

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907.

No. 4086 OF 1907.

From

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

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Poona, 9th December 1907.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1907. Copies of the remarks of the Commissioners, Central and Southern Divisions, on the working of the Land Records staff are appended as directed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 18th July 1904.

2. It has been found possible to submit the Report rather earlier this year than in previous years, as the Collectors' remarks have been submitted more punctually. It will be noted that the statistics appended to the report are for the first time fairly complete, as forms showing the amount of inspections performed by Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors, Mámíatdárs and Sub-divisional Officers have been with the consent of the Commissioners tentatively adopted (*vide* Appendix C, Statements I to V). Though these forms contain columns dealing with subjects such as tagái works, and ryot's receipt books, with which this office is not immediately concerned, it is believed that they will be useful to Revenue Officers generally, as showing in a convenient shape the amount of work under various heads which the Officer concerned has actually performed.

3. The three Superintendents of Land Records with Mr. Anjangaonkar, my Personal Assistant, have continued to do excellent work throughout the year: Mr. P. R. Kapadia, who acted for the latter during his deputation as Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., also gave satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Department of Land Records.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

1. The charge of the Department was held by Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., till my return from leave in November 1906. Since then I have been continuously in charge.

2. The following Gazetted Officers were employed in the Land Records Department under me during the year:—

(1) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.*—Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S., from 1st August 1906 to 20th June 1907. Mr. P. R. Mehta during the rest of the year in addition to his duties as Assistant Settlement Officer, Tálukdári Survey.

(2) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.*—Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathé from 1st August 1906 to 21st May 1907. Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar from 22nd May 1907 to the end of the year.

(3) *Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Southern Division.*—Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I. C. S., throughout the year.

(4) *Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Marátha States.*—Mr. P. B. Young from the beginning of the year up to 26th May 1907. Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathé acted for him for the rest of the period.

(5) *Assistant Settlement Officer, Tálukdári Survey.*—Mr. P. R. Mehta.

(6) *Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.*—Mr. J. A. McIver.

3. Mr. R. E. Enthoven visited the districts of Belgaum, Bijápúr, Dhárwár and Kánara, in connection with certain revision settlements and for inspection work. Soon after my resuming charge of the Department I started my tour, going first into the Kolába District where the Record of Rights demanded urgent attention. Thence I proceeded to Sind where the slow progress made in the compilation of the Record, as well as the expensiveness of the method adopted, had attracted my attention. I inspected the Record of Rights in four districts in that Province and forwarded to the Commissioner full notes on the rather numerous points in which the Record seemed defective.

4. The Tálukdári Survey in the Ahmedabad District next engaged my attention and from thence I visited the scene of an important dispute half a century old between two villages of the Kaira District and the Mahi Kántha Agency, which Mr. Jukes was endeavouring to settle. After spending some time in the Sholápur District on general inspection work, I visited Madras (under orders in Government Resolution No. 3074, dated 23rd March 1907), to study the Madras system of Registration. Sátará, Dhárwár, Belgaum and Kánara Districts were visited in April and May and in June I returned to head-quarters.

Superintendents' movements and supervision.

5. All the three Superintendents were active in inspecting the work of the Land Records staff, and visited all the districts in their charge. Their tours were generally so arranged as to combine supervision of the work and training of the Village Accountants and Circle Inspectors with that of the compilation and maintenance of the Record of Rights. Apart from their current duties of inspection and close supervision of the Record of Rights and Mutation Registers, they personally performed some special pieces of technical work, *e. g.* Mr. Jukes conducted a lengthy enquiry into the boundary dispute just mentioned, personally taking the greater part of the measurements: he also took a full test of the measurement and classification work of the village of Choramba in the Mándvi Táluka and of the classification work of three newly surveyed villages in the Thána District.

6. Mr. Sathé took a test of (1) the *pot hissa mápni* (sub-division of Survey Numbers) in the Sindkheda Táluka of the West Khándesh District, (2) the work in

connection with the revision of the map of Sholapur, (3) of verification of the Navapur-Songad boundary dispute, and (4) of the land injured by salt efflorescence under the Nira Canal and Matoba Tank.

7. Mr. Mackie conducted a crop experiment in rice at Dhárwár, and decided in the field a disputed boundary between the village of Sortur in the Dhárwár District and Jellingeri of the Sánгли State. He also settled another boundary dispute between the village of Kudchi in the Belgaum District and Shirgur of the Kolhápúr State. He toured in the Ránebennur Táluka, making inquiries in connection with the revision settlement of that táluka. He also took an extensive test of the measurement and classification work in the Inám village of Gaonkhadi in the Ratnágiri District.

8. Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar, who was appointed to act as Superintendent, Central Division, *vice* Mr. Sathé towards the end of May 1907, did not find much scope for active work, as the touring season had come to a close. He, however, inspected some District Survey Offices, and the Record of Rights and repair of boundary marks in several tálukas. He also organized Village Accountants' classes in Survey.

9. The more important matters which engaged the attention of the Director during the touring season were:—

(1) The compilation of the Record of Rights and the maintenance of the Mutation Registers in tálukas, where the Record was announced in past years.

• Násik, Chándor, Niphád, Sinnar, Dindori and Yeola of the Násik District.

† 1 Haveli, 2 Purandhar, 3 Sirur, 4 Indí, 5 Sindgi, 6 Gadag.

(2) The review of settlement reports of six* tálukas (by Mr. Lawrence) and six† (by Mr. Enthoven).

(3) Revision settlement of the Ankleshvar Táluka.

(4) Tálukdári Survey and the question of alienations in Tálukdári villages.

(5) Inquiries in connection with the revision settlement of the Haliyál Táluka.

(6) Repairs of boundary marks and substitution of stones for bandhs, where possible.

10. Special attention was devoted to the following questions at head-quarters during the close season:—

(1) Formulation of rules for remitting land revenue, &c., by money orders.

(2) Advisability of linking together the Registration and the Revenue Records.

(3) Status of the Khatedar.

(4) Revision of rules regarding boundary marks.

(5) Establishment of Central District Survey Offices at Poona and Thána.

(6) Training in Survey of members of the District Survey Offices at the Circle Inspectors' classes.

CHAPTER II.

LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

11. *Establishments under the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division.*—As all the establishments are employed on Survey work they are mentioned in Chapter III of this report.

Under the orders in Government Resolution No. 3851, dated 10th October 1906, the pay of the Head-quarter Assistants in charge of District Survey Offices and of the General Duty Inspectors was increased and made progres-

sive with a view to attract and retain trained survey hands in these posts requiring technical knowledge.

12. *Training of Junior Civilians.*—Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8528, dated 4th September 1906, a class for the training of Junior Civilians in Survey was held for three weeks in October–November 1906 under the supervision of Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathé, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division. It was attended by 3 Civilians, all of whom passed.

Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey and Settlement matters.

13. Central classes for Circle Inspectors were held at the Head-quarter towns of each Division and the full course of five months, consisting of 6 weeks in the theory of Surveying, 12 weeks in practice, and 2 weeks in the Settlement course, was gone through. Instructions were imparted by the Surveyors under the direct supervision of the Superintendents. The following statement shows the result of the classes held during the year :—

Division.	Period.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the classes.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the examination in Survey.	Number who passed.	Number who attended the Revenue examination.	Number of Circle Inspectors who passed the Revenue examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	20th September 1906 to 22nd February 1907.	9	9	9	7	6
Central Division ...	24th September 1906 to 15th February 1907.	31	31	29	31	30
Southern Division	1st October 1906 to 18th March 1907.	38	34	31	12	12
	Total ...	78	74	69	50	48

It will be seen that all the candidates passed in the Northern Division and that the results in the other two Divisions are also good.

14. In the year under report a board of examiners consisting of two Divisional Superintendents, with the Director as Chairman, was formed for the first time with a view to exercise greater supervision and disciplinary control. Mr. H. V. Sathé, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, was associated with both the Superintendents, Northern and Southern Divisions, in succession for the examination of the candidates. The result of these arrangements was satisfactory. Mr. Jukes, Superintendent, Northern Division, writes :—

“A much better spirit prevailed among the candidates this year. They showed keenness and anxiety to learn the work, with the result that their performances at the time of the examination were without exception creditable to the pupils and teachers.”

15. Mr. Mackie reports that the conduct of the class left nothing to be desired, and that the objects, which the change in the mode of the examination was intended to secure, *viz.*, a uniform standard of proficiency and the treatment of the course by the candidates as a serious matter, were both secured. Mr. Sathé also expresses himself satisfied with the result of the Central Division class. To my mind the examination showed clearly that the graduate Circle Inspector can become a very efficient surveyor, if he likes, and that his failure to give satisfaction in actual practice, which will be alluded to further on in this report, is due to the distractions of other work, and to laziness on his part and insufficient supervision on the part of his superiors. As far as training is concerned, present arrangements cannot be improved on.

Training of Village Accountants.

16. The following table shows the progress made in the training of Village Accountants in Survey during the year 1906-07 :—

Division.	Total number of Tálukas in the Division.	Number of Tálukas in which Survey Classes were held.	Number of Village Accountants attending the classes.	Number who passed the Preliminary Examination.	Number examined in the field by District Inspectors.	Number who passed the final test.	Number examined by the Superintendent in field work.	Number passed by the Superintendent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern ...	40	14	191	169	185	156	47	32
Central ...	66	46	695	461	391	294	80	66
Southern ...	51	23	650	365	221	153	90	51
Total ...	157	83	1,536	995	797	603	217	149

17. The Superintendent, Northern Division, visited 11 classes, while they were in progress. He also examined 47 Talátis in Surveying, 9 being men trained by the old Survey Department and the remainder those trained in the classes since instituted. Five of the former and 27 of the latter passed the test.

18. The total number of Survey classes in the Northern Division was 14 only as against 19 in the previous year; the accountants in this division being stipendiaries, the number of those requiring training is yearly decreasing. In the Central Division there was a similar decline, the number being 46 as against 61. This of course was due to the prevalence of famine. In the Southern Division the number of classes was approximately the same. In this Division the method first introduced last year of holding the classes only at Sub-divisional head-quarters is reported to have proved effective. The attendance was much better and the supervision for the first time really systematic and thorough. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7541, dated 31st July 1907, this plan has been recently adopted in the other two divisions. The total number of village accountants, who passed the final test, was 603 as against 1,167 who passed in 1906-07. As Government have laid down 1,400 as the standard number to be aimed at, this result is extremely unsatisfactory. But until Revenue Officers take steps to attach definite penalties to failure and to encourage those, who show proficiency, by providing them with opportunities to exercise their knowledge, it is impossible to expect that the bulk of the candidates should be other than apathetic and indifferent.

19. The following statement shows the progress made in the training of village accountants in survey from the year 1901 up to the year under report :—

Divisions.	Total number of village accountants who were estimated in 1901 to be trained in the Division.	Number trained during the six years.	Number remaining to be trained.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division ...	1,042	1,012	30	2.8	600 Talátis in Gujarát and 64 in the Kolába District were trained by the late Survey Department and are not included among these figures.
Central Division ...	5,366	2,882	2,484	46.2	
Southern Division ...	3,279	1,335	1,944	59.2	
Total ...	9,687	5,229	4,458	45.0	

20. The expenditure incurred during the year ending 31st March 1907 on the classes for village accountants amounted to Rs. 13,808-12-9, which gives an average of Rs. 8-15-10 per head calculated on the number who joined the classes or Rs. 22-14-3 per head calculated on the number who passed the final test.

21. The training of this class of officials has now been going on for 6 years without any visible advantage and I therefore think that the following remarks will not be out of place. I am often asked why should a village accountant be trained in survey? What possible good can it be to him in the discharge of his duties? The answer to this question of course is that, before the abolition of the Survey Department, the survey officers at each revision systematically demarcated all sub-divisions above a certain minimum, which had been formed during the currency of the settlement, free of charge, and also all sub-divisions below that minimum, if the owners were willing to pay. This was done, notwithstanding that revenue officers, as such, did not concern themselves with the registration of the various interests in land; but were content if they secured a number of revenue-paying units of convenient size. The survey department has now gone and there is therefore, on the one hand, no more wholesale measurement at the introduction of each revision: while on the other we have, in our Record of Rights, introduced an elaborate register of titles, which in the absence of detailed plans, showing sub-divisions on a larger scale than is possible with the ordinary village map, must necessarily be, in certain districts at any rate, unintelligible and inaccurate. Now in every other Presidency in India—I believe I am accurate in what I say though I have only personal experience of one—village accountants have been trained to make these detailed plans, and do make them with very great success; and it is, I have always understood, the intention of Government that their example should be followed here. So far, however, very little indeed has been done. A village accountant is supposed to measure 50 survey numbers before he receives his final certificate of passing; but scarcely one of them does this; in the Ahmednagar District, for instance, out of 360 village accountants trained since 1902-03 not one has succeeded in performing this very moderate amount of practical work. Of course it is possible that the orders in Government Resolution No. 4765 of 10th May 1907 on the Khándesh Survey experiment may lead to the more extended employment of Village Accountants on survey work; but so far as my observation has gone, very little indeed is being done in this direction and the close of 1907-08 will find us as far off as ever from the achievement of our object, *viz.*, the conversion of the village accountant into a fairly efficient surveyor. If this is so, and I am afraid that there is very little doubt that it will be, there will, I think, be no alternative but to abandon our expensive attempts at instruction, organize a special class of surveyors for Record of Rights work, and remunerate them from the proceeds of a charge levied on each sub-division under section 9 of the Record of Rights Act. When it is remembered that the average cost of a similar establishment employed in the Thána District, for the measurement of the numerous and extraordinarily minute sub-divisions there, was *two annas and five pies an acre*, it does seem open to question whether it is worth while trying to force on a class of subordinates, who have already a fair amount of work of other kinds, a duty for which they obviously have such an invincible repugnance.

District Survey Offices.

22. The Central Record Office at Broach has charge of the Survey Records of the five Gujarát Districts. It was examined in detail by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Northern Division, in February and June 1907 and was found to have turned out a creditable amount of work. In addition to its usual work of carrying out corrections in Survey Records and supplying extracts of Survey papers, maps, etc., to Government officers and private individuals, the staff prepared statements of subsoil water assessment and did other miscellaneous special work. Two men from this office were deputed to the field party with a view to give them practice in Survey work. The temporary staff of the Central Record Office, whose services have been further continued by Government Resolution No. 1856, dated 20th February 1907, dis-

posed of correction and copying work, preparation and comparison of Akar-bands and other miscellaneous Survey and Settlement work.

23. The District Survey Office at Thána carried out similar work in respect of that district. The Superintendent, Northern Division, who inspected the office in June last, reports that the result of the year's work cannot be considered very satisfactory. The Head-quarter Assistant died in December last and since then the appointment of young and inexperienced men has rendered progress slow. Two additional hands were sanctioned for this office in December last, but owing to the cause just mentioned and the great increase of work in this office in recent years the arrears are still heavy.

24. A special temporary staff of one Circle Inspector and ten men has been employed in this office since 1st November 1906, for correction work in connection with the Woodland settlement in the district.

25. In the Central Division all the offices were inspected in detail by the Superintendent, Central Division, and memoranda of mistakes and shortcomings discovered sent to the Collectors through this office. Mr. Sathé reports that they were found to be working satisfactorily. Under Government Resolution No. 3851, dated 10th October 1906, one additional hand on Rs. 25/ has been sanctioned for the District Survey Office, Poona, and 2 hands, on Rs. 20 each, have been attached to the office of the Superintendent, Central Division, for employment in any office where assistance may be needed. One man was employed in the Ahmednagar office and the other in Sátára.

26. For some time past I have been considering the advisability of concentrating all the District Survey Offices in the Deccan, except those of East and West Khándesh at Poona. At present the facilities for exercising close and efficient supervision over these offices and for training men in the traditions of the Survey are not all that could be desired, and arrangements for protection from fire are most unsatisfactory everywhere, except at Poona. I am in correspondence with the Collectors concerned and shall submit my proposals to Government shortly.

27. In the Southern Division also all District Survey Offices were examined in detail by the Superintendent, Southern Division. Some arrears of work were found in the Belgaum and Dhárwár offices. In all the District Survey offices in this Division, except Kolába, temporary establishments of two or three kárkúns were employed for copying torn survey papers or for other purposes.

28. The establishment sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6384, dated 8th August 1905, for separation of water assessments was dispensed with on 4th May, on completion of the work in the three districts of Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár. A separate report on the subject has been submitted.

29. Besides a general inspection by myself of the offices in all the districts which I visited, I inspected in detail the office at Sholápur, my Personal Assistant inspected those at Thána and Ratnágiri, and Mr. Enthoven inspected the Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara offices before I took over charge.

District Inspectors.

30. The amount of routine inspection performed by these officers is shown in Statement IV of Appendix C. Their tests of Circle Inspectors' and General Duty Inspectors' measurement and classification work is shown in columns 18—21, their Record of Rights work in column 22 and their examination of village accountants in the final test in column 24.

31. The Collectors' remarks on the work of these officers are included in Appendix A.

32. I do not propose to add to these by detailed remarks of my own. Speaking generally, District Inspectors are a very useful class of officers, particularly where the Record of Rights is concerned. I realized this fact more especially, when visiting Sind. In that Province there are no officials of corresponding status and there is consequently no official in each district, whose special business it is to become expert in the compilation of the Record of Rights and see that the work is properly done. At the same time I note a

tendency on the part of Collectors to assume that the maintenance of the Land Record is the District Inspectors' business and no one else's. Of course this is wrong. The Sub-divisional officer and the Mámlatdár must take their share; or the work will never be done.

33. As regards individual officers the best District Inspector in the Northern Division, Mr. Motilal Gundaria of Broach, unfortunately died during the year. He was succeeded by Mr. C. D. Kavi who promises well. All the other District Inspectors in the Northern Division, Mr. Nandlal in Kaira particularly, did a good year's work. In the Central Division Mr. Dato (East Khándaesh) and Mr. Rede (Násik) and in the Southern Division Mr. Nesrikar (Ratnágiri) and Mr. Kumble (Dhárwár) are well spoken of.

General Duty Inspectors.

34. During the year the pay of these useful Survey experts was raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 rising by two equal triennial increments to Rs. 50 (Government Resolution No. 3851, dated 10th October 1906).

35. These Inspectors are reported to have worked satisfactorily and disposed of some important pieces of Survey work.

Circle Inspectors.

36. The inspection work performed by these officers is shown in Statement I of Appendix C. Except the repair of boundary marks and inspection of the entries in the Record of Rights, this Department is not directly concerned with their routine work.

37. During the year under review the arrangements hitherto in force for the repair of boundary marks were altered (Government Resolution No. 10527 of 6th November 1906). Inspection by Village Accountants was given up and in its stead Circle Inspectors were directed to undertake the systematic repair of all boundary marks in one-fifth of their villages every year. The progress of work is shown below:—

Name of District.	Repairs of boundary marks.				Name of District.	Repairs of boundary marks.			
	Number of villages in which repairs were to be effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by			Number of villages in which repairs were to be effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by	
			Occupants.	Circle Inspectors.				Occupants.	Circle Inspectors.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					<i>Central Division—continued.</i>				
Ahmedabad	65	106,061	23,554	7,127	Poona	130	73,202	51,561	5,472
Kaira	130	67,650	56,959	8,900	Ébolápur	119	104,018	60,093	4,544
Panch Maháls	84	25,056	31,906	3,350	Sátára	172	279,034	183,618	11,543
Furat	424	199,963	183,991	1,672	<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Broach	43	48,165	31,609	4,833	Belgaum	123	74,024	44,825	16,500
Thána	164	48,429	16,008	27,341	Bijápur	272	206,984	120,474	21,700
<i>Central Division.</i>					Dhárwár	173	112,147	64,015	23,450
East Khándaesh	272	158,891	162,106	8,798	Koláta	137	21,836	17,007	13,200
West Khándaesh	219	121,044	116,642	4,402	Ratnágiri	57	17,803	8,305	9,056
Násik	250	148,524	121,149	13,361	Kanara	207	69,478	46,636	10,783
Ahmednagar	186	76,181	41,542	5,600					

If the figures are to be trusted, a great deal of work was done. But there were several points in which the work of the year was very far from satisfactory.

(i) Though the orders were issued in November, there was, in several districts, very considerable delay in communicating them to the District Inspector and Táluka authorities. For instance, the District Inspector, Thána, reports that he received orders on 26th February and that his Circle Inspectors had no orders until the end of the month. In Sátára and Dhárwár work was not begun until the middle of March or later. Doubtless of course this delay will not occur again, but I mention it in order to emphasize the necessity of beginning work this year on the date laid down in the rules. Nowadays, when labour is nearly always scarce and expensive, it is imperative that repairs should be undertaken at a time when the ryots are about in their fields. Moreover if work is begun early, the recovery of the amounts spent is much easier.

In Thána District, from which I write, there are villages where the Taláti has not yet received the Circle Inspector's bill for repairs, much less recovered the money.

(ii) It is imperative that the Mámíatdár should take a personal interest in the matter and give the system a start by personally recovering the cost of repairs from a few rayats in a few instances. I transcribe below what Mr. Mackie says:—

"The rayats of course showed their usual apathy. What was required was the immediate repair of marks by hired labour in a few cases, and the prompt recovery of expenses, when the other rayats would have taken the repairs in hand themselves. Last year, I remember coming across certain villages in Karajgi Táluka of Dhárwár District, where I could not help noticing that the marks were in astonishingly good order, and on inquiring the cause, found the Mámíatdár had simply brought it home to the rayats that if they did not repair the marks themselves, they would have to pay for having them repaired by Government agency. This year in the neighbouring táluka of Ránebennur I found whole villages which had been selected for complete repairs in which not a single mark had been repaired, whether by the rayats or any one else, simply because no action had been taken beyond the publication of the usual notice."

I was myself in Pandharpur in April and had the same experience. The whole of the work was done simply because Mr. Chandorkar, the Mámíatdár, had started it by prompt recovery from the leading landholders. I am told that in Mátar Táluka (Kaira District) Mr. Haribhai Gopalji, the Mámíatdár, secured a similar result. On the other hand, in the very numerous cases where Circle Inspectors were left to themselves, the rayats did little or nothing, and very little real progress was made. Haveli (Poona) was perhaps the most conspicuous instance of this, which came to my notice.

(iii) It must be clearly understood that all money spent must be recovered at once at all costs; and that there must be no waiting until the first instalment of the following year. That this was not the case in the Central Division will be seen from the following figures:—

	Amount expended.	Amount recovered.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik ...	2,455	596	1,859
East Khándesh ...	1,067	535	532
West Khándesh ...	2,560	2,248	312
Poona ...	1,213	450	763
Sátára ...	2,238	1,231	1,007
Ahmednagar ...	1,871	171	1,700
Sholápur ...	1,346	390	956

As the present season is a bad one, the amount shown in the last column will probably have to be written off.

(iv) The Circle Inspector must get rid of the idea of *inspection*. The District Inspector of Sholápur, for instance, talks of Circle Inspectors going once round the marks for inspection and then again for repairs. This of course is wrong. The Circle Inspector should go round with a cartful of stones or a gang of labourers and repair marks then and there.

(v) Finally, there is nothing in the orders which gives any officer any discretion. No district official has any right to suspend or postpone repairs on the excuse of "giving the rayats a chance." I am led to emphasize this because I find that in one district (Surat) the orders were only applied partially on this ground, and that throughout the Presidency Circle Inspectors delayed beginning work on the excuse that they wanted to let the rayats do the work for themselves.

39. I have written somewhat strongly on the subject because I doubt if its importance is generally realized. Personally I was always inclined to the view that the boundary marks were not so bad as they were said to be, and that it would be easy to bring them once more into a state of tolerable repair. But since I have seen parts of Poona, Sátára, Dhárwár and Belgaum, I have been compelled to take a different view. I doubt if there are at the present moment, within ten miles of Poona, fifty earthen boundary marks in really good repair;

most of them have disappeared, and so completely, that in places the maps are scarcely intelligible. It is obvious, I think, that vigorous efforts must be made to remedy this state of things; if special establishments are necessary, we must have them. But we cannot run the risk of allowing maps to become useless; for on them depends the whole of our revenue system. At the same time, while I am bound to point out defects in our present arrangements, I should not omit to mention that a great deal of very good work was done. In particular, I would instance Ahmedabad and Broach Districts, where successful arrangements were made to substitute stones for bándhis on a large scale; and parts of Sholápur, Belgaum and Kánara and Sátára Districts. With reasonable care, the next few years should see a very considerable improvement.

39. *The measurement work* performed by Circle Inspectors is shown in Statement II of Appendix C. A fair reduction in the arrears was effected in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts, but there was a large increase in West Khándesh and the balances in Násik, Sátára, Sholápur and the Carnatic Districts are very heavy. It is to be hoped that Collectors will avail themselves of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 6067, dated 17th June 1907, and employ additional Circle Inspectors freely, where the sums paid in by private parties admit of it. A comparatively large number of cases could, it is believed, be disposed of in this way. At the same time it is impossible to ignore the fact that measurement work is not done as promptly as it should be done and for this the main cause is the laziness and indifference of the graduate Circle Inspectors. It is for consideration whether it should not be laid down that, before appearing for the Higher Standard, the Circle Inspector should produce a certificate from the District Inspector to the effect that he has personally disposed of a dozen measurement cases. If this were exacted, there would be less unwillingness to do measurement.

40. Turning to the general work of this class of officials the following remarks made by Mr. Jukes, though lengthy, are interesting:—

“Among the Circle Inspectors, the difference between the old survey hands and the embryonic Mámálatdárs of the present day has been, I think, as marked as ever. One characteristic however, both classes share to an unfortunate extent. With few exceptions the modern Circle Inspector shuns responsibility, and will wink at anything rather than make an enemy. As a result, the delinquencies of Village Accountants, even when detected, go too often unreported; and this goes far towards rendering nugatory a very large part of the Circle Inspectors' routine inspection. An acting Circle Inspector of the Daskroi Táluka, when upbraided by my office with leaving unreported an act of gross carelessness on the part of a Taláti, actually replied as follows: ‘What could I do? Should I make an enemy of the man for life?’

I am afraid that this remark only too faithfully represents the attitude not only of the majority of Circle Inspectors, but also of several of the District Inspectors as well. It is, of course, most common in the case of the Taláti acting Circle Inspector, and called upon, as he frequently is, to criticise the work of senior men of his own grade. But, wherever in the department it be found, it is equally fatal. The work of the Land Record staff consists very largely in checking the work of others, and if delinquencies be not loyally reported the whole of the work done is practically useless.

Another tendency on the part of Circle Inspectors is equally deplorable. I refer to the growing inclination to shirk routine inspection. It is only too common, on examining Circle Inspectors' daftars, to find that they regard three-quarters of an hour, in the course of which they examine the crops of a batch of twenty-five of the smallest survey numbers marked on the village map, as ample time to spend in the field out of one, or even two, days. In this I regret to say, they are too often encouraged by Mámálatdárs, who are glad to utilize their services in the disposal of a thousand and one miscellaneous details of táluka work. Objections made to this state of affairs are almost invariably counteracted by Collectors with a reference to a brief sentence in the Circle Inspectors' Rules and to several Resolutions of Government, which insist on the discretion of the Mámálatdár to employ the time of his Circle Inspectors as he thinks fit. Now I would hasten to disclaim any intention of disputing the excellence of this principle. I fully admit the desirability of making the Circle Inspector as far as possible responsible for all important work of his Circle; as well as of allowing a Mámálatdár to employ an able subordinate on any task for which his abilities are especially suited. But I would submit that there is a limit to everything. When one little sentence at the end of one of the Circle Inspectors' Rules is allowed practically to supersede the whole of the rules that precede it; when the discretion of the Mámálatdár is exercised in such a way as practically to destroy the utility of the very necessary, though possibly dull, routine inspection of the Circle Inspector, I would submit that the limit has been passed. Collec-

tion-work, inquiry into Tagái applications, auction-sales, assessment of income-tax, and the like, are important, no doubt; but the assistance which a Circle Inspector can give in their performance is not sufficiently valuable to justify an almost utter neglect of check over the work of Village Accountants. In a word the Circle Inspector is a Land Record Officer as well as a Revenue Officer. The tendency of which I complain is that of considering him only as the latter, to the entire exclusion of his duties in connection with Land Records."

41. I consider that these remarks are fully justified. There is no question that from a Land Records Officer's point of view the present rules have two very serious defects; firstly, they tend to sacrifice the efficiency of the department to the training of a number of young graduates; secondly, they afford needless excuses for the postponement of Land Records work to revenue and miscellaneous duties. I would strongly urge for the consideration of Government that the time has come to modify the rules. There is now no want of passed candidates for Mámrats. The lists of passed candidates in each division are so swollen that it may be fifteen years before the men at the bottom obtain Mámrats and there can be no reason to allow graduates to rush through the preliminary stages of practical work, when they will have to work for years, after they are qualified, as mere kárkúns. If no graduate was allowed to go up for the Higher Standard before he had done 6 years' service, we should have far less trouble than we have at present.

42. *Measurement of Sub-divisions of Survey Numbers*—In Government Resolution No. 4765, dated 10th May 1907, orders were passed on the experiment made in the Dhulia Táluka of the Khándesh District of separately measuring and demarcating survey numbers by the agency of trained Village Accountants. Information is not available in this office regarding the districts in which this experiment has since been started, but so far as the Khándesh District is concerned, it was completed in the Dhulia Táluka and continued in the Sindkheda Táluka. The work in these tálukas was tested by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division.

43. *Progress in the Compilation of Circle Books*.—The progress made in the compilation of Circle Books is shown in Statement V of Appendix C. The work is fairly up to date: the arrears in Surat, Belgaum, Bijápur and Ratnágiri should be disposed of in the current year.

CHAPTER III.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Survey Work.

44. *Northern Division*.—Two special establishments continued to be entertained, (1) a field party consisting of six permanent surveyors and 4 temporary classers, and (2) a staff of register writers at the Broach Central Record Office.

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

(1) Measurement and classification work at Ognaj, an inám village of the Daskroi Táluka, in which four men were employed throughout the season;

(2) Inquiry into lands damaged by the Luni River at Mahisa in the Mahi Kántha Agency;

(3) Settlement and demarcation of the Baroda Dángs boundaries;

(4) Breaking up of large survey numbers in the Hálol Mahál and Viramgám Táluka;

(5) Measurement and classification of reclaimed salt lands in the Bulsár Táluka and measurement of lands taken up for canals and roads in the Bárdoli, Olpád and Chorási Tálukas of the Surat District;

(6) Measurement of lands cut up by canals in the Viramgám Táluka and the fixing up of boundary marks on the borders of the villages belonging to the Rádhanpur State.

(7) Measurement of land taken up by the canal and the tanks of Wanghroli, Anara and Savli in the tálukas of Thásra and Kapadvanj;

(8) Measurement of lands taken up by made roads in the Dhandhuka and Prántij Tálukas;

(9) Measurement of land taken up by canal, tanks and the Mátar-Cambay Road in the Mátar Táluka.

46. In the Thána District two small parties of Circle Inspectors were also employed on survey work; the first completed the original survey of the inám village of Umbarde of the Kalyán Táluka and the second was employed for four months in the partition of survey numbers.

47. The outturn of the work is given in the following statement:—

District.	Measurement Work.		Classification Work.	
	Survey Numbers.	Acres.	Survey Numbers.	Acres.
<i>Work of the field party of Surveyors.</i>				
Ahmedabad	828	2,040	223	518
Kaira	489	1,051	...	...
Panch Maháls	177	862	177	862
Surat	251	1,052	152	507
<i>Work of the Circle Inspectors' parties.</i>				
Thána	143	669	143	669
Total ...	1,888	5,674	695	2,556

48. During the recess months, *viz.*, August to October 1906 and June and July 1907, the surveyors and classers carried out the recess examination of the field work done during the preceding seasons. One of the permanent surveyors was employed during September and October as Instructor of the Central Survey Class for Circle Inspectors at Ahmedabad.

49. Besides this, the District Inspectors of Land Records and General Duty Inspectors attached to them and the Assistant District Inspector, Broach, performed miscellaneous Survey work in their respective districts, the more important being that carried out in Borbhatha and Kassia villages of the Broach District.

50. The Superintendent, Northern Division, personally supervised the survey work in Ógnaj, Viramgám and Kapadvanj as well as certain minor operations and found the work satisfactorily done.

Survey of Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedabad District.

51. During the recess the monsoon examination of the work done during the previous fair season was completed. The Record and Maps of the field work done during the previous fair season were also duly completed. To the three parties, which were formed during the past year, a fourth one was added from 1st April 1907 in order to accelerate the work; the four parties were under the charge of Mr. Mohanlal Ishwardas, the Head Surveyor, and three other Nimtandárs. The total strength of all the four parties varied from 57 in December to 79 in May last.

52. The following statement shows the outturn of measurement work :—

Táluka.	No. of villages.	Survey Nos.	Acres.	Survey Nos. examined for boundary marks.
Dholka ...	31	20,870	172,912	22,465
Sánand ...	5	922	5,188	1,796
Virangám ...	11	2,092	12,481	2,070
	47	23,884	190,581	26,331

A total area of 190,581 was thus measured during the year, which is more than three times the area (53,806 acres) measured in the preceding year.

53. This year's measurement work includes two special items, *viz.*, (1) an area of 18,815 acres consisting of alienated small numbers, of which the measurements were confirmed and (2) measurement of the boundaries of survey numbers of 8 villages of the Latifkhan Estate. These villages had been measured in detail in 1863 but the record was burnt in the Surat fire.

54. The full prescribed test of 10 percent. was taken, and the result showed that the quality of the work was satisfactory.

55. Classification work was performed in 10 villages in respect of 29,213 acres against 44,686 acres in the previous year. The Assistant Settlement Officer explains this decrease to be due to measurement work not having been finished in more villages.

56. Demarcation continued to be made by stones as mentioned in paragraph 44 of my last report. The cost per stone, which comes to Re. 0-6-7, is much lower than that of a bandh or masonry pillar. The introduction of the stones has saved an immense amount of trouble both to the surveyors and to the people.

57. Settlement Registers were prepared during the year for 46 villages of Prántij Táluka and 75 of Virangám. The work for the whole District is now finished and a completion report will be submitted to Government in due course.

58. The expenditure incurred on the detailed survey during the last three years is compared below :—

Year.	Establishment and other charges.	Boundary marks charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05 ...	3,510	1,303*	4,813
1905-06 ...	18,939	15,682*	34,621
1906-07 ...	32,962	32,350*	65,312
Total ...	55,411	49,335	1,04,746

* Most of this is recoverable.

Central Division.

59. The special establishments, which continued to work in this Division during this year, were :—

- (1) A field party consisting of Surveyors and Measurers.
- (2) Establishment employed under the Survey Daftardar, Central Division, on Survey and Correction work.
- (3) Establishment employed in preparing scale remuneration statements of Patels and Kulkarnis.

60. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8435, dated 31st August 1906, the further detailed survey of the Akrani Pargana in the Khándesh District was stopped and the Pargana was handed over to the Forest Department for administration. The party hitherto employed on the survey of this tract was employed on the survey of Inam villages and other miscellaneous work.

61. The survey work turned out by the party was as follows :—

(1) The measurement of 11 Inam villages in the East Khándesh District and 3 villages of the Kalvan Táluka in the Násik District. The total area measured amounted to 27,867 acres; and that classed to 29,478 acres.

(2) Verification of the Songad-Navapur boundaries extending over six miles.

(3) The work of measuring and demarcating portions of lands under the Nira Canal, which are water-logged and incrustated with salt.

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

During the monsoon the party did the usual recess examination and other miscellaneous work.

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

(1) The preparation of complete Akárbands of 233 Government and 14 Inam villages in the Karvir and Bhudargad Tálukas of the Kolhápura Stato and Karmála Táluka for the introduction of the revised settlements into the tálukas concerned.

(2) Preliminary preparation of Akárbands of the Haveli Táluka in the Poona District and six tálukas of the Násik District, of which the revision settlement reports are under consideration.

(3) Preparation of Revised Appendices Q to the Settlement reports of 2 tálukas of the Poona District and of the Anklesvar Táluka of the Broach District.

(4) The preparation of Pratphalni Tippans and Kayamdar Taktas of 117 villages of the Yeola Táluka.

(5) The preparation of Kamjasti Patraks owing to the abolition of the pathasthal assessment in respect of the 63 villages of Pandharpur, SÁNGOLA and Málshiras Tálukas.

63. Under the orders in Government Resolution No. 4764, dated 10th May 1907, a temporary establishment of 18 hands has been entertained under the Survey Daftardar for the preparation of Waslewar books in the Ahmednagar District. It was entertained from 1st June 1907.

64. The outturn of work done by the Judi establishment is shown below :—

Villages of which Judi statements were prepared.		Villages of which scale remuneration statements were prepared.	
Government.	Khalsa.	Government.	Khalsa.
21	4	495	11

Southern Division.

65. The field party in this Division consists only of 6 permanent Surveyors. They are employed on :—

(1) Measurement of roads in the Bijápur and Belgaum Districts.

(2) Survey of Pardi Nos. in 30 villages of the Ratnágiri District.

(3) Survey work of the Inám village of Gaonkhadi in the Ratnágiri District now lapsed to Government and the completion of the classification of lands of the same village.

(4) Classification of patasthal lands in the Kárwár Táluka of the Kánara District.

66. The Superintendent personally took an extensive test of the measurement and classification work of the Gaonkhadi village and the District Inspec-

tors of the several Districts also tested the work where possible. During the rains some of the surveyors were employed in clearing of arrears in the Ratnágiri District Survey Office, in supervising the work of repairing torn survey papers in the Kánara District Survey Office and in preparing tank lists showing the proportion of the assessments on lands irrigated by tank water. Temporary establishments were employed in the District Survey Offices of Dhárwár, Kánara, Ratnágiri, Belgaum and Bijápur for copying and repairing torn survey papers and for separating of tank water assessments from the consolidated assessments on irrigated lands in certain Districts. The last establishment was dispensed with on 4th May 1907. The special establishment employed on the partition of lands under Civil Court decrees in the Ratnágiri District continued operations throughout the year.

67. During the year under report the Survey Daftardar and the temporary establishments under him were engaged in preparing :—

(1) Akárbands and other settlement papers in respect of the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas and 11 villages of the Kurunwad State ;

(2) Kamjasti Patraks for the re-assessment of rice lands in 43 villages of the Hubli Táluka ;

(3) Kachha and pukka suds and Kayamdar Taktas of three villages in the Vengurla Táluka.

Southern Maratha States.

68. This survey continued its work with three mixed parties of measurers and classers. Operations were started in the Shahapur and Mangalwedha Tálukas of the Sánгли State and subsequently extended to the Kudchi and Terdal Tálukas of the same State.

69. During the recess seasons these parties were engaged on the recess examination of the work turned out in the preceding field season as well as on the preparation of the usual survey papers.

70. The following statement shows the work accomplished during the field season of 1906-1907 :—

	No. of villages.	Survey Nos. and Pot Nos.	Sub-divisions of Survey Nos.	Arable acres.	Unarable acres.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Measurement work...	119	24,712	134,553	344,351	32,736	377,587
Classification work ...	114	24,493	...	322,967	32,003	354,970

71. In connection with this survey, Akárbands (in duplicate) of (1) Karvir Táluka containing 133 villages and (2) Bhudargad Táluka containing 171 villages were prepared by the Survey Daftardar, Central Division, and his establishments in accordance with the proposals approved in Government Resolution No. 6471, dated 11th October 1905. Akárbands of two Inám villages of the Gadhinglaj and Alte Tálukas were also prepared. All these tálukas are in the Kolhápur State.

SETTLEMENT WORK.

Northern Division.

72. Little work of the nature of settlement was due for performance in this Division during the year and no revision rates were announced in any one of the tálukas in the Northern Division. However, proposals for the settlement of two Inam villages, Kujad and Sahijpur of the Daskroi Táluka, were submit-

ted and inquiry was made by the Superintendent into a boundary dispute of old standing in the Sálsette Táluka.

Central Division.

73. Revised rates were introduced into the following villages :—

District.	Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Government or Inám.	Original or Revision.	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Increase or Decrease.
Sátára ...	Khatav ...	3	Inám ...	Original.	2,124	3,348	+ 1,224
	Karád ...	1	Government land in the Inám village of Shirwada.	Original.	77	201	+ 124
Násik ...	Málegaon..	2	Inám ...	Revision	7,639	8,501	+ 862
Ahmednagar..	Akola ...	2	Inám ...	Original.	1,289	1,510	+ 221

74. The Superintendent, Central Division, submitted Settlement reports in respect of the following villages in the various Districts :—

District.	Táluka.	No. of villages.	Government or Inám.	Revision or Original.
Poona ...	Mawal ...	1	Inám ...	Revision.
Sátára ...	Koregaon ...	2	Do. ...	Original.
.....	Jávli ...	1	Government.	Revision.
.....	Wálva ...	2	Inám ...	Original.
West Khándesh...	Shahada ...	2	Do. ...	Revision.
East Khándesh ...	Chopda ...	2	Government.	Original.
Sholápur ...	Mádha ...	1	Inám ...	Original.

75. Reviews of the Settlement reports of Haveli, Sirur and Purandhar Tálukas of the Poona District and six tálukas of the Násik District were submitted by this office during the year.

Southern Division.

76. The revision settlements of the Ron and Navalgund Tálukas and one Inám village, Inamati Ramdurg of the Dhárwár District, sanctioned by Government were announced to the rayats during the year. The results are shown below :—

Táluka.	Period of guarantee.	Former Assessment.	Revision Assessment.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ron ...	First 5 years ...	203,385	239,414	30,029	17.7
	Last 25 years ...	203,385	264,573	61,172	30
Navalgund ...	First 5 years ...	438,088	496,931	58,843	13.4
	Last 25 years ...	438,088	553,445	115,357	26.3
Inamati Ramdurg	30 years ...	2,683	2,683	...	...

77. Proposals for the second Revision Settlements of the Karjgi Táluka of the Dhárwár District were submitted by the Superintendent to the Collector of the District.

Southern Maratha States.

78. During the year, the Superintendent submitted a settlement report in respect of the Atpadi Thana of the Aundh State. Survey rates were introduced

in the Karvir and Bhudargad Tálukas of the Kolhápur State as well as in one Inám village in each of the Gadhinglaj and Alte Tálukas of the same State. The result of these settlements is shown below :—

District.		Number of Villages.	Darbári or Inám.	Former demand.	Revised demand.	Increase.	De-crease.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
Karvir	Táluka	...	...	Darbári	276,981	331,559	54,578	...
				Inám	89,043	113,247	24,204	...
Bhudargad	do.	...	...	Darbári	103,122	132,582	29,460	...
				Inám	20,276	25,297	5,021	...
Gadhinglaj	do.	...	...	Do.	2,139	2,674	535	...
Alte	do.	...	...	Do.	6,311	5,583	...	723
Total		...	306		497,872	610,942	113,798	723

Government Photozincographic Department.

79. By Government Resolution No. 1649, dated 13th March 1907, the control of the Department was transferred from the Commissioner, Central Division, to the Settlement Commissioner from 1st April 1907.

80. The work turned out by this Department during the year from 1st August 1906 to 31st July 1907, realized approximately Rs. 1,12,276 at a total cost of Rs. 74,384, leaving a profit of Rs. 37,892. The Press is in a flourishing position and fully supplied with work from every part of India.

81. During the year under review various questions connected with the pay and number of the establishment received a good deal of attention; and, with the exception of the question of the Superintendent's salary, I am glad to say that they have all been disposed of. The new scale of appointments (sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4140, dated 22nd October 1907) will provide regular promotion and be found, I trust, far more satisfactory than the old. Plans and estimates for the extension of the press buildings were sanctioned during the year and the work has now been taken in hand.

CHAPTER IV.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

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

83. During the year the compilation of the Record was completed or nearly so in the following tálukas :—

District.	Táluka.	Date of commencement.
Kaira	Nadiád	1st November 1906.
	Anand	Do.
Panch Maháls	Dohad	1st October 1906.
	Hálol	1st November 1906.
Broach	Ankleshvar	2nd July 1906.
	Hánsot	25th June 1906.
	Jambusar	1st October 1906.
Thána	Dáhánu	14th November 1906.
	Kalyán	19th November 1906.
	Bhiwandi	1st December 1906.

District.	Táluka.	Date of commencement.
East Khándesh	Yával ...	... 1st November 1906.
	Nandurbár* ...	... } Only a few entries left incom-
	Navápur* ...	... } plete last year.
West Khándesh	Pimpalner ...	... 1st November 1906.
	Akola ...	... Do.
Ahmednagar	Jámkhed ...	... 1st September 1906.
	.....	... Work postponed.
Násik	.....	... 1st November 1906.
Poona	Indápur ...	... 1st October 1906.
	Junnar ...	... 1st November 1906.
Sholápur	Mádha ...	... Do.
	Málsiras ...	... Only a few entries left last year to
	Bársi* ...	... be tested.
Sátára	Karád ...	... 1st November 1906.
	Mán ...	... Do.
	Khandála Petha* ...	... } Only a few entries left incom-
	Tásgaon* ...	... } plete last year.
Belgaum	Parasgad ...	... 1st November 1906.
	Murgod ...	... 1st November 1906.
	Athni ...	... Work postponed.
Bijápur	.....	... 20th November 1906.
Dhárwár	Kalghatgi ...	... 1st December 1906.
	Kod ...	... Do.
	Ron ...	... 4th December 1906.
Kolába	Pen ...	... 14th November 1906.
	Mahád ...	... 14th November 1906.
	Alibág* ...	... 14th November 1906.
	Panvel* ...	... 14th November 1906.
Ratnágiri	Karjat* ...	... 14th November 1906.
	Sangameshvar ...	... } November 1906.
	Chiplun ...	... } November 1906.
	Málvan* ...	... } November 1906.
Kánara	Khed* ...	... } November 1906.
	Kárwár ...	... } November 1906.
	Honávar ...	... } November 1906.
	Bhatkal ...	... } November 1906.

NOTE.—In the tálukas marked with an asterisk the work was begun in 1905-06.

84. In Gujarát the writing up of the first six columns of the Record was commenced before the commencement of the fair season, with the result that Talatis were able to make an early start with the compilation. Generally speaking, but more especially in tálukas of the Kaira District, work proceeded with smoothness and rapidity. Finally the Record was announced and sections 10 to 12 of the Act applied in four tálukas of Kaira and the Panch Maháls and one of the Broach District. At the present moment the Record of Rights is complete in Gujarát, except in the táluka of Borsad and the Jhálod Mahál.

85. In Thána the progress made was not so good; work was begun in three tálukas Dáhánu, Bhiwandi and Kalyán, but it has not yet been finished. The Record of Rights in Bassein, begun in 1905-06, is hanging fire in an unaccountable way. It is said to have been found to be inaccurate. I doubt this and consider that more will be lost than gained by waiting, as the entries made in 1905 must be now in a number of cases out of date. In any case the Sub-Divisional Officer and Mámlatdár should exert themselves to complete the work as soon as possible.

86. Taking the Northern Division as a whole, there is a fair prospect that by September 1908 the whole of the work will be completed, except in the small Jhálod Mahál, where delay is due to the unfavourable season.

87. In the Central Division no work was done in the Násik District. The only tálukas of this district in which the Record remains to be compiled, Yeola, Dindori and Kalwan, await revision settlement. In the other districts, the Record, begun and almost finished during 1905-06 in Bársi, Nandurbár

Táluka and Navápur Petha, Tásgaon and Khandála Petha, was completed. In the other tálukas the rough copy was generally begun on 1st November 1906 and was completed almost everywhere during or shortly after the close of the touring season. Fair copying is now proceeding. The Collectors concerned have been requested to get the work of fair copying the Record done during the monsoon so that the Record may be announced in the fair season. The Record was announced and sections 10 to 12 of the Act applied in the 3 tálukas of Sholápur.

88. In the Southern Division the work was postponed on account of famine in Bijápur District. In the other districts, the work was generally begun in November 1906 and was completed in all districts except in Pen, Mahád and Panvel in Kolába and Chiplún and Khed in Ratnágiri.

89. Taking the Presidency as a whole the progress made was satisfactory. Out of 29 tálukas in which the work was started, compilation and test were completed in 26. Sections 10 to 12 of the Act were applied to 35 tálukas and 4 pethas during the year as follows:—

12 tálukas in Northern Division.

18 tálukas and 2 pethas in the Central Division.

5 tálukas and 2 pethas in the Southern Division.

90. All the Superintendents took great interest in this work and inspected the Record in almost all tálukas. Their detailed reports of inspection and suggestions for improvement were transmitted to the Collectors, through this office.

91. The Director of Land Records and his Personal Assistant inspected the Record in the following tálukas:—

		<i>Director.</i>	
District.		Tálukas.	
Ahmedabad	...	Viramgám.	...
Kaira	...	Anand.	...
Sholápur	...	Sholápur, Mádha, Pandharpur.	...
Sátára	...	Khánápur, Wái, Karád, Sátára.	...
Belgaum	...	Chikodi, Hukeri Mahál and Gokák.	...
Kánara	...	Haliyál.	...
Dhárwár	...	Kalghatgi, Hubli, Dhárwár.	...
Karáchi	...	Kotri, Sujáwal, Tatta.	...
Hyderabad	...	Hyderabad, Dero Mohbat.	...
Lárhána	...	Two tálukas.	...
Sukkur	...	Sukkur.	...
<i>Personal Assistant.</i>			
Thána	...	Kalyán, Bhiwandi, Sálsette, Murbád, Shahapur.	...
Sátára	...	Wái.	...
Kolába	...	Karjat, Pen, Panwel, Alibág, Roha, Mangaon, Mahád.	...
Ratnágiri	...	Ratnágiri, Khed, Dápoli, Chiplun, Guhágár Petha and Málwan.	...

92. Notes of these inspections were, as a rule, forwarded to the Collectors concerned for the requisite action.

93. The Collectors' remarks on the Record of Rights work in their Districts are summarized in Appendix B.

94. I append the following remarks based on experience of the tálukas which I have myself visited during the year.

95. The Record of Rights of Sind has hitherto been compiled and copied by special establishments. The work that I saw was well done, though marred by defects due to want of expert supervision: but the cost has been very heavy and the employment of special establishments has led to the táluka staffs, who will have to maintain the Record when it is finished, remaining in entire ignorance of it and regarding the whole thing as altogether outside

their sphere of duty. It will, however, have been noted by Government that, since my visit of inspection, the plan of engaging special establishments has been abandoned and that the method in force in the Presidency of entrusting the work to the taluka staff, strengthened by extra hands, if necessary, has been adopted experimentally in two talukas. This will secure a large saving in money and considerable increase in efficiency. Experience in the Presidency, however, points to the necessity of creating an Officer similar to the District Inspector, in Sind: otherwise the Record will never be maintained.

96. As regards the Presidency, I regret to have to inform Government that the manner, in which Mutation Registers are maintained, is not satisfactory. In some places, of course (Gokák Taluka is a notable instance), the Registers are well kept, and in Gujarát they are a good deal better than they are in the rest of the Presidency: but taking the Central and Southern Divisions as a whole, I think that a surprise visit to most villages would show 25 per cent. of the Registers not written up at all and in those that were, numerous errors and omissions. Now I have no wish to be unduly critical, but it is, I understand, my duty to state facts and the main reason for this state of things is, it seems to me, that neither Sub-Divisional Officers nor Mámílatdárs have yet realized what their duties are with reference to these Registers, nor how very useful the Record can be. I have obtained for the first time, this year, statistics showing the number of entries in Village Form I-D checked by these officers: and without going into detail I regret to have to record the fact that the number is, as a rule, much too small. Both Sub-Divisional Officers and Mámílatdárs work with immense energy to compile the Record; but once it is finished, there is a tendency to relegate it to the Record room and ignore it altogether.

97. This indifference would be less a matter of astonishment, if the Record of Rights were useless from an administrative point of view, but I hardly visit a taluka without finding some case in which a reference to the Record of Rights would have saved Government direct pecuniary loss or at any rate disclosed facts which, if they had been known, would have materially influenced the action taken by superior officers.

98. I would instance in particular, notices for recovery of Land Revenue, which in many places continue to be issued against khatedars who have long lost connection with the land, although a reference to the Record would show that the real owner was an entirely different person; also cases of abuse of the new tenure (which I noticed particularly in Sind), cases of the misappropriation of inám lands, of the grant of tagai on doubtful security, and last but not most important of all, of unauthorized arrears left uncollected on the ground that the defaulters were poor agriculturists, whereas the real owners of the land were capitalists. Of course these are all matters connected with Land Revenue administration, with which the Director is not immediately concerned: but it is impossible not to see that in their own interest Revenue Officers ought to give the matter much more attention than they do. The Judicial Department, as far as I can gather, are most anxious to co-operate and help us to convert the Record of Rights into a true register of title. The High Court has passed orders directing that the Record of Rights is to be used in execution proceedings and that Sub-Judges when disposing of Civil suits are to certify to the Revenue authorities whether the extracts from the Record of Rights produced before them are or are not correct, and if not, what their form should be. Sub-Judges, of whom I have met many, have been all most sympathetic in their attitude and anxious to give all assistance in their power. It remains for Revenue Officers to say whether the Record of Rights is to become a statistical incubus, or whether it is made what it should be, the basis of our administration.

99. A few additional remarks on other important matters connected with the Record will perhaps be interesting.

100. The commencement of the 20th century found us in the Bombay Presidency maintaining a dual system of registration of title into land, first of all the revenue registers, which, though nominally registers of title, were really registers of liability and had been repeatedly held by the Civil Court, to be

nothing more, and secondly the registers of assurances maintained by the Registration Department, containing information complete in itself as regards all transactions* in immovable property, except leases for less† than one year; but not in a form readily accessible to the public or the administration.

101. In 1903, it was decided to undertake the compilation of the Record of Rights as a supplement to the first of these two systems, with the result that Act IV of 1903 was passed. The practical effect of this Act, which is based on a similar Act in force in the Punjab, is to add to the two sets of registers already maintained a third: that is to say, the scrupulous purchaser of land has still to register his deed with the Registrar of assurances, he has still to see that his name is duly recorded in the Revenue accounts and in addition he has to notify the fact of his purchase to the Village Accountant, and go through other formalities to ensure the proper entry of his title in the Record of Rights. And this is not the only peculiarity of the Act. As I have said, the model taken for us to copy was the Punjab. Now quite apart from the fact that the Punjab has had half a century's start of us in this matter, there are important differences between Bombay and the Punjab in the public attitude, firstly towards the Village Accountants, secondly towards the Registration Department. As regards the first, there is no question that in Bombay our attempt to make the Village Accountants Village Registrars, (for that is what the Act does), is one, which is attended with very great difficulties. The experiment was tried in the Deccan districts between 1879 and 1882 under favourable circumstances and failed completely. For reasons which it is difficult to explain briefly, the public mistrust the Village Accountant and refuse to take him in his new position seriously. That their attitude in this respect would undergo a considerable modification, if Revenue Officers resorted more freely to the penal clauses of the Act, is very possible; but the fact remains that the public do not realize, and that it will take them many years to realize, that the Village Accountant can be anything but a machine for the collection of revenue. One significant indication of the attitude of the public in the matter is to be found in the fact that the commencement of the compilation of the Record of Rights in a taluka is always the signal for a marked increase in business in the local Registration Office, parties to transactions in land, who have lost their documents, or who think that their documents are not sufficiently clear, at once preparing new documents and resorting to the Registration Office to have them registered. Practically this shows that the public regard the registers maintained under Act III of 1877 and Act XVII of 1879 as the true depositories of title deeds, and the Record of Rights as a convenient index; and this of course leads to the second point of difference between the two provinces—the extent to which facilities for registration are utilized by the public. In the Punjab registration is limited to the documents covered by Act III of 1877: and there is no tendency to extend its scope; in fact, the abolition of the Registration Department and the conversion of the Record of Rights into the sole depository of title is, if I am not mistaken, the ideal, which Revenue Officers have before them. In Bombay all is different. It is perhaps not generally recognized, but it is a fact, that in the 4 Deccan districts where the Village Registration system is in force, if changes due to succession be excluded, at least 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the transfers of land are evidenced by documents registered by Sub-Registrars and Village Registrars: transfers due to verbal leases for less than one year and partitions of family property, where there is no instrument, alone escaping record in this way. As the registration of changes due to heirship has been for many years past the duty of Revenue Officers, it follows, that apart from the information which the machinery of the Record of Rights can provide, there is ready to hand and constantly kept up to date a complete record of all the more important transfers, which, duly verified and tabulated, can be converted into a useful register of title. And the same is the case, though to a less extent, with regard to the rest of the Presidency proper. With section 54 and the amended section 59 of the

*NOTE.—In Sind, sales and mortgages of immoveable property below Rs. 100 are at present only optionally registrable.

†NOTE.—In the 4 Deccan districts all written leases for whatever period are compulsorily registrable.

Transfer of Property Act in force, practically all transfers of land, except those due to succession, partition and leases for less than one year pass through the Sub-Registrars' books: and abstracts of these, when passed on to the Village Accountant, furnish him with a very useful basis on which to work.

102. I have written enough to show the difference between the conditions here and in Northern India, and I now will try and sketch the lines on which we must, I think, develop. In Northern India I understand the idea is to ignore registration and concentrate attention on the Record of Rights as prepared by the Village Accountant. This we cannot do. On the contrary we must work in the opposite direction. We must strengthen the already great hold which the Registration Department has on the people, increase its scope and tabulate its transactions in such a way that the Village Accountant can utilize them to the full. We must in the first place do all we can to simplify and shorten the process of registration and popularize it as much as possible; secondly, we must eliminate the register of liability as a separate register and make the register of title the basis of demand; thirdly, we must endeavour to link together Registration Records and the Register of title and make one check the other; fourthly, we must extend the scope of registration, wherever there seems an excuse for it. In all these four directions we have made considerable progress during the past year. Among proposals calculated to expedite and popularize registration, I may instance the return of registered documents by post recently sanctioned by Government (Government Resolution No. 10323, dated 21st October 1907) and the use of printed documents in cases of leases (and I hope eventually sale and mortgage). In the second class I may instance the proposal, which has been strongly supported, to ignore the khatedár or so-called registered occupant and base the Village Accounts on the register of title. Revised forms of account designed to give effect to this change have been prepared and will be shortly in circulation.

In the third class I would mention—

(a) the new rule under section 22, Act III of 1877, which imposes on parties to documents the necessity of identifying the land affected by those documents with reference to the Survey Records (Government Resolution No. 7968, dated 12th August 1907);

(b) the new arrangements by which it is now possible to effect transfer of Revenue Registry before the Sub-Registrar, when the document is registered (Government Resolution No. 7817, dated 7th August 1907);

(c) the arrangement introduced under the same orders and now by departmental orders to be extended to all cases in which documents affecting immovable property are registered at a Sub-Registrar's Office, by which the notice under section 4 (1) of the Record of Rights can be filled up and sent through the Sub-Registrar at the time of registration;

(d) the proposal recently approved by Government (Government Resolution No. 11815, dated 2nd December 1907), by which Sub-Registrars are to tabulate and communicate to the Village Accountants direct abstracts of all transactions recorded in their offices.

In the fourth class I may mention the proposal now under consideration to extend section 107, Transfer of Property Act, to the Konkan districts, so as to ensure that all written leases shall pass through our Registration Offices.

103. By working on these lines we can make sure of carrying the public with us, and shall, I hope, eventually secure a fairly reliable register of title. But the process will necessarily be slow and, unless there is general co-operation, our efforts are not likely to be crowned with success.

APPENDIX A

Collectors' Remarks on the Land Record Staff.

Ahmedabad ... The result of the examination of Village Accountants was creditable, 17 passing out of 20 in preliminary and 18 out of 19 in the final test. Nearly all the talátis in the district have gone through the survey course and they will be able to dispose of simple survey work.

On the whole the District Inspector appears to have worked satisfactorily during the year but should have taken more tests of the measurement and classification work of Circle Inspectors.

The work as Circle Inspector is not popular. The general complaint is that the ex-survey man is good for nothing but measuring work and that the man who has to qualify as Circle Inspector, in order to earn promotion knows little of survey and is rather inclined to regard his service as Circle Inspector as an unpleasant interlude in the more congenial career of office work. Most of the men whom I appointed 4 years ago when the re-organization was introduced and who were picked for the posts on account of their energy and fitness for an out-door life have had to be replaced by the class of men who have to be made Circle Inspectors in order to qualify for promotion. The defects revealed by my officers are thus inherent in the system introduced since the change in the rules for promotion and I am powerless to prevent deterioration in the class of work performed. When short acting vacancies occur among Circle Inspectors I prefer to appoint survey-knowing talátis rather than men who have served before as Circle Inspectors and I see Mr. Elliott prefers such men to Graduates.

Kaira ... The District Inspector does his best, I think. The Sub-divisional Officers report that they have found the work of the Circle Inspectors useful and satisfactory. The work of talátis continued to be as good as could be expected on the average but they are very unequal individually, and as a body they are growing discontented. These drawbacks are now engaging my special attention. Out of the total number of 328, 262 have now received survey training.

Panch Maháls ... The work of Circle Inspectors has been found to be good on the whole.

Broach ... The work of the Assistant District Inspector in marking off 'bet' lands sold by auction ought to have been checked by the District Inspector. The District Inspector's inspection of the Record of Rights apart from its quantity has been very satisfactory. His inspection of boundary marks made the Circle Inspectors more energetic in the completion of the work; and the energy and tact shown by the District Inspector and his Assistant in sub-dividing the Bet lands were commendable and the higher bids at the auction are perhaps the direct result of this sub-division of Bet lands.

Thána ... The work of the Circle Inspector, as a rule, is fairly good or indifferent. Some of them seem to be less capable than clever talátis. Their work wants to be closely watched, but the Pránt Officer with his multifarious duties has not the time to watch carefully the work of so many Circle Inspectors. There are, however, a few excellent well-trained energetic Circle Inspectors, the sort of men who can do very useful work in a taluka like Sálsette.

The Head Quarter Assistant died at the end of December 1906 and his place was not permanently filled up till February 1907. Also in January 1907 the District Inspector went on leave: so without both the permanent District Inspector and Head Quarter Assistant for one full month the work seems to have suffered a-bit.

East Khándesh ... On the whole the District Inspector's work was satisfactory. His time was chiefly taken up by the introduction of the Record of Rights in the Yával Taluka and the final examination of survey-trained kulkarnis. The work of the District Survey Office was on the whole good.

The Circle Inspectors are reported to have on the whole worked fairly well. I (the Collector) have not found their inspection work of the Record of Rights especially of the Mutation Register as intelligent as it might have been expected. They seem to me to fail as yet to grasp the fact that the Record to be of any use must register all changes of property not after varying intervals but as they occur.

The District Inspector's work was very satisfactory and I am sorry I have lost the services of Mr. Natu. The Circle Inspectors are reported to have worked fairly satisfactorily on the whole. Field work will always be shirked by Village Accountants and Circle Inspectors and even Mámlatdárs, but with a fair amount of supervision good work can be got out of Circle Inspectors.

Násik

... The work of the Circle Inspectors may be criticised as follows :—

Crop inspection fair. Boundary marks repairs—not much progress made but the new system was introduced late—and better results may be expected next year. Measurement work good, when done by measurer Circle Inspectors. Inspection of ryots' receipt books and kulkarnis' daftars insufficient. Mutation Registers neglected. Circle books up to date, except where postponed, pending the introduction of the Revision Settlement.

Generally speaking the work of Circle Inspectors depends on the amount of supervision exerted over them. As this supervision is mainly in the hands of the Mámlatdárs, it is often insufficient owing to the multifarious duties of the supervising officers.

Circle Inspectors can rarely be relied on to do good work of their own initiative.

Mr. V. G. Rede, District Agricultural Inspector, has worked throughout the year with his wonted intelligence and energy. He has successfully carried through the work of measuring and classifying the land formerly comprised in the old Málegaon Cantonment but now converted into Village Camp Málegaon.

Ahmednagar

... Mr. Bere, the District Agricultural Inspector, has as usual done well in spite of indifferent health and, on the whole, the Circle Inspectors have done pretty well. Nearly all of those who were selected for Record of Rights work fully justified their selection and, so far as I could judge from the few personal tests I had time to make, the compilation of the Record of Rights in this district reflects credit on all concerned.

Poona

... The General Duty Inspector's work has been below the average due to a lack of energy on his part. The District Inspector Mr. Renavikar was most active and efficient in the supervision of his charge. He also tested the measurement of lands injured by water-logging in the Bhimthadi Táluka.

Sholápur

... On the whole the work of the Circle Inspectors is very uneven and closer attention must be paid to their diaries by the District Agricultural Inspector and the Sub-divisional Officers. In measurement cases and boundary marks repairs the work has been moderate only and the District Inspector was accordingly ordered to keep work going in the rains. The District Inspector has done his best to supervise the Record of Rights.

Sátára

... District Inspector's work on the whole can only be considered as fair. A judicious programme of tour would have enabled him to do more inspection. His supervision of boundary mark repairs was not thorough. The work of Circle Inspectors was satisfactory. They have done a fair amount of inspection. The boundary mark repairs was not well done by some Circle Inspectors.

Belgaum

... The Collector believes Mr. Ghali (the District Inspector) did his best. Measurement work is everywhere greatly in arrears and it will probably be necessary to entertain a special staff to dispose of the work.

Bijápur

... The balance of measurement cases is still large. On the whole the work of the Land Records Department appears to have been done fairly well.

Dhárwár

... I doubt if kulkarnis make good Circle Inspectors though talátis may occasionally. There are difficulties in both cases about promotion and the result is stagnation.

Mr. Painter is only moderately pleased with the work of the Circle Inspectors: Mr. Graham is not pleased at all; and Mr. Sathaye considers their work fairly satisfactory. My own opinion is that the standard should not be pitched too high, and that there is no reason to despair.

Mr. Kumble (District Inspector) has, with the exception of the Record of Rights work, performed his duties satisfactorily.

- Kolába ... The Collector is satisfied with Mr. Naik's (District Inspector) work during the year and is of opinion that he takes sufficient interest in the work of instructing talátis and that he is entitled to commendation.
- The number of measurement cases is deplorable but unavoidable.
- Ratnágiri ... The District Inspector Mr. Nesarikar is an able officer and zealous in the discharge of his duties. I (the Collector) think that the Circle Inspectors, with the exception of two who were reduced on account of inefficiency, did good work on the whole.
- The arrears of measurement are still heavy.
- Kánara ... The establishment of Circle Inspectors is reported upon favourably by the Sub-divisional Officers. I, however, find that in some talukas measurement cases are largely in arrears. This staff had specially heavy work last season in connection with the repair of boundary marks in one-fifth of the total number of villages in charge of each Circle Inspector.
- The District Inspector has travelled actively in the district and gives promise of turning out an efficient officer. The Head Quarter Survey staff have, on the whole, done a good year's work. Village Accountants are reported to have been negligent in the maintenance of the Mutation Registers. Strict orders have been issued in this connection

APPENDIX B.

Collectors' Remarks on the Record of Rights.

- Kaira ... The Record of Rights was prepared in Nadiád and A'nand, so that the Act is now in force in all tálukas but Borsad, where the work is now beginning. Special efforts were made to make the Record in these charotar tálukas a very distinct improvement on what had been done before, and the result is believed to have been successful. The credit is due mainly to Mr. Husbands, not so much for his actual supervision in Nadiád but for his advice, in planning and guiding the work in both tálukas. By experience and thought he has made the subject his own.
- Panch Maháls ... The work has been satisfactorily done by all the officers concerned from the Talátis to the Mámlatdár and Sub-divisional Officers.
- Broach ... The District Inspector toured actively for the inspection of the Record of Rights work and took great interest in bringing defects to light and in getting them removed. For facilitating the inspection of the work special Maháls were created in Jambusar, Ankleshvar and Hánsot and Aval Kárkuns were placed in charge of them. Village Form I-D has been introduced in all the tálukas except Jambusar, Ankleshvar and Hánsot.
- The work was, on the whole, finished early and tolerably well done. If the Mámlatdár had not looked after the Record of Rights work 10 per cent. inspection of the District Inspector would hardly have been sufficient for bringing the Record to the satisfactory stage to which it has been brought in this district.
- Surat ... The Record having been completed and announced in all the tálukas, Mutation Registers (V. F. No. 1-D) were opened. Entries contained therein in many cases were of changes in khátedárs entered according to the orders received from the Mámlatdárs. The people have not yet properly realized the necessity of making the reports required by section 4 of the Act and the Village Officers of carrying out the provisions of sections 5 and 7 strictly with regard to inquiry into the accuracy of reported mutations, in spite of the repeated warnings given by the District Agricultural Inspector. He was able to detect nearly 150 cases in which acquisition of new rights in land, mainly of changes in tenancies, was not reported. Resort to section 8 of the Act was taken to a limited extent by the Village Officers. The District Agricultural Inspector was busy in bringing the Mutation Registers up to date with all legal formalities. He checked 5,083 entries of the Record and Mutation Registers by comparing them with 745 ryots' receipt books and interested persons. He during the year got more than 100 mobadlas signed in his presence. Many names of deceased khátedárs of long standing were reported by him for necessary inquiries with regard to their heirship.
- Thána ... The work in the Bassein Táluka was found to be unsatisfactory in almost all the sea-coast villages where a fresh test was taken by Mr. Elliott and the Mámlatdár and I (the Collector) am considering if the work should be re-done in those villages.
- East Khándesh ... The work of Mutation Registers is generally up to date. In some cases the entries have not been initialled by the Mámlatdárs. These officers are warned to pay more attention to this duty.
- Poona ... Work in the Indápur Táluka was light and was completed in the prescribed time. In Junnar the period had to be prolonged because of the intricacy of the work and partly too because some of the staff proved indifferent workers.
- Sholápur ... The Record of Rights work in Mádha and Málsiras was not sufficiently inspected. The District Agricultural Inspector has explained that he attended the camp of the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, under orders, and remained there for the greater part of December. He had the Record of Rights work of three tálukas and the Mutation Registers of three more tálukas (Pandharpur, SÁNGOLA and Sholápur) to supervise, and considering the amount of this work and other work that he had to perform, he was very heavily worked this year, and has done his best to supervise the Record of Rights. The amount of inspection done in this branch is only moderate but this was not his fault.
- Sátára ... It is noticed that Mutation Registers have not been kept up to date in some tálukas and necessary orders have been issued in the matter.
- Kolába ... The difficulties that lie in the way of correct compilation in this district are enormous not so much because documents are not produced as because interested parties will not attend and cannot be made to attend or punished for attending. For some years the maintenance of the Mutation Registers will not be easy.

APPENDIX C.

Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other inspection carried out by Circle Inspectors in the Districts during the year 1906-07.

Name of District.	Number of Circle Inspectors in each District.	Number of Government villages in each district.		Number of days actually devoted to inspection work.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Repair of boundary marks.*				Inspection of Tagai works.		Examination of birth and death registers.		Record of Rights Inspection.	
		Total.	Number Inspected.		Total number of occupied Survey numbers.	Number of Survey numbers Inspected.	Number of waste numbers other than Forest.	Number Inspected.	Number of villages in which repairs were effected during the year.	Number of marks found out of repair.	Number of marks repaired by		Number of Tagai works examined.	Number in which work was finished.	Entries checked.	Errors detected.	Entries in Village Form No. 1-C checked.	Entries in Village Form No. 1-D checked.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>Northern Division.</i>																		
1. Ahmedabad	19	447	415	1,530	175,566	29,133	31,231	5,701	65	106,001	33,554	7,127	111	93	3,954	122	...	14,445
2. Kaira	23	525	525	581	297,815	29,916	23,019	4,210	130	57,050	50,959	8,090	69	54	10,934	30	220,351	15,850
3. Panch Mahals	14	411	396	755	72,396	11,958	13,807	2,933	51	35,056	31,806	3,350	39	28	1,631	22	30,653	1,768
4. Surat	21	816	767	1,431	245,522	14,739	8,673	1,332	424	199,963	183,981	1,872	56	52	7,050	23	...	32,163
5. Broach	15	407	406	2,375	125,444	11,761	10,702	970	43	45,165	31,809	4,832	6	6	2,774	6	161,520	17,142
6. Thana	37	1,558	1,400	4,136	104,824	12,169	17,777	3,030	184	45,429	18,088	27,341	44	35	7,167	95	132,120	10,185
<i>Central Division.</i>																		
7. East Khândesh	51	1,730	1,604	1,136	201,098	16,736	8,717	2,049	272	155,591	152,105	3,786	16	13	10,312	128	28,801	14,973
8. West Khândesh	35	1,218	1,027	4,240	115,231	10,009	16,721	1,608	210	121,044	116,643	4,402	25	20	6,663	41	47,758	10,430
9. Nisik	42	1,533	1,491	4,532	229,756	14,741	9,710	1,287	259	143,524	121,148	13,361	326	225	8,319	57	107	13,268
10. Ahmednagar	33	1,230	1,208	2,001	262,721	12,566	5,363	1,019	186	76,181½	41,542½	5,860	417	323	7,759	1	66,223	4,417
11. Poona	28	1,008	1,003	1,255	193,404	9,352	1,971	297	139	73,292	51,561	5,472	1,737	1,290	4,362	60	196,525	2,376
12. Sholapur	19	670	615	138	111,464	5,459	1,998	367	118	104,015	80,093	4,544	196	84	1,505	5	71,951	8,641
13. Satara	32	963	837	2,160	208,490	11,531	1,932	277	172	279,034	193,618½	11,543½	997	733	3,145	12	195,813	1,582
<i>Southern Division.</i>																		
14. Belgaum	33	913	631	4,206	153,065	7,530	4,407	459	122	74,024	44,825	10,569	153	89	4,199	26	77,731	45,091
15. Bijapur	40	1,013	999	8,032	179,747	14,542	2,647	645	232	205,934	130,474	21,789	1,956	593	7,263	140	422	2,116
16. Dhârwâr	41	1,257	1,237	1,814	171,157	14,560	7,661	540	173	112,147	63,935	33,450	376	75	56,353	601	136,362	12,239
17. Kolaba	34	1,540	1,167	3,509	150,610	6,951	6,557	1,284	137	31,336	17,807	13,250	8	5	5,121	31	182,746	8,830
18. Patnâgiri	25	1,339	754	2,678½	77,012	3,825	3,161	2,344	37	17,583	8,295	9,056	10	7	5,310	74	61,234	2,042
19. Kânara	37	1,417	1,190	4,284	137,072	15,301	13,423	991	207	59,473	43,636	10,783	18	10	5,268	16	80,561	8,195

* Besides these entries in 50 villages of A'mod Taluka were also checked.

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

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement II showing the measurement and classification work performed by Circle Inspectors during the year 1906-07.

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year.		New cases received during the year.		Disposed of during the year.		Balance at the close of the year.		Remarks
	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	Measurement.	Classification.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Ahmedabad ...	103	4	262	10	319	12	51	2	
2. Kaira ...	97	...	366	1	418	1	45	...	
3. Panch Maháls ...	64	3	477	16	504	18	37	1	
4. Broach ...	59	...	225	3	239	3	45	...	
5. Surat ...	80	2	377	10	379	8	78	4	
6. Thána ...	61	5	277	28	276	26	62	7	
Total ...	469	14	1,934	68	2,135	68	318	14	
7. East Khándesh ...	49	...	429	...	441	...	37	...	
8. West Khándesh...	8	...	284	...	250	...	42	...	
9. Násik ...	122	...	590	...	601	...	111	...	
10. Ahmednagar ...	63	...	158	...	162	...	59	...	
11. Poona ...	138	...	441	1	462	1	117	...	
12. Sholápur ...	123	...	184	1	154	1	153	...	
13. Sátára ...	131	...	435	...	365	...	201	...	
Total ...	634	...	2,521	2	2,435	2	720	...	
14. Belgaum ...	172	...	326	...	172	...	326	...	
15. Bijápur ...	254	...	241	3	268	2	227	1	
16. Dhárwár ...	203	...	335	2	219	2	319	...	
17. Kolába ...	322	7	340	8	381	8	281	7	
18. Ratnágiri ...	303	1	656	...	499	1	460	...	
19. Kánara ...	214	...	308	...	210	...	312	...	
Total ...	1,468	8	2,206	13	1,749	13	1,925	8	
Grand Total ...	2,571	22	6,711	83	6,319	83	2,963	22	

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

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement III showing the test of Village Officer's and Circle Inspector's inspection work by Sub-divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs in the Districts during the year 1906-07.

Name of district.	Number of Government villages.		Number of villages in which boundary marks repair was examined.	Number of survey numbers in which crop record was checked.		Birth and death register.			Number of entries in V. F. Nos. I-C and I-D. checked.	
	Total in the district.	Number visited during the year.		Village Officer's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Number of villages in which birth and death registers checked.	Errors detected.		Village Officer's work.	Circle Inspector's work.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7		8	
Ahmedabad						Not given.				
Sub-divisional Officers.										
Mámlatdárs ...	447	894	93	3,513	1,032	311	8	...	3,321	2,611
Kaira										
Sub-divisional Officers.	525	139	8	405	No separate record kept.	51	...	...	No record kept.	of numbers
Mámlatdárs ...	525	459	72	3,325	738	425	10	...	37,366	36,209
Panch Máls.										
Sub-divisional Officers.	411	266	80	1,220	...	261	6	...	7,660	...
Mámlatdárs ...						Not given.				
Broach										
Sub-divisional Officers.	407	360	44	3,016	1,521	256	...	...	14,102	12,598
Mámlatdárs ...	407	382	71	4,060	1,834	364	...	...	15,599	11,394
Surat										
Sub-divisional Officers.	816½	545	390	867	...	504	1	...	63	14
Mámlatdárs ...	816½	613	254	2,090	295	493	6	...	2,322	2,053
Tháns										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,553	738	246	1,856	238	468	183	18	18,700	3,002
Mámlatdárs ...	1,558	963	127	4,347	657	1,287	58	...	29,047	14,095
East Khán-desh.										
Sub-divisional Officers.						Not given.				
Mámlatdárs ...						D. o.				
West Khán-desh.										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,218	455	72	987	33	338	53	...	3,802	4
Mámlatdárs ...	1,218	846	265	2,046	403	784	38	...	12,581	8,475
Násik										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,533	924	124	629	301	508	8	...	1,896	721
Mámlatdárs ...	1,533	1,207	173	2,170	622	1,077	75	3	22,935	4,147
Ahmednagar.										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,230	465	140	577	6	129	...	...	2,514	6,585
Mámlatdárs ...	1,230	989	69	515	179	686	14	4	23,964	21,926
Poona										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,008	415	16	50	41	336	...	...	6,899	400
Mámlatdárs ...	1,008	859	228	2,983	1,187	870	64	22	11,440	11,123
Sholápur										
Sub-divisional Officers.	670	277	21	335	...	176	13	...	1,820	6,589
Mámlatdárs ...	670	632	167	899	560	519	11	...	22,498	12,020
Sátára										
Sub-divisional Officers.	965	450	52	308	5	176	1	...	14,301	12,770
Mámlatdárs ...	965	691	293	1,312	638	564	325	80	14,963	14,978
Belgaum										
Sub-divisional Officers.	913	575	155	927	119	389	2,822	154	10,235	...
Mámlatdárs ...	913	673	161	2,096	394	554	15	...	15,946	3,179
Bijapur										
Sub-divisional Officers.						Not given.				
Mámlatdárs ...						D. o.				
Dhárwár										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,287	481	22	472	135	304	22	12	7,096	2,348
Mámlatdárs ...	1,287	1,010	149	3,911	909	985	18	...	20,845	27,592
Kolába										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,540	872	17	56	50	170	21	...	6,462	3,402
Mámlatdárs ...	1,510	846	31	653	131	712	56	...	37,814	11,745
Ratnágiri										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,339	445	29	181	29	380	24	...	14,629	14,629
Mámlatdárs ...	1,339	971	33	474	170	902	93	20	35,817	35,730
Kánara										
Sub-divisional Officers.	1,417	390	24	298	173	85	16	3	418	14,537
Mámlatdárs ...	1,417	949	178	2,439	1,586	695	63	...	1,640	21,154

G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records

Statement IV showing the details of work done by the

Name of the District.	Number of Government villages in the district.		Total number of days devoted to all kinds of inspection.	Number of days devoted to test work.	Number of Circle Inspectors.	Number of Circles.	Crop and waste inspection numbers checked.						Number of villages in which boundary mark repairs were carried out.	
	Total.	Inspected.					Early.		Late.		Waste.		In occupied numbers.	In waste numbers.
							Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.	Circle Inspector's work.	Village Accountant's work.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Ahmedabad ...	447	161	197	108	19	18	1,436	283	903	199	131	...	*1,689	...
2. Kaira ...	525	305	212	132	19	20	97	400	49	188	20	99	813	93
3. Panch Mahāla...	411	189	113	24	14	14	366	125	98	49	67	37	*4,035	*287
4. Broach ...	407	188	166	151	15	15	91	86	465	509	74	138	*1,429	53
5. Surat ...	816½	226	376	289	21	21	455	695	113	129	61	65	139	76
6. Thāna ...	1,553	163	116	...	37	37	86	244	...	4	...	24	28	...
7. East Khāndesh.	1,730	432	155	155	50	50	49	64	20	16	1	...	298	27
8. West Khāndesh.	1,218	67	102	45	19	19	35	10	9	4	11	2	26	4
9. Nāsik ...	1,533	107	181	...	42	42	80	41	40	15	38	7	142	31
10. Ahmednagar ...	1,230	358	191	...	33	33	47	539	51	65	10	24	83	17
11. Poona ...	1,008½	326	291	179	28	28	159	137	137	98	48	36	25	...
12. Sholāpur ...	670	155	150	54	19	19	...	...	105	37	19	...	23	10
13. Sātāra ...	965	133	238	...	32	32	86	248	53	157	11	58	472	46
14. Belgaum ...	913	33	202	59	33	33	114	...	...	...	...	...	225	...
15. Bijāpur ...	1,013	52	16	74	40	40	167	149	154	144	2	2	547	13
16. Dhārwar ...	1,287	190	151	127	41	41	216	123	86	31	46	29	81	17
17. Kolāba ...	1,540	155	139	121	33	33	108	56	...	24	4	...	12	...
18. Ratnāgiri ...	§279	77	41	74	25	25	87	86	6	6	...	...	*1,911	...
19. Kānara ...	1,417	125	143	89	37	37	635	...	66	...	...	...	506	...

§ Whole Government villages only.

C—continued.

District Inspectors of the District in 1906-07.

Entries in the return of population and Agricultural Stock tested.	Entries in the Birth and Death Register tested.	Number of Survey numbers tested.				Number of entries in Village Form 1—C and 1—D tested.	Number of Circle Books checked.	Number of Village Accountants examined in final test.	Number of Village Accountants trained by the Survey Department and examined in measurement work.	Taluka Forms Nos. 33 to 36-A checked.	Number of Tagá works inspected.	Number of entries in Village Form No. XV inspected.	Miscellaneous.
		Measured by the Circle Inspector.	Classed by the Circle Inspector.	Measured by the General Duty Inspector.	Classed by the General Duty Inspector.								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
336	705	18	2	6	1	1D 7,064	87	19	...	8	...	...	* Apparently these are boundary marks and not villages tested.
188	415	31	1	50	4	1D 5,341	936	85	...	8	...	40	
...	721	46	10	19	1	1C 7,549							
1,301	3,832	9	5	69	18	17,805	84	7	...	2	94	...	
502	592	121	12	16	12	5,083	156	28	1	8	...	155	† Besides these 35 Survey numbers measured by a Surveyor and 8 Survey numbers classed by him were tested.
...	197	16	1	...	...	2,443	169	23	...	1	...	73	
38	80	26	...	5	4	3,654—C 857—D	269	117	...	8	...	32	‡ Apparently these are villages and not entries.
125	45	111	...	...	...	2,982—C 370—D							
No record kept.		29	...	11	7	683	24	65	...	...	...	...
450	686	24	...	...	...	2,269	195	126	...	10	...	297	
1,015	529	79	...	33	...	11,890—C 480—D	94	No Classes held. 7	5	8	19	203	
39	155	14	...	4	...	1,924							
...	352	33	...	...	...	1,356	102	27	65	11	...	113	
690	470	45	...	...	...	1,401	...	1	...	...	...	42	
244	228	6	...	11	1	149	72	2	...	8	1	67	
1,777	570	24	...	4	1	8,967	81	162	...	11	6	119	
175	52	16	2	...	...	5,512	468	17	...	5	...	16	
149	233	36	...	7	17	2,476	148	28	...	7	...	10	
...	318	8	...	...	...	8,274	347	30	11	3	...	8?	

G. S. CURTIS,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement F showing the progress of Circle Book compilation by Circle Inspectors for the year 1906-07.

Name of the District.	Number of Circle Inspectors on compilation work.	Average number of days devoted by the Circle Inspectors.	Total number of years and villages for which information was to be compiled in the Circle Books.		Information compiled during the year.		Number of years for which information remain to be compiled.						Remarks.	
			Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	Rough copy.		Village copy.		Taluka copy.			
							Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.	Number of villages.	Years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1. Ahmedabad ...	17	54	447	One year	447	One year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kaira ...	19	15	525	1	525	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Panch Mahals...	...	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
4. Broach ...	8	54	216	1	216	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Surat ...	21	402	790	2 to 4	790	1 to 4	633	1	644	1 to 4	633	1		
6. Thana ...	33	275	1,575	3 to 10	1,531	2	Information for some villages in 2 talukas for 1904-05 and for 6 talukas for 1905-06 to be filled in. The work is up to date in all talukas except Erandol and Jamner.							
7. East Khandesh.	51	78½	1,710	8 to 20	1,665	1	...	...	...	...	25	2		
8. West Khandesh.	30	10	1,030	1 to 12	1,030	1	...	...	...	...	25	2		
9. Nasik ...	11	63	322	1 to 21	322	1 to 4	236	1	236	1	236	1		
10. Ahmednagar ...	32	148½	1,234	1 to 2	1,190	1 to 2	242	1 to 2	438	1 to 2	395	1 to 2		
11. Poona ...	23	13	1,006	1 to 3	836	1 to 3	317	1 to 2	384	1 to 2	411	1 to 2		
12. Sholapur ...	11	47	669	2 to 15	354	1 to 13	718	1 to 2	731	1 to 2	624	1 to 2		
13. Satara ...	30	121	964	1 to 2	884	1	267	1	332	1	332	1		
14. Belgaum ...	21	63	914	1 to 14	628	1 to 6	332	1 to 8	324	1 to 8	322	1 to 8		
15. Bijapur ...	19	121½	1,013	4 to 7	715	1 to 4	1,067	1 to 3	1,053	1 to 5	1,053	1 to 6		
16. Dhárwár ...	27	143	1,338	1 to 3	1,042	1 to 2	519	1 to 2	519	1 to 2	519	1 to 2		
17. Koláta ...	28	152	1,570	3 to 17	1,570	1 to 3	1,119	1	1,119	1	1,119	1		
18. Ratnágiri ...	23	89	300	1 to 34*	278	1 to 10*	219	1 to 34*	222	2 to 34*	222	2 to 34*		
19. Kánara ...	32	52	1,555	1	1,555	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

* These figures are reported by the District Inspectors but are not understood, inquiries are being made.

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

REMARKS RECORDED BY THE COMMISSIONER, S. D., ON THE
WORKING OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF FOR 1906-1907.

Circle Inspectors.

It is satisfactory to note that all the District and Sub-Divisional Officers have reported the work of the Circle Inspectors to be on the whole fair. Frequent changes in the staff due to deputations on account of the compilation of the Record-of-Rights and survey training often come in the way of a strict adherence to the prescribed programme of work to be done by these men. The efficiency or otherwise of Graduate Circle Inspectors has been the subject of remarks by the Sub-Divisional Officers. Mr. Graham, Assistant Collector, II Division, Dhárwár, repeats the complaint that efficient work cannot be expected from persons who regard their term of duty as a Circle Inspector as an unpleasant but necessary period and suggests that the best stipendiary Kulkarnis might be more frequently appointed to the Circle Inspectors' posts. Mr. Koreishi, District Deputy Collector, Kolába, appears to hold similar views. But Mr. Hudson's experience is that Kulkarnis cannot make good Circle Inspectors though Talátis can. In the Konkan Districts they should be selected more from the Talátis, both with a view of getting more practical men as Circle Inspectors and encouraging the Talátis, whose prospects are so poor. Mr. Hudson would have English-knowing men appointed with a minimum limit of 5 years' service during which period he suggests that special triennial increments should be given to them as a stimulus. There should be no difficulty in a few years, if the rules remain unchanged, to keep non-graduates as Circle Inspectors for this period. At present the promotion of Graduates is too rapid. The best way to secure good results is to take care that their work is closely supervised by the District Agricultural Inspector, Mámlatdár and the Sub-Divisional Officers.

Measurement cases.

Arrears of measurement cases appear to be heavy in all the districts. The information is available for the Belgaum, Bijápur, Kánara and Ratnágiri Districts. The other Collectors have not supplied the necessary figures as required by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 8932, dated 18th September 1906. For the four districts the figures are given below :—

	No. of cases on arrears at the beginning of the year.	No. received during the year.	No. disposed of.	Balance.
Belgaum	172	326	172	326
Bijápur	254	241	268	227
Kánara	214	308	210	312
Ratnágiri	303	656	499	460

The arrears are mostly due to the fact that Circle Inspectors had to be deputed on the Record-of-Rights and the special boundary mark repairs work. Mr. Brendon thinks that it will probably be necessary to entertain a special temporary staff to dispose of the arrears. The Commissioner, however, thinks that Mr. Graham's remarks that much time is wasted by Circle Inspectors in elaborately measuring alleged encroachments whenever they are reported and that this waste could be avoided if Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers were themselves to see them before ordering the Circle Inspector to measure them, are very sound and ought, if generally followed, to lead to a great reduction in the work to be done and consequently of the arrears. Mr. Sathaye, District Deputy Collector, Dhárwár's remarks on the habit of encroachments in villages and town sites are merely a repetition of what is well known to all Revenue Officers and the Collector's criticism of them is correct. It is questionable if the village community do not care to protect their streets and open spaces, whether it is worthwhile for Government to do it for them.

Boundary Marks.

The repair of boundary marks under the new system was undertaken in all the districts. In Dhárwár, Kolába and Ratnágiri Districts, the work was not finished and is not reported by the Superintendent to have been satisfactorily done. In Roha Táluka of the Kolába District out of 21 villages to be done, 17 were completed and in Mángaon the work remained incomplete in 2 out of 5 Circles. In Dhárwár it was not completed in any Circle. In Belgaum the Collector remarks that the programme could not be worked up to but a good start has been made. In the Bijápur District the work could not be completed for want of labour. In the Kánara District the work has remained undone in a few villages only in the Siddápur Táluka. The Commissioner is issuing circular as to the work this year which it is hoped will ensure that in every village in which the work is commenced, it will be completed at once and the cost of the repairs done by Government agency recovered from the Khátedárs on the spot. Only in this way can the new system be effective and a relief to Government and Village Officers. Mr. Panse remarks that these duties put a heavy strain upon the establishment, especially in a district like Kánara where small holdings are scattered over a large area and is of opinion that the Circle Inspectors may be excused from inspecting the bend marks the repairs of which can be left to the rayats themselves. On this subject, however, no orders seem called for in addition to what have already been passed in Government Resolution No. 1093, Revenue Department, dated 31st January 1907.

District Inspectors.

All the Collectors have reported favourably on the work of the District Inspectors. The shortcomings of the District Inspector, Dhárwár, in respect of the Record-of-Rights work by neglecting to get the information derived from Sub-Registrars' offices entered therein and the inattention to the work of preparing the Mutation registers has been commented on by the Collector. With these 2 exceptions, however, his work was also found to be satisfactory. District Inspectors do not seem to have done any original measuring cases themselves. Tendency of shrinking measuring work was adverted to by the Director in his last year's report. The Inspectors ought to do some original work of this kind in order to keep themselves efficient and this should be specially noticed by the Superintendent during his inspection tour. The idea seems to be engrained in the District Inspectors' minds that they are entitled to be transferred to táluka charges and so getting out of their department, because they are ranked among Mámlatdárs and most of them are endeavouring to get so transferred at the earliest possible moment. This needs to be checked. District Inspectors have been given promotions in the Mámlatdárs' grades over many others for encouraging them to remain long in the department and it is necessary for them to keep their technical knowledge of measuring, classing, and in the use of theodolite.

Circle Books.

The progress made in writing up of Circle Books is as given below:—

In the Belgaum District in all tálukas except Khánápur and Athni, the work is in arrears, especially in Belgaum where information for 8 years relating to 106 villages, out of 133 has yet to be entered. In the Bijápur District the work is mostly in arrears in the Indi Táluka. In the Kánara District, the Circle Books have been compiled up to date. In Ratnágiri the work is up to date in Vengorla, Málvan and Chiplun including the Gubágar Petha and in Devgad it is much behind hand. No information is available in the reports for the Dhárwár and Kolába Districts. The compilation of the Record-of-Rights and attendance at the survey classes are mainly responsible for the arrears. The Collector's attention will be drawn to the arrears with a view to get them cleared off as soon as possible.

Village Accountants and their training in survey.

The plan of holding the classes only at Sub-Divisional Head Quarters which was adopted this year in all the districts except Bijápur, has proved

effective. Trained Village Accountants are not favourably reported on. Mr. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, thinks that the Kulkarnis cannot do the measurement work as accurately as the Measurers in the Survey Department. The watan system undoubtedly has the effect of preventing Kulkarnis from being efficient Measurers. But Mr. Mackie's remarks that Kulkarnis though not up to the standard of stipendiary Taláti's can generally be trained to do all that is required of them in the way of measuring are worth noting. Survey trained Taláti's are favourably reported on and Ráo Bahádur Yennemandi's remarks about the superior quality of these men are shared generally by all officers who have to write about them. No survey classes were opened in the Bijápur District owing to famine operations which were not closed till October 6th 1906. The total No. of Village Accountants who passed the preliminary test during the year in the remaining 5 districts is 326. Only 48 passed the Superintendent's final test.

Rewards.

No rewards to Village Officers were given during the year in the division under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 10816 of 14th November 1906. The question of paying them to certain village officers in the Dhárwár District is under consideration and Mr. Broomfield, Assistant Collector, Kolába, has recommended 22 Pátis for reward for especially good work. The allotment for this purpose was to be utilized from 1st April 1907 and effect will therefore be given during the jamábandi of 1907-1908.

Record-of-Rights.

The statement appended to the Superintendent's report shows that the preparation of the initial record is or soon will be completed in the Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara and Kolába Districts. In Ratnágiri, 3 talukas yet remain to be done while in Bijápur no progress was made during the year and 6 talukas yet remain to be taken in hand.

The object and usefulness of the record seems to have been appreciated by the public generally when disputes are anticipated. Apathetic attitude continues where no immediate gain or loss is expected. Mr. Alcock, Sub-Divisional Officer, Bijápur, notes an increasing tendency on the part of the people to rely on the record in applications, criminal or possessory, dealing with points of actual possession. Mr. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, thinks that the record has reduced litigation to an appreciable extent. Mr. Painter's remarks are, as remarked by the Collector, pessimistic. Mr. Graham, Assistant Collector, Dhárwár, II Division, states that the object and limitations of the record were frequently misunderstood while Mr. Koreishi, District Deputy Collector, Kolába, remarks that there is no longer that distrust which was its characteristic feature in the early days. Mr. Leathem's experience is that men who have leased or rented land on oral agreement are not interested in having the fact recorded in the register and do not appear before an inspecting officer to let him verify the entry.

It is only in Belgaum that the work of compiling mutation registers seems to have been done in earnest.

The Superintendent's report is herewith forwarded. Mr. Mackie continues to devote much energy and intelligence to his work, and is becoming well acquainted with its technical details.

V. S. KOPPIKAR,
for Commissioner, S. D.

EXTRACTS OF THE REMARKS ON THE WORK OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF RECORDED BY THE COMMISSIONER, C. D., IN HIS LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT, PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1906-07.

The work of the District Inspectors of Land Records and Agriculture appears to have been very satisfactory in all Districts except Sátára and Sholápur, in which it was on the whole fair. The District Inspector, Sátára, proved a little unequal to the heavy work of that District and has since been transferred to West Khándesh. The work of Circle Inspectors is reported by the Collectors of all Districts, except Sholápur, to have been fairly satisfactory. Mr. Mountford seems to think that the performance of the ordinary work left much to be desired.

In fact from the details of inspection, measurement, boundary marks, etc., work given by the Collectors it appears probable that the routine work suffered considerably everywhere owing to a large number of the best Circle Inspectors having been deputed to the Records of Rights and other special work of which there was much in all the Districts of the Division. It is hardly possible to expect as much work, which is in its nature to a great extent technical, from temporary substitutes as from experienced members of the permanent staff. Mr. Ghosal remarks that field work will always be shirked by Circle Inspectors but with a fair amount of supervision good work can be got out of them. But since this supervision mainly rests with the Mámlatdárs, these officers with their multifarious duties can hardly be expected to find sufficient time for it. Mr. Carmichael suggests that "it would be a great benefit if the number of Circle Inspectors were increased as their present charges are too large for their efficient supervision." The remedy in my opinion lies first in separating the technical measuring and classification work from the revenue routine inspections of Circle Inspectors and entrusting the former to a special staff of trained men. Before I left Ahmedabad I initiated correspondence with the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Lands Records, of which more will probably be heard in due course. If after separation of the work, the routine inspection is too heavy for the reconstituted staff, then as Mr. Carmichael suggests the Circles might be diminished in size. Even experienced Circle Inspectors can at present hardly complete the round of duties prescribed by standing orders; and when they are sent on special work, their substitutes have to omit or scamp a great portion of the annual programme. The village officers too are at present overwhelmed with a lot of non-revenue work, for which they have little aptitude and all attempts to exact it from them have proved fruitless. The difficulty could perhaps be partly solved by transferring a portion of these duties to Circle Inspectors if the area of their operations were appreciably reduced.

* * * * *

Classes for the training of Village Accountants in Survey were held in all the Districts of the Division except Poona, which was exempted (*vide* Government Resolution No. 9563 of the 6th October 1906) owing to scarcity. For the same reason the number of classes held in Sátára and Sholápur Districts was only 5 and 2 respectively. Out of 691 Village Accountants who attended the classes, 461 passed the preliminary examination. 294 passed the final test out of 391 who were examined by the District Inspectors. Full information as to the number who obtained the certificate of competency is not afforded. The Collector of Ahmednagar states that out of 360 passed men in his district none have as yet obtained it. He remarks that no progress will be made in this direction until Government consent to make a grant to each Kulkarni to cover the cost of flag-holders and chainmen. Mr. Arthur remarks that the men are not to blame for not doing the prescribed measuring work "because their duties do not leave them sufficient leisure for work. It is desirable to relieve them of their official duties during the period in which they have to do measurement work. In the present state of things it is possible that the

Accountants will forget what they have learnt of survey work." Mr. Moore remarks that the successful candidates are reported to be able to do simple measurement work and that as an encouragement two passed Kulkarnis have been given permanent Circle Inspectorships and several others tried in acting vacancies. This course might be tried more fully in other districts. But as remarked by Mr. Gibb in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of his report for 1904-05 it is doubtful whether we shall ever be able to make the Kulkarni a tolerable Surveyor and my experience in Gujarát, where we have in the taláti a more industrious and intelligent officer to deal with, leads me to share Mr. Gibb's opinion as regards the Kulkarni.

* * * * *

In West Khándesh the Record of Rights was promulgated in the Nandurbár, Taloda and Shirpur talukas where it was begun in 1905-06. It was nearly completed in Pimpalner and the Collector hopes to announce it during the current touring season. It was also completed in the Yával taluka of the East Khándesh District and the writing of the fair copy was in progress. In Násik the work which was commenced in Bágán in 1905-06 was completed and announced during the year of report. The record was undertaken and completed in the Jamkhed and Akola talukas of the Ahmednagar District. In the Poona District the record was announced in the Sirúr taluka and completed in Junnar and Indápur. It was announced in the Tásgaon taluka and completed in the Mán and Karád talukas of the Sátára District. It was also completed and announced in the Bársi, Mádha and Málsiras talukas of the Sholápur District. The general public seems to be learning to appreciate the object and utility of the Record of Rights. The Collectors of West Khándesh and Sholápur state that no difficulty was experienced in getting the required information. The other Collectors had apparently not much to complain of.

The mutation registers are said to be generally well kept and up to date in East and West Khándesh. In Násik and Sátára they are not up to date, but attention is being given to the matter in these as well as in the remaining Districts.

The work of the mapping of sub-occupancies was carried on in the Dhulia and Sindkheda talukas of the West Khándesh District. It was completed in Dhulia but a few villages remained to be measured in Sindkheda.

* * * * *

No. 5279 of 1907.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Karachi, 20th December 1907.*

1. Proposals for the revision of assessment rates in the Umarkot and Pithoro talukas of the Thar and Parkar district, which had been submitted in the previous year, were sanctioned in the year under report, and the new rates introduced in both before the end of July 1907. Appendix A shows the results.

Proposals were this year submitted for the introduction of revised rates in talukas Hyderabad, Shahdadpur, Tando Alahyar and Nasrat of the Hyderabad district and the non-Jamrao areas of the Sinjoro and Mirpurkhas talukas in the Thar and Parkar district. Proposals for taluka Kakar are being printed and will be submitted shortly. Those for taluka Labdarya are under the Commissioner's consideration.

Proposals have also been prepared for the Khipro and Sanghar talukas but they have not yet been forwarded to the Commissioner by the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, to whom they had been sent by the Settlement Officer for review.

2. Appendix B shows in comparison with the preceding year the amount of work performed by the Head Record office. It will be seen that on the whole a satisfactory amount of work was disposed of as compared with the previous year, though it must be admitted that the obstacles to the rapid despatch of work which occurred in the year 1905-06 did not exist during the year under report. Columns 7, 9, 10 and 11 show a large increase of work over the previous year in the cases returned duly corrected. The total number of survey registers (Village Form No. 1) prepared and supplied during the year was 844 (columns 25 and 26) as compared with 1,152 in the previous years. Of the 844 registers 373 were wholly prepared, while in the remaining 471 only the columns of assessment and canal clearance abatement were filled up. Column 33 shows a decrease of 223 registers prepared for the Head Record office. Of the 194 shown in column 33, 21 registers were prepared anew, while in the remaining 173 entries were made only in the columns for assessment and canal clearance abatement.

The survey registers shown in columns 25, 26 and 33 were for talukas Shahdadpur and Jacobabad of the Upper Sind Frontier district, Pithoro and Umarkot of the Thar and Parkar district, and Hals of the Hyderabad district.

The rates of assessment in the last 4 talukas and in a portion of the Shahdadpur taluka (the Sir Amani tract) were revised in the preceding year.

The preparation of entirely new registers was also undertaken for the talukas referred to in sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 1. Of these, the first copies of 448 survey registers have been prepared with the exception of the columns for assessment and canal clearance abatement: and in 9 the names of occupants only have been entered. The 2nd and 3rd copies of 386 survey registers have also been prepared, with the exception of the columns mentioned above.

Columns 18—24 show a net increase of 617 in the number of maps supplied. The increase under this head is due to the heavier indents made by District Officers for the village establishment, and also to an increased demand on the part of petitioners. The shortening of the life of a tapadar's map from 5 to 3 years is bound to lead to an increased demand from District Officers, and in some of the maps issued a few years back the materials used were inferior,

thereby causing complaints as to their durability and necessitating a more rapid renewal.

The number of maps prepared from the Photozincographic office at Poona was 144 as against 304 in the previous year.

3. As regards correction work performed by the Head Record office, a total of 9,510 survey numbers was effected. Out of these, corrections in 2,418 survey numbers were due to reservation of lands under sections 37 and 38, Land Revenue Code, and in 7,062 survey numbers corrections were necessary on account of changes brought about by tapadárs' work.

Two copies of Ghatwadh registers, each consisting of 2,418 numbers, were prepared, one for the use of the Head Record office, and the other for the taluka officials concerned. Of these, 130 survey numbers were tested in the Superintendent's office, and mistakes found in 21 numbers were corrected. Copies were also made from the tapadárs' original Ghatwadh registers in the case of 7,062 survey numbers.

The Head Record office was also engaged in other miscellaneous work connected with inquiries and references from the various districts of Sind and with the entry of new measurements in the office copies of the Head Record office.

4. Appendix C shows the amount of survey work done by Revenue tapadárs, apart from the work done by the tapadárs attached to survey parties. The papers in connection with this work were received for examination in the Head Record office and returned after proper scrutiny.

5. The strength of the establishment of Revenue surveyors was 7 as against 8 in the preceding year; three were in charge of survey parties; one was placed at the disposal of the Colonization Officer, Jamráo Canal; and one who had previously been employed in teaching and training taluka munshis sent up from the various districts to undergo a three months' survey course was specially told off to measure and demarcate lands in the Hyderabad taluka taken up by the Public Works Department for roads and canals. The two remaining surveyors were employed on the measurement of ordinary lands.

6. During the year under report the number of survey parties was reduced from five to three under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5949 of 21st July 1905. The three parties retained, were engaged in the following talukas:—

A party.	Johi.
B party.	Shikárpur, Nausháhro Abro and Nasirabad.
C party.	Badin.

Appendix D shows the amount of measurement done by the parties, the tests taken by the Revenue surveyors in charge and by the Superintendent.

It will be seen that altogether 69,659 acres were measured by the three parties, as against 147,252 acres measured by five parties in the preceding year. The average amount measured per party is roughly 23,220 acres, as against 29,450 in 1905-06. This decrease is partly due to the deputation of 3 tapadárs on special survey duty in Tapo Bund Virah, taluka Kotri, and partly to the scattered nature of the work, and to the presence of jungle on a great part of the land in talukas other than Johi, which naturally reduced the speed of measurement.

In addition to the above amount, 6,522 acres were measured by the three Revenue surveyors working independently of parties, making a grand total for the year of 76,181 acres. On the whole the amount of land measured was satisfactory. The comparatively greater total attained in the preceding year was due to the very easy nature of the country in talukas Johi and Kambar, which enabled tapadárs to work at a much quicker rate.

The 3 tapadárs deputed to work in Bund Virah measured 221 survey numbers comprising an area of acres 6,882 gunthas 4. The area was constituted into two new dehs, deh Tar Bund Virah (with 173 numbers and acres 3,644 gunthas 19) and deh Karhi (with 48 numbers and acres 3,217 gunthas 25).

7. A reference to Appendix D will show that, out of the 13,621 survey numbers measured by survey parties, the Revenue surveyors in charge of parties tested 1,673 survey numbers. Errors of 4 per cent. or over were detected in 4 numbers only. The Superintendent took a personal test of 454 numbers measured by tapadárs, and a retest of 121 numbers already tested by Revenue surveyors making a total of 575 as against 746 in the preceding year. But in the preceding year Mr. Seymour, who was then Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, was assisted first by Mr. Ferrers and then by Mr. Gibson. In the numbers tested by the Superintendent errors of four per cent. or over were discovered in 9 cases only, and the majority of mistakes were within one per cent. This shows greater accuracy in the work done by tapadárs on survey parties. The Superintendent also tested the work of two of the three surveyors who were working alone, in talukas Sákrand, Hyderabad, Badin, Kandhkot, and Nasirabad. Out of a total of 1,035 numbers measured by them the Superintendent tested 52 numbers. In only one case was there an error exceeding one per cent., and that was within two per cent. One of the above surveyors also did some Theodolite surveying in the Makhi Dhand. This work was not tested by the Superintendent.

8. Eight officers, taluka munshis, etc., were selected to undergo a 3 months' course. They measured a total of 89 survey numbers, of which 21 were tested by the Superintendent. In only one case was an error of four per cent. or over discovered. All but one of these munshis were passed and granted certificates. The Superintendent in the course of his tour also tested the work of Revenue tapadárs in talukas Badin and Shikárpur. The total of numbers tested was 32, and errors of four per cent. or over were discovered in 4 cases. In 3 cases out of the 32, the numbers had been previously tested by the Mukhtyárákár of the taluka.

9. The field season opened for the parties on 1st November 1906 as usual, and field work was completed on the following dates:—

A party	...	...	15th April 1907,
B party	...	...	30th April 1907,
C party	...	...	15th April 1907,

after which dates the parties returned to Hyderabad for the recess. The recess work of recalculating areas, plotting numbers on to maps, and preparing Ghatwadh registers of the lands measured, was completed by the end of October. Of the 14,966 numbers measured and entered up, the Superintendent tested 648 numbers and slight mistakes were found in 192 numbers only.

10. The usual class for training Assistant Collectors and Mukhtyárákárs was held from 1st August to 15th September. Two Assistant Collectors and 10 Mukhtyárákárs attended, but one of the Mukhtyárákárs had to be recalled before the completion of his course, to assume charge of the newly created taluka of Digri on 22nd August. The remaining officers were examined at the end of the course and certificates were granted to all of them.

11. The selection of tapadárs from the different districts and their distribution among the three survey parties were completed by the middle of September. Before proceeding into the districts they had 6 weeks' training and instruction from the surveyors. Out of a total of 36 men, 5 were deputed to work under the Special Mukhtyárákár in Bund Virah. The men who joined on 15th September also assisted in the preparation of distribution statements and other miscellaneous work of the Head Record office, such as the preparation of new registers.

12. Nineteen untrained men who were employed as acting tapadárs owing to want of passed men appeared for Agricultural School examination in survey. Only 8 of them passed.

13. Nine Jamráo tapadárs were trained in survey for 6 weeks under the Superintendent's supervision. All of them passed the requisite examination and were granted certificates of proficiency.

14. In accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8704 of 14th December 1900 (Revenue Department), the Registry offices of the Upper Sind Frontier, Lárkána and Thar and Párkar districts were examined

Examination of Registry offices.

by the Superintendent and the results of his examination communicated to the Inspector General of Registration.

The Superintendent also checked the monthly prices of provisions supplied to the troops and followers stationed at Hyderabad, according to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2019 of 19th April 1902, and found no appreciable difference between the market rates and those quoted by the Huzúr Deputy Collector. Only 3 samples had been supplied by the latter officer, and consequently the examination into prices could not be so thorough as is desirable.

15. The following table shows the results of the Superintendent's examination of *táluka* forms 35 and 36. Details of the errors and omissions discovered were communicated to the *táluka* officials concerned through the heads of districts.

<i>Táluka</i> .	Number of dehs examined.	Number of dehs found correct.	Number of dehs with mistakes.	Number of mistakes discovered.
Jacobabad ...	43	2	41	92
Thul ...	31	1	30	67
Kandhkot ...	28	1	27	52
Shikárpur ...	24	2	22	62
Naushábro Abro ...	24	0	24	73
Nasirabad ...	31	3	28	115
Johi ...	15	2	13	36
Badin ...	18	0	18	92
Total ...	214	11	203	589

16. The total cost of the Land Record office from 1st November 1906 to 31st October 1907, including the cost of the measurement and demarcation performed by the three survey parties and the three Revenue surveyors, and by the *tapadárs* deputed to Tapo Bund Virah, amounted to Rs. 78,113 exclusive of the pay of Supervising *tapadárs* and *tapadárs* serving on survey parties, who are paid direct by the Revenue Department. This shows a decrease of Rs. 45,362 as compared with the figures of the preceding year and is to be explained by the reduction in the number of survey parties.

17. The system on which the Record of Rights work has hitherto been done in Sind is that described in this office No. 2755, dated 3rd October 1903, printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 1174, dated 13th February 1904. The Record was prepared by a special establishment while its maintenance was to be entrusted to the village establishment. The objections to entrusting this latter task to men who had not in any way been previously associated with the initial stages of preparation were strongly urged by Mr. Curtis, the Director of Land Records, at a conference of district officers convened to meet him at Karáchi in April 1906, and were fully recognised. After much careful consideration it was decided to try experimentally the system of preparing the record through the agency of the ordinary village establishments. Mr. Gibson, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, was accordingly deputed to Ahmedabad to study that system, and on receipt of his report *tálukas* Hyderabad in the Hyderabad district and Pano Akil in the Sukkur district were selected for the experiment. In *táluka* Moro of the Hyderabad district and *táluka* Shahdádpur of the Upper Sind Frontier district, where the rough record had already been partially prepared under the old system, the tests in those villages in which the inquiry work had already been completed, and the inquiry work in the remaining villages, were ordered to be conducted on the new system. Fresh inquiries were postponed in other *tálukas* of the Province pending the result of the experiment. The employment of some special establishment to assist the ordinary *táluka* establishment was considered necessary in some *tálukas*, details of which are given in paragraph 20 *infra*. The record has been completed in all of these *tálukas* and the results are summarised below.

18. The following table shows the number of survey numbers dealt with, the amount of test work done by the various officers, and the dates on which the work was commenced and completed in each táluka:—

Name of táluka.	Survey numbers dealt with.	Survey numbers tested by Mukhtyárkár.	Survey numbers tested by Assistant Collector.	Date on which the work was started.	Date on which record was completed.
Hyderabad ...	19,351	5,619	8,421	1st December 1903.	31st July 1907.
Part of Moro táluka...	7,754	2,158	775	1st November 1906.	Do.
Pano Akil ...	16,710	6,412	824	17th December 1906.	31st May 1907.

In the Shahdádpur táluka the work was carried out in one only out of the four tapas in which the preliminary inquiry had not been undertaken in the previous year. The work in the remaining 3 tapas comprising the Sir Amani tract which has only recently been brought under the Survey Settlement had to be postponed pending the completion of Survey registers. The Special Mukhtyárkár's tests in the Hyderabad táluka were carried out within 5 miles of the town of Hyderabad by the táluka head munshi and in the rest of the táluka by the Mukhtyárkár. In táluka Moro the Mukhtyárkár did all the test work in the villages dealt with in the year under report. In táluka Shahdádpur these tests were taken by an officer of the grade of Táluka Head Munshi specially appointed for the purpose. The test work of Pano Akil táluka was done mostly by the Mukhtyárkár himself and in a few dehs by the Táluka Head Munshi.

All entries in each táluka were of course tested in the first instance by the Supervising tapadárs.

19. As regards the quality of the work, the Assistant Collector, Nausháhro, remarks:—“The work of the tapadárs (in the Moro táluka) was infinitely more carefully and accurately performed than that of special establishments employed under the old system”. The Assistant Collector, Hála, states that “the percentage of correct entries (in táluka Hyderabad) was found to be well over 90”. The Collector of Hyderabad who personally examined various entries in both the tálukas entirely concurs in the above remarks. Mr. Sale's remarks about the tapadárs' work in the Pano Akil táluka are equally commendatory, the number of incorrect entries being less than 2 per cent. The work in the Shahdádpur táluka is also reported to have been satisfactorily done. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, who tested the record in 5 tapas of the Hyderabad táluka is also of opinion that the work was well done.

The fair copies of the record are in course of preparation by the tapadárs of the respective tálukas.

20. The following statement shows the additional establishments employed in each of the tálukas above referred to:—

Táluka.	Strength of the additional establishment.			Monthly cost.	Period for which employed.	Total cost.	
		Pay.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingent Allowance.			
Moro ...	1 special head munshi.	70	+ 15	+ 6 per mensem.	167	1st November 1906 to 31st January 1907.	501
	1 supervising tapadár.	35	+ 10	+ 1			
	3 peons on Rs. 10 each	...	...	...
Pano Akil ...	1 supervising tapadár.	30	+ 5	+ 1	36	17th December 1906 to 9th July 1907.	245
	1 kotar	...	7	+ 2	9	18th December 1906 to 9th July 1907.	61
Shahdádpur ...	1 special head munshi.	70	+ 15	...	85	11th November 1906 to 15th February 1907.	269
	1 peon	...	10	...	25	16th November 1906 to 15th February 1907.	75
	1 munshi	...	15	...			
	1 peon	...	10	...	10	19th November 1906 to 15th February 1907.	29
					Total ...		1,180

No extra establishment was employed in the Hyderabad taluka.

21. Under the old system the cost of the special establishment for each taluka amounted to Rs. 1,800 as shown in the margin exclusive of travelling allowance and contingent expenditure.

<i>Inquiry Officer's establishment.</i>			
Inquiry officer	...	...	Rs. 70
Munshi	...	...	" 30
"	...	...	" 20
"	...	...	" 15
4 peons	...	...	" 36
Rs. 171 per mensem or Rs. 1,026 for 6 months.			
Mukhtyarkar	...	...	Rs. 150 + 25
Munshi	...	...	" 35
"	...	...	" 30
2 peons	...	...	" 18
Rs. 258 per mensem or Rs. 774 for 3 months.			
Total ...			Rs. 1,800

It will thus appear that the work on the new system has been carried out more efficiently and at much less cost than under the old system without any serious interference with the ordinary duties of the tapadars. It must be remembered that the conditions under which these experiments were carried out were selected with exceptional care, and that they were the object of extraordinary personal attention and special efforts on the part of all the officers con-

cerned with a view to making them a success. It would be unreasonable to expect an equal degree of success in all cases. But the results are certainly such as to encourage the general adoption of the system, and arrangements have now been made accordingly. Little or no progress can however be looked for during the season of 1907-08, in view of the very heavy remission work consequent on the unfavourable inundation.

The question of making a permanent addition to village establishments where such help may be needed for the adequate maintenance of the record is at the same time under consideration.

22. In the following talukas in which the inquiry work had been completed in the past year, the test work had to be performed under the old system, which required the Special Mukhtyarkar to test every entry in the record.

Mirpur Bathoro and Tatta in the Karachi district.
Sukkur and Mirpur Mathelo in the Sukkur district.
Kakar and Labdarya in the Larkana district.
Tando Bago in the Hyderabad district.
Pithoro in the Thar and Parkar district.

Four special Mukhtyarkars were accordingly employed in the year under report, one for each of the first three districts and one for Tando Bago and Pithoro in the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts. The work was completed by each in 6 months. The fair copies are being prepared by the tapadars in all these talukas except in Tatta and Mirpur Bathoro talukas where owing to the general inferiority of the establishment in the Karachi district the work had to be assigned to a special establishment.

Sujaval.
Dero Mohbat.
Mehar.
Sehwan.
Jacobabad.

During the year the record was announced in the talukas noted in the margin. The provisions of sections 10—12 have been applied to all the talukas.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX A (vide paragraph 1).

District and its area.	Taluka and area for settlement during the year.	Area settled during the year.	Old assessment.	Revised assessment.	Percentage increase.	Percentage decrease.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		
Thar and Parkar ... 8,904,035	Umarkot ... 277,363 Pithoro ... 307,888	277,363 307,888	1,45,682 2,10,730	1,83,130 2,84,664	25.71 35.08	......

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX B (vide paragraph 2).

Year.	Number of cases necessitating corrections in Survey records, including arrears.					Number of cases returned duly corrected.					Remaining to be completed.					Number of extracts from field books supplied to Revenue authorities.
	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., Form F and list of canal clearance allowance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., Form F and list of canal clearance allowance.	Survey registers.	Maps.		Field books.	Distribution statements, i. e., Form F and list of canal clearance allowance.	
1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8	9	10			11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1905-06 ...	604	18	667	432	11	465	14	553	268	5	199	4	114	161	6	549
1906-07 ...	1,097	5	906	508	76	1,027	5	854	564	78	70	...	52	4	...	706*

Year.	Number of maps supplied						Number of new survey registers prepared and supplied to			Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment on settlements being revised.			Maps prepared for printing.		Registers prepared for Record office.		
	Without cost to village establishment.	With cost to village establishment.	Without cost to principal Zamindars of the deh.	To District Officers.		To petitioners.		Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	English.	Sindhi.	New registers.	Corrections in the names of occupants and assessment.
				English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.										
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1905-06 ...	1,536	118	20	166	2,907	...	525	620	532	...	...	...	...	17	287	417	479
1906-07 ...	1,969	175	23	251	2,752	9	695	416	428	...	...	...	...	16	128	194	466

* This includes 12 extracts from Survey registers and maps which were supplied to petitioners on payment.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX C (*vide* paragraph 4).

District.	Number of talukas in which survey work was done.	Number of Survey numbers received for examination and entry in the Survey records including last year's balance.	Number of Survey numbers returned after making entries in the Survey records, i.e., maps and registers.	Number of Survey numbers returned without entry in the Survey records with lists of errors.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karachi ...	10	2,534	2,039	401	31
Hyderabad ...	10	3,631	3,193	400	88
Sukkur ...	8	3,588	3,227	308	55
Larkana ...	10	3,212	2,959	253	...
Thar and Parkar ...	5	2,118	1,993	118	7
Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2,546	2,199	326	21
	48	17,679	15,670	1,807	202

NOTE.—In column 3 of the table 3,469 Survey numbers, which was the balance of the preceding year, have been included.

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDIX D (*vide* paragraph 6).

Name of district.	Measurement done by Tapadars.		Test taken by Revenue Surveyors.		Percentage error in			
	Nos.	Acres.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Larkana ...	6,942	39,083	888	5,297	782	89	14	3
Sukkur ...	1,979	9,449	245	1,193	212	27	5	1
Hyderabad ...	4,700	21,127	540	2,485	513	28	1	...
Total ...	13,621	69,659	1,673	8,975	1,507	142	20	4

Name of district.	Test taken by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind, on Tapadars' measurement work.		Percentage error in				Test by Superintendent, Land Records and Registration in Sind, on Surveyors' test work.		Percentage error in			
	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.	Nos.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Larkana ...	207	1,410	136	10	4	7	32	193	28	3	1	...
Sukkur ...	51	330	48	1	...	2	22	55	22	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	196	1,245	193	3	...	...	67	311	64	3	...	...
Total ...	454	2,985	437	14	4	9	121	559	114	6	1	...

J. CRERAR,
for Commissioner in Sind.