	359	279	60	10,662	2,242	67	1,337	2,623-37	.....
Total	5,131	3,273	445	1,95,713	64,446	1,340	92,689	10,690-36	1,559-21	

* The last year figures supplied by Collectors were wrong, hence the difference in figures.

DHARAMDAS H. HIRANANDANI,
for Revenue Commissioner for Sind.

Department of Land Records.

Annual report of — for year 1935-36.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 62/5915.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1937.

Letter from the Director of Land Records, No. A.D.P.R.B. 1, dated the 4th January 1937—Submitting the report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935-36.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner for Sind, No. Rev. 21, dated the 5th January 1937—Submitting the report of the Department of Land Records in the Province of Sind for the year 1935-36.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Collectors should be drawn to the defects noticed in the work of the Circle Inspectors. As some of the defects, *e.g.*, the omission to correct the taluka copies of the village maps in accordance with Kamjasti patraks and to prepare statements of new hissas, have been reported year after year, Government hope that serious attention will be paid to their removal. The Director of Land Records should be requested to specify in future the districts in which the defects are particularly noticeable.

Government note with regret the carelessness of some Mamlatdars in the verification of Records of Rights entries. In view of the legal presumption with regard to these entries, it is essential that they should be verified with due care.

The attention of the Collectors should again be drawn to the large number of encroachments remaining to be removed from Government or municipal lands. Not only does their removal become more difficult with the passage of time but considerable public revenue is lost.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the Director of Land Records for his interesting report.

By order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay,

N. A. FARUQUI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioners of Divisions,
All Collectors,
The Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General,
The Political and Reforms Department,
M. J. Desai, Esquire, I.C.S.,
The Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department,
The High Commissioner for India, London (by letter).

AP Bk Ca 40—9