

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

IN THE

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

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From

G. S. CURTIS, Esq., I. C. S.,  
Joint Director of Land Records, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department, Bombay.

*Poona, 24th March 1906.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1904-05. The period comprised is in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No. 5509, dated 18th July 1904, that from 1st August 1904 to 31st July 1905. As in 1903-04 copies of the remarks of the Commissioners on the working of the staff are appended as directed in paragraph 5 of the same Government Resolution.

2. There has been some delay in the submission of the report due to the late receipt of extracts from Collectors' Administration Reports and Commissioners' remarks; the unfavourable character of the season is probably responsible for this to a great extent.

3. In my predecessor Mr. Lawrence's No. A./1580, dated March 8th, 1905, a detailed report was submitted to Government on the working of the Record of Rights Act during the year. As, however, the record is no longer a novelty and the supervision of its compilation is now one of the ordinary duties of the Department, I have decided to deal with it in Chapter V of this report. It is hoped that this course will be approved.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director of Land Records.

## Department of Land Records.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PREFATORY.

1. The charge of the Department was held by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., throughout the period under report, except during the months of February and March when he was absent on one month's privilege leave and on special duty in the Punjab for one month. During this period Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., held charge.

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

Northern Division ...	{	Mr. W. D. Wilkins ... 1st August to 31st October 1904.
		Mr. P. R. Mehta, M.R. A.C. 1st November 1904 to 21st February 1905.
		Mr. W. D. Wilkins ... 25th February 1905 to 31st March 1905.
		Mr. J. E. C. Jukes, I. C. S. 1st April 1905 to 31st July 1905.
Central Division ...		Mr. J. A. McIver ... Throughout the period.
Southern Division ...	{	Mr. J. L. Lushington ... 1st August to 31st October 1904.
		Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S. 1st November 1904 to 2nd April 1905.
		Mr. Ichharam Bhagwan- 3rd April to 2nd May 1905. das, B.A.
		Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S. 3rd May to 31st July 1905.

3. The compilation of the Record of Rights, the training of Circle Inspectors' staff in survey and settlement matters according to the revised scheme and the resurvey of the Talukdári Estates in Gujarát, all started in the previous year, were continued during the year under report.

4. Proposals, to which the sanction of the Secretary of State has since been received, were submitted during the year which involve an important change in the superior staff of the Department. The appointments of Superintendents of Land Records and Agriculture hitherto only temporarily sanctioned and held by members of the old Survey Department have been sanctioned permanently under the designation of Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, with effect from 1st April 1905, and two of them, *i.e.*, those of the Northern and Southern Divisions have been made tenable only by members of the Indian Civil Service; the appointment in the Central Division has been left in charge of the present incumbent, Mr. McIver, till his retirement. In the case of the Southern Division the retirement of Mr. J. L. Lushington rendered it necessary to anticipate the sanction of the Secretary of State and introduce the new arrangement with effect from November 1st, 1904.

5. During the year 12 districts (including Hyderabad, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar in Sind) were visited by Mr. Lawrence and five districts by Mr. Westropp for inspection, inquiries and personal discussion with the local officers.

6. The Superintendents, Northern and Southern Divisions, visited all the districts in their divisions during the year. The Superintendent, Central Division, visited five out of six districts in his division during the year, the remaining district receiving a visit soon after the end of the year. The last mentioned officer was also entrusted by Government Resolution No. 449, dated 21st January 1905, with the work of testing the measurement and classification of 15 Inám villages of the Bhor State which at the request of the State was done by a British Officer. The work was satisfactorily completed.

7. The more important matters connected with Land Records and Survey work which received Mr. Lawrence's attention during the period both at Head Quarters and in the Districts were:—

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (1) The Record of Rights compilation; | (2) The review of Settlement Reports of six* Tálukas; |
|---------------------------------------|---|
- \* Bhimthadi. | Hubli. | Navalgund.  
Bijápur. | Ron. | Vengurla.
- (3) The preparation of Settlement Registers in Tálukdári villages and the re-survey of their lands;
- (4) The conduct of the Akráni survey;
- (5) Water-logging in Broach District and salt efflorescence in Broach and Belgaum Districts;
- (6) A study of Record of Rights system in force in the Punjáb;
- (7) The continuance of the Marátha States survey.

## CHAPTER II.

### LAND RECORDS ESTABLISHMENT.

8. *Establishments working immediately under the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration.*—Besides their own establishments and the District Survey Offices the following establishments worked under the Superintendents, Land Records and Registration:—

#### Northern Division.

Throughout the year—

- (1) A field party consisting of 6 Surveyors and 4 classers;
- (2) A temporary establishment of correction classers and Register writers at the Central Record office at Broach;

For a part of the year—

- (3) Establishment of the Survey Daftardár, Southern Division, in the Thána District Survey Office up to April 1905;
- (4) A Head Surveyor with a kárkún and 2 peons for the test of reclassification work in the Anklesvar Táluka for a period of 3 months.

#### Central Division.

- (1) The Akráni Survey Party;
- (2) The establishment of the Survey Daftardár, Central Division, who also had under him the Judi establishment and temporary establishments for calculating the detailed assessments of tálukas in which revision settlements were to be introduced. The Akráni Survey party was, as explained in paragraph 40 below, considerably strengthened from 1st November 1904 with a view to accelerate the progress of the work.

#### Southern Division.

- (1) A field party of 6 surveyors;
- (2) Small temporary \* establishments at all District Survey Offices, except Belgaum, for repairing torn survey papers;
- (3) An establishment of three temporary kárkúns for the identification of areas under tanks in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts;
- (4) The establishment of the Survey Daftardár, Southern Division, from May 1905.

9. By Government Resolution No. 4295, dated 20th December 1904, the office establishment of the Superintendent, Central Division, was revised with effect from 1st March 1905 at a minimum additional cost in the first year of Rs. 75 per mensem and a maximum cost of Rs. 145 at the end of five years. The establishments of the Superintendents, Northern and Southern Divisions, were also revised after the close of the year under report.

10. By Government Resolution No. 3922, dated 19th November 1904, the pay of the Survey Daftardár, Central Division, was raised from Rs. 55 to Rs. 75. Sanction was also received after the close of the year to the retention of the posts and establishments of the Survey Daftardárs, Central and Southern Divisions, for a further period of five years. The pay of both the Survey Daftardárs has been raised to Rs. 75—5—100.

11. *Training of Junior-Civilians in Survey and Settlement work.*—A class was held in September-October 1904 under the supervision of Mr. J. A. McIver, Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division. Nine Civilians and one probationary Deputy Collector attended it. The course was satisfactorily conducted and was of considerable benefit to all concerned. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5284, dated 29th June 1905, the class will in future be held every year and a limited number of more senior officers will be allowed to join it.

12. *Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey and Settlement matters.*—In Government Resolution No. P.-270, dated 12th September 1904, Government sanctioned Mr. Lawrence's proposal that Central classes for Circle Inspectors should be held in each Division at the Head-quarters town, instead of a class in each district. The classes were held accordingly and the full course of 5 months prescribed in Government Resolution No. 7972, dated 13th November 1903, was enforced for the first time. The classes were conducted by the permanent Surveyors in each Division and were closely supervised by the Superintendents. The course consisted of:—

Theoretical training at the head-quarter towns for ...1½ months,  
 Practical training under the permanent surveyors in the  
 districts where they were doing actual Survey work for .3 months,  
 Course in settlement matters for ... .. ½ month.

13. At the end of the full course the Circle Inspectors were examined both in practical and paper work. A paper in Revenue matters prescribed in Government Resolution No. 7757, dated 18th September 1894, was also set to those Circle Inspectors who had not passed in it. The final results of these examinations, which were communicated to the Collectors and Commissioners, are shown below:—

Division.	Period.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the classes.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the examination in Survey.	Number who passed.	Number of Circle Inspectors who attended the Revenue examination.	Number of Circle Inspectors who passed the Revenue examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division.	3rd October 1904 to 2nd March 1905.	17	19*	19*	48	43
Central Division...	26th September 1904 to 19th February 1905.	45	41	37	48	40
Southern Division.	†26th September 1904 to 30th April 1905.	18	17	17	33	29
	Total ...	80	77	73	129	112

\* Includes two Circle Inspectors who had failed in 1903-04, and therefore re-appeared at the examination in 1904-05.

† The period extended over 7 months because the Circle Inspectors were divided into 2 batches for practical training for 2½ months each.

14. Of the Circle Inspectors in the Central Division those from Khándesh—twenty in number—were re-called by the Collector owing to the urgent need of their services for crop inspection on account of the unfavourable season. They were, however, sent back later in the year to complete their course and submit themselves to the examinations. No Circle Inspectors were sent by the Collector

of Bijápur to attend the class in the Southern Division in view of the apprehension of a famine in that district.

15. The results, so far as mere figures are concerned, were satisfactory; but in several respects there is ground for further improvement. Under the rules sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 4517, dated 14th June 1904, all graduates, who enter the Revenue Department, have to serve as Circle Inspectors for 12 months and obtain a certificate of proficiency in survey before they are allowed to appear for the Higher Standard Examination and consequently out of 80 Circle Inspectors, who attended the classes, no less than 49 were graduates. The conduct of these young men while under training has been very far from satisfactory. They are apt to consider it derogatory to their dignity to attempt to grasp the details of measurement and classification: they are often, I regret to say, somewhat wanting in courtesy and consideration: and they generally regard the course as a necessary evil to be got through somehow with as little trouble to themselves as possible. The result is that the amount of actual knowledge gained during the course is often extremely small.

16. During the year under review 18 Circle Inspectors (10 of them graduates) were, after passing in survey, sent to the Akrani to assist the survey party at work there in actual measurement in the field. The experiment proved somewhat of a failure as the Circle Inspectors, particularly the graduates, were found incompetent to give efficient assistance: this fact has rendered it necessary to increase the difficulty of the survey test, so as to ensure that the Circle Inspectors passing it have a real knowledge of the subjects taught and to prevent graduates from treating it as a mere idle formality. From the reports of the classes which have just been held in the Central Division it appears that this step has had effect: as the results of the final examination, particularly among the graduates, are far superior to those of 1904-05. At the same time there can be no doubt that a longer period of practical work is necessary, after the course is held, if it is to be of any real benefit: if this is not secured, the knowledge acquired in the course will be very soon forgotten.

17. *Training of Village Accountants.*—The following table shows the progress in the training of Village Accountants in survey made during 1904-05:—

Divisions.	Number of Tálukas.		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.
	Total.	In which Survey classes were held.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern ...	40	10	144	104	163*	135	50
Central ...	66	55	932	591	612*	431	46
Southern ...	51	39	676	483	495*	358	72
Total ...	157	104	1,752	1,178	1,270	924	168

\* Includes men who had passed in the preliminary test in the preceding year also.

18. The total number of village accountants who passed the final test was 924, a figure which is much below the total for 1903-04 (1,341) and that fixed by Government (1,400) as the minimum to be aimed at. The circumstances of the year were, however, peculiar. No classes at all were held in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts of the Northern Division, and in the Central Division many of those opened had to be closed owing to the deputation of the accountants on locust duty. In the Southern Division on the other hand, where the work of instruction proceeded without interference, there was a very marked improvement, the total passing the final test (358) being more than double that for the previous year (171).

19. Complaints are again received from Superintendents that many of the accountants selected for training were too old or imperfectly educated to be

able to learn surveying: this was particularly the case in the Násik and Surat Districts. It would perhaps be well if each batch selected for training were inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer before the training begins and unsuitable candidates rejected. This would possibly entail their journeying to headquarters for inspection: but it would seem preferable to incur the small expense which this would involve, rather than to persist in a vain attempt to communicate knowledge to persons unfitted to receive it.

20. Other features of this experiment, which seem to require attention, are (i) the large number of accountants in the Central Division and Southern Division, who though ordered by Collectors to attend the classes failed to do so:—

In the following districts this was especially noticeable—

			No. summoned.	Absentees.
Dhárwár	...	...	218	34
Bijápur	...	...	130	37
Násik	...	...	154	39
Sátára	...	...	179	27
Poona	...	...	114	38

and (ii) the small proportion of "passes" to candidates in these divisions. Out of 1,608 who attended the classes only 1,074 passed the preliminary examination, and of these again only 789 passed the final test.

21. These figures seem to argue a certain want of discipline. If the accountants were made to realize that failure to attend and pass carried with it a severe penalty, they would probably show a greater keenness to learn. But as far as watandárs are concerned, there is reason to fear that the examination is not taken seriously. It should, I venture to think, be definitely laid down that any kulkarni, whether he be himself a representative watandár or merely a deputy, who has twice attended a survey class and failed to obtain a certificate, should be disqualified for further service. The test is so simple that, now that the novelty of the idea has passed away, any accountant of ordinary intelligence should find no difficulty in passing it.

22. The following statement shows the progress made in the training of village accountants in survey from the year 1901 to the year under report (1904):—

Divisions.*	Total number of village accountants who were to be trained in the division.	Number trained during the 4 years.	Number remaining to be trained.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division ...	1,042	645	397	38.1	600 Taláts 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	1,941	3,425	63.8	
Southern Division ...	3,279	873	2,406	73.3	
Total ...	9,687	3,459	6,228	64.3	

23. The above figures show that, given normal seasons, the training of the accountants in the Northern Division should be completed in three years. But in the Central and Southern Divisions, where the accountants are for the most part hereditary, the slow rate of progress seems to indicate that a period of at least twelve years will be required, and it is probable that, when allowance comes to be made for the numerous changes in the *personnel* due to the working of the watandári system as well as for interruptions due to bad seasons, this period will be considerably exceeded. I am personally doubtful whether hereditary accountants will ever, as a class, become efficient surveyors: but, whether this view be

correct or not, it would seem desirable that our attempts to instruct them should receive hearty and vigorous support. Otherwise the time and money expended on the task of instruction must be wasted. In the report for 1903-04 my predecessor, Mr. Lawrence, reported with regret the failure of the village accountants who had passed in surveying to turn their knowledge to practical use. It is pleasing to note that in the year under report there has been a very marked improvement in this respect. In examining the Record of Rights prepared in the districts of the Northern Division I have found that in most of the talukas those Talatis who have qualified in survey have drawn sketches of survey numbers in which there are unrecognized sub-shares and in some cases, such as the Thána Talukas, the Talatis have drawn them surprisingly well. These sketches have not been prepared with chain and cross-staff and are therefore not strictly accurate: but they are a useful guide to the position of the sub-shares in question and certainly tend to improve the correctness of the record. Of course, the accountants concerned are all stipendiaries: but considering how much has been written as to the uselessness of instructing this class of officials in surveying, it is satisfactory to find that they have been able to turn *their* knowledge to good account.

24. *District Survey Offices* were the same in number as in the previous year, *viz.*, a Central Office at Broach for the five districts of the Northern Division and separate offices at the head-quarters of other districts in the Presidency. Besides their routine duties, *viz.*, correction of akarbands, village maps and survey papers, and supplying extracts from field books and copies of village maps, they performed a fair amount of miscellaneous work. The Superintendents inspected carefully all the offices in their divisions and the Director visited the Central Office at Broach and the offices at Kolába, Bijápur, Sholápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár.

25. As regards the Northern Division the work in the Broach Central Record Office was kept fairly up-to-date. In Thána there were heavy arrears of correction work, and it was found necessary to depute the Survey Daftardár, S. D., with a small establishment to Thána until April 1905 to assist in their disposal. The work of this office, owing to the development of the country near Bombay, will always remain heavy, and I anticipate that it will be necessary to ask for a considerable addition to the staff. In the Central Division and Southern Division arrears are not serious: but in the Central Division the large increase in the volume of the correction work has rendered it necessary to submit proposals for the improvement of the position of the staff. It is hoped that they will receive early consideration.

26. *District Inspectors.*—An important change was made in the position of District Inspectors during the year, as under Government Resolution No. 9161, dated November 28th, 1904, such of them as had qualified in measurement, classification and the use of the theodolite, *viz.*, all the District Inspectors in the Northern and Central Divisions and two in the Southern Division were graded with Mámlatdárs with effect from April 1st, 1905. The Inspectors of the remaining four districts of the Southern Division having duly qualified, have since been similarly graded. The change is one to which I attach very great importance. It will raise the status of the District Inspectors, improve their pay and prospects and attract recruits from graduates who have qualified for Mámlat and have shown a special aptitude for survey work. With an improvement in the intelligence and qualifications of these officials, the dislike and suspicion with which many subordinate revenue officials regard them will in great measure disappear. The amount of routine inspection performed by the District Inspectors is shown in Appendix B. The Compilation of the Record of Rights of course added very largely to their work, which from the Collectors' and Superintendents' reports seem to have been conscientiously performed.

27. *General Duty Inspectors.*—All the General Duty Inspectors have qualified in measurement, classification and the use of the theodolite. Collectors have again as a rule omitted all mention of these Inspectors, though the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Khándesh, Kánara and Kolába characterize their work as satisfactory. The Inspectors seem to have disposed of a large number of difficult and complicated cases, especially in the Northern Division; I have noticed, however, in some districts a tendency to hand over to them work which ought to be done by Circle Inspectors. This of course should be avoided.



28. *Circle Inspectors.*—From December 1904 nineteen Circle Inspectors in the Ratnágiri District who had previously been deputed on miscellaneous work were posted to permanent circles: and with this the reorganization of the staff, which was begun in the previous year, was complete. Towards the end of the year a further change of some importance was carried out under orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4617, dated 7th June 1905, by which Circle Inspectors' staff was for the purposes of pay and promotion amalgamated with the ordinary Revenue establishments: this change will doubtless prove beneficial by enabling Collectors to reward deserving Circle Inspectors with promotion, without necessarily transferring them to sedentary posts. As regards the actual work performed by them I attach information regarding the inspection of crops, waste lands and boundary marks, so far as it has been supplied by Collectors (see Appendix C). It will be noted that in the case of several districts the information is very scanty indeed. I am preparing some statistical tables for use next year which will, it is hoped, remedy this defect.

29. As regards measurement work the following statement shows the numerical outturn, so far as it has been reported:—

District.	Number of cases in arrears at the end of the preceding year.	Received during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance at the end of the year.
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
Kaira	Not reported.		453	Not reported.
Panch Maháls	122	780	769	133
Broach	Not reported.		102	Not reported.
Surat	Do.		199	142
Thána	...	...	.....	.....
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Poona	Not reported.		403 Also 20 cases by General Duty Inspector.	Not reported.
Sátára	Do.		167	Do.
Násik	Do.		271	Do.
Khándesh	30	453	400	83
Sholápur	Not reported.		132	Not reported.
<i>Southern Division.</i>				
Bijápur	Do.		182	Do.
Ratnágiri	Do.		129	Do.

30. It will be noticed that, except in three districts, no information is forthcoming as to the arrears at the close of the year, although in some, notably Ahmednagar, these are known to be very heavy indeed. Such as they are, however, the figures show that in Kaira, Panch Maháls, Poona and Khándesh a fair amount of work has been done.

31. Turning to the general work of Circle Inspectors, the duty of criticizing it is, as the Collector of Násik truly remarks, both difficult and delicate. But there can be no doubt that, as a class, their standard of efficiency is very much below what it should be. In the first place the present rules regulating their appointment have not proved satisfactory. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4517, dated June 14th, 1904, every graduate who is admitted to the Revenue Department has to serve six months as a Circle Inspector before appearing for the Lower Standard examination and six months again before appearing for the Higher Standard. Of the first six months no less than five are to be spent in instruction in survey and in work in the field with a survey party. The result of this is that a large proportion of Circle Inspectors' post have to be set aside to be held by a constant succession of

young men who regard them as stepping stones to higher places, and are as a rule too indifferent or else too wrapped up in their own endeavours to pass the departmental examinations to pay more than a superficial attention to the work which they are paid to perform.

32. The effect of this on the quality of the work done is, it is hardly necessary to say, extremely bad. The personnel of the appointments is always changing: at least one-third are generally learners. The technical and more difficult part of the work is constantly shirked and time spent over petty revenue cases which ought to be done by the Takáti. There can, I would submit, be no question that the present rules require immediate alteration.

33. In the second place there is still a general and growing tendency to employ Circle Inspectors on duties which lie outside their legitimate sphere of work. In paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 9180, dated November 10th, 1905, reviewing the report for 1903-04 this tendency was deprecated; but the previous orders in Government Resolution No. 7147, dated September 4th, 1905, directing that all duties previously performed by bhág kárkúns should be transferred to them have been allowed to remain in force, and the result is that in some districts Circle Inspectors tend to be revenue kárkúns and nothing else. For my own part I have no wish to encourage departmentalism, or to deprive hard-worked Mámíatdárs of the legitimate assistance to which they are entitled; but if Circle Inspectors are to devote their whole time to enquiries into the solvency of would-be-borrowers of tagáí, to the collection of outstanding revenue and similar work, their proper duties must suffer.

### CHAPTER III.

#### UTILIZATION OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF.

##### *Progress in the Compilation of Circle Books.*

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

*Ahmedabad.*—The books have been compiled by Circle Inspectors up to 1902-03 in all tálukas.

*Kaira.*—Compiled up to 1902-03.

*Panch Maháls.*—The work has been postponed pending the introduction of the revised survey rates. In Hálol special arrangements were made and the books have been filled up.

*Broach.*—The compilation has been undertaken only in Broach and Vágá Tálukas, where revision settlement has already been introduced; the progress made is satisfactory.

*Surat.*—The books have been compiled as follows:—

Jakálpor	...	...	...	1902-03.
Olpád	...	...	...	1901-02.
Mándvi	...	...	...	1903-04.
Válod	...	...	...	1902-03.
Bulsár	...	...	...	Partly for 1902-03 and partly for 1903-04.
Párdi	...	...	...	1903-04. (Rough book only.)

*Thána.*—Circle books have been completely filled up in the Sálsette and Bassein Tálukas only. The work was either stopped or only partially attempted in Umbargaon Petha, and Kalyán, Sháhápúr and Murbád Tálukas owing to the fact that Circle Inspectors were employed on locust duty. In other tálukas the work progressed satisfactorily.

*Sátára.*—No information supplied.

*Poona.*— Do. do.

*Násik.*—The books are complete in Sinnar, Niphád and Chándor; in Málegaon, Báglán and Kalvan, the compilation has not been started as the revision settlement rates have not yet been introduced. In Peint no work was done owing to the deputation of Circle Inspectors on locust duty. In Násik, Dindori, Nándgaon and Yeola, the books have been brought up to date for the second revision.

*Khándesh.*—In all tálukas except Erandol and Dhulia the work of compilation was done during the year and is reported to be up to date. In Erandol and Dhulia the information is complete up to 1902-03, but no further progress was made as the Circle Inspectors were engaged in the Record of Rights work and the campaign against locusts. In Pimpalner the Circle Books are not yet introduced as the revision survey settlement has not yet been introduced.

*Sholápur.*—The village and táluka copies are filled up to date.

*Bijápur.*—In Indi, Sindgi and Bijápur Tálukas no progress was made owing to the engagement of Circle Inspectors on other duties. In Bágevádi and Hundgund Tálukas the work has been brought up to 1903-04 and in the remaining tálukas up to 1902-03.

*Belgaum.*—Except in Athni Táluka, where two years' work is in arrears, the compilation of Circle Books is up to date in all tálukas.

*Kánara.*—Books have been compiled up to date.

*Dhárwár.*—Information supplied by one Sub-Divisional Officer only. In this sub-division the compilation is up to date in the Hubli and Kalghatgi Tálukas, is only one year in arrears in the Dhárwár Táluka, but in Bankápur it is 10 years in arrears in one circle of 39 villages.

*Kolába.*—Satisfactory progress has been made in the compilation of these books by Circle Inspectors. The work is, however, still in arrears in all tálukas of the district.

*Ratnágiri.*—The Circle books in the tálukas of Málvan and Vengurla have been written up to date. In the remaining tálukas the compilation will be taken up this year.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

#### *Survey Work.*

35. *Northern Division.*—Two special temporary establishments continued to be entertained (1) a field party consisting of 6 surveyors and 4 temporary classers for miscellaneous measurement work and (2) a staff of correction classers and Register-writers at the Broach Central Record Office.

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

- (1) Measurement of lands taken up for famine relief works in the Kaira District;
- (2) Demarcation of Bhatha lands in the Chorási Táluka of the Surat District;
- (3) Miscellaneous measurement work in the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad District;
- (4) Survey of an Inám village in the same táluka;
- (5) Measurement and classification of Bhatha lands in the Ahmedabad District;
- (6) Re-classification of deteriorated land in the Anklesvar Táluka of the Broach District;
- (7) Settlement of the boundary between the Dángs and the Baroda territory.

The important work in connection with the Bhatha lands in Ahmedabad was carried out under the supervision of Mr. P. R. Mehta, Acting Superintend-

36. The re-classification work in the Broach District was in the immediate charge of an experienced head Surveyor specially employed for the work for about three months. This work was tested by the Superintendent.

The outturn of the work is shown below :—

	Survey Nos.	Acres.
Kaira District ... ..	74	...
Ahmedabad District—		
Measurement ... ..	1,070	...
Survey of Inám villages ... ..	417	...
Classification ... ..	1,301	3,760
Broach District—		
Examination of lands in the Anklesvar		
Táluka and Hásot Mahál—		
Salt impregnated ... ..	986	4,444
Water logged ... ..	1,526	7,838
	<u>2,512</u>	<u>12,282</u>

37. During the recess months, *viz.*, August to October 1904 and June and July 1905, the Surveyors and Classers carried out the recess examination of the field work done during the preceding seasons. Two of the Surveyors were employed at Broach from 3rd October to 16th November 1904 on training Circle Inspectors in survey work.

The correction classers completed the corrections of the survey records necessitated by the measurement of lands taken up for famine relief works. They dealt with 4,026 survey numbers.

38. The Register-writers were employed on (1) the preparation of the village papers of the A'mod Táluka in which the revision settlement was announced in the year under report, (2) the preparation of revised Appendix Q to certain old settlement reports called for by Government, (3) the duplication of akarbands of 252 villages, (4) separation of Himayat and Akasia assessments of 222 villages and position class assessment of 1,280 villages and on other miscellaneous work.

39. *Survey of Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedabad District.*—This survey, which was ordered in Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd March 1904, is being carried out under the immediate control of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The details were settled by Mr. Lawrence in personal consultation with the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. Work was started in Sánand in March by one party consisting of about 15 men under the supervision of a special Survey Mámlatdár, and was continued till the end of the fair season. During this period 4 villages were completely measured, comprising an area of 13,570 acres in all. Settlement registers were also prepared by small parties under the immediate control of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer in respect of 16 Tálukdári villages of the same táluka.

40. *Central Division.*—The Akrani field party which consisted of a Head Surveyor and six permanent and 8 temporary Surveyors continued to work in this Division. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 1890, dated 6th March 1905, the party was strengthened in March 1905 by the addition of 6 temporary measurers for employment all the year round, and from March to May by the deputation of 18 Circle Inspectors—three from each district in the Division—with a view to accelerate the work in the Pargana. The outturn, however, was not commensurate with the increase of the establishment. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to Government under this office No. L.—688, dated 7th March 1906.

41. During the fair season the party carried out the following work :—

(1) Complete measurement and classification of five Government and four Inám villages of the Khándesh and Sátára Districts and partial measurement and classification of two Inám villages, one each in Sátára and Násik Districts ;

(2) In the Akrani tract—

- (a) Complete measurement and classification of 9 villages,
- (b) classification of one village,
- (c) measurement of one village,
- (d) partial measurement of 4 villages.

The area measured in this Pargana amounted to 13,037 acres and that classed to 13,217 acres. During the monsoon the party carried out the recess examination of the field work and prepared maps and duplicate classification books in respect of 25 villages measured and classed by it. Four of the permanent surveyors were also employed from the end of September to the middle of November in instructing the Survey Classes for Circle Inspectors at Poona. Some of the measurers also assisted the Survey Daftardár in the preparation of settlement papers.

42. The Survey Daftardár, C. D.'s establishment assisted by the temporary kárkúns for Akarband work carried out the following work:—

- (1) Preparation of Akarbands of four tálukas of the Sholápur District and one of the Nagar District, the revision settlements of which were sanctioned by Government;
- (2) The preparation of revised Appendix Q to old settlement reports of 6 tálukas;
- (3) Preparation of Appendix Q of 11 tálukas of which revision settlement reports were reviewed by the Director;
- (4) Preparation of other settlement papers and maps in respect of 6 tálukas;
- (5) Instruction in settlement work for a fortnight to Circle Inspectors attending the survey class.

43. The establishment of three kárkúns employed for the preparation of scale remuneration statements of village officers also continued its work under the supervision of the Survey Daftardár. It prepared the judi statements for 125 Government and 5 Inám villages and scale remuneration statements for 497 Government villages and 1 Inám village.

44. *Southern Division.*—The field party in this Division consists only of 6 permanent surveyors. They were employed (1) as instructors of the Central Survey Classes for Circle Inspectors started at Belgaum towards the end of September 1904, (2) on measurement and classification of the Inámi village of Nimbargi in the Bijápur District, (3) measurement of roads constructed during the last famine in the same district, (4) measurement and classification of kadim Inám lands also in the same district. The Superintendent, S. D., took a verifying test of the work done by some of these surveyors.

45. During the rains the surveyors were employed (1) in clearing off arrears in the District Survey Office, Belgaum, (2) supervising the copying and repairing of torn survey papers of the Kánara District, (3) recess examination of the field work done in the Bijápur District.

46. Small temporary establishments were employed in all District Survey Offices except Belgaum in copying and repairing torn survey papers. An establishment consisting of three hands was also entertained throughout the year for identification of the arrears assessed for tank water in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts. The work was finished in the Belgaum and two tálukas of the Dhárwár District.

47. The Survey Daftardár, S. D., and his establishment of three clerks worked at the Thána District Survey Office up to the end of April disposing of the arrears of correction work there. From May 1905 this establishment was transferred to Belgaum to prepare the survey papers of the Hubli and Vengurla Tálukas, the revision settlements of which were sanctioned by Government and revised rates in which have been ordered to be introduced early in the year 1905-06; about three-fourths of the work in the Hubli Táluka was finished by the end of the year under report at a cost of Rs. 553. The work in both tálukas was subsequently completed and the revised rates were introduced in Vengurla in December 1905.

*Settlement work.*

48. *Northern Division.*—Revised Revenue Settlement rates sanctioned by Government for the A'mod Taluka of the Broach District were announced in February 1905. The result of the revised settlement is shown below :—

No. of Villages.	Former Revenue.	Revised Demand.	Decrease per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
50	2,52,035	2,46,681	2.1

49. Revision settlement reports in respect of the Dohad, Jhálod and Hálol Talukas of the Panch Maháls District were completed during the year by the Assistant Collector appointed for the work.

50. *Central Division.*—The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, C. D., submitted revision settlement reports for two inám villages of the Násik District and seven Government villages in the Khándesh District and an original survey report for one Government village of the Sholápur District.

51. Original or revision survey rates were introduced into—

(1) 1 inám villages of the Ahmednagar District, 1 of the Sátára District, and 3 of the Khándesh District,

(2) 2 Government villages of the Khándesh District,

(3) In the whole of the Pimpalner Taluka of the Khándesh District,

(4) In the Sholápur, Mádha, Bársi and Karmála Talukas of the Sholápur District.

52. The results of the revision settlement are shown below :—

District.	Táluka.	No. of Villages.	Government or Inám.	Original or Revision.	Old assessment.	Revision assessment.	Increase or decrease.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	Karjat	1	Inám	Original	873	623	—250
		3	Do.	Revision	5,844	7,183	+1,339
Sátára	Sátára	1	Do.	Original	3,335	3,104	—231
Khándesh	Nandurbár	1	Government	Do.	2,343	3,781	+1,438
	Taloda	3	Inám	Do.	6,767	7,901	+1,134
	Pimpalner	1	Government	Do.	2,129	1,054	—1,075
		161	Do.	Revision	1,16,922	1,44,679	+27,757
		Government land in two inám villages.	Do.				
Sholápur	Mádha	85	Government	Revision	1,42,077	1,67,635	+25,558
	Bársi	118	Do.	Do.	1,89,969	2,08,593	+18,624
	Karmála	112	Do.	Do.	1,54,284	1,54,112	—172
	Sholápur	148	Do.	Do.	2,35,435	2,69,078	+33,643

53. The sanction of Government to the revision settlement proposals in respect of the Sangamner and Kopargaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District was received during the year. The new rates were to be announced in 1905-06, but owing to the unfavourable season of the current year their introduction has been postponed. Revision settlement reports in respect of the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District and Chándor and Niphád Talukas of the Násik District were prepared by the Assistant Collectors appointed for the work. The report on the Bhimthadi Taluka was reviewed by Mr. Lawrence in July 1905 after personal discussion with the Commissioner, C. D., and the proposals were submitted to Government through that officer.

54. *Southern Division.*—The Superintendent submitted proposals for the revision of the settlements in respect of eleven villages of the Kurundvád (Junior) State and original settlement proposals for ten inámi villages of the Chikodi Taluka of the Belgaum District. He also submitted revision settlement proposals in respect of the Ron and Navalgund Talukas, which have been since submitted for sanction.

55. Revision Settlement Reports in respect of the Indi, Sindgi and Bágovádi Tálukas of the Bijápur District were prepared by the Assistant Collector appointed for the work, and are at present under consideration. Sanction was received to the revision settlement proposals submitted for the Hubli Táluka of Dhárwár and the Vengurla Táluka of Ratnágiri. The new rates have been introduced in the Vengurla Táluka and they will be shortly introduced in the Hubli Táluka.

## CHAPTER V.

### RECORD OF RIGHTS.

56. I have endeavoured to show in the following remarks as concisely as possible the progress made in the compilation of this important Record during the year.

57. The compilation of the Record was completed in the following talukas :—

District.	Táluka.	Date of commencement.
Ahmedabad	*Parántij	25th January 1904.
	*Dholka	16th do.
	*Dhandhuka	27th do.
	*Modása Petha	15th February 1904.
Broach	*Gogha Petha	15th January 1904.
	*Broach	11th do.
Surat	*Vágra	1st February 1904.
	Chorási	} 10th November 1904.
	Bárdoli	
Bulsár		
Thána	Válod Petha	} 16th November 1903.
	*Sálsette	
	*Sháhápur	
Khándesh	*Váda	} 1st November 1904.
	*Mokháda Petha	
	Bhusával	
	Sháháda	
	Chopda	
	Chálisgaon	
Násik	Erandol	} The record was compiled before the passing of the Act and was only re-written under the Act.
	Edalabad Petha	
	1st November 1904.	
	Sinnar	
Ahmednagar	Násik	Do. do.
	Nándgaon	Do. do.
	Shrigonda	10th December 1904.
Poona	Shevgaon	20th do.
	Ráhuri	10th do.
Sholápur	*Khed	11th January 1904.
	*A'mbegaon Petha	11th do.
Belgaum	Sángola	1st November 1904.
	*Gokák	5th January 1904.
Bijápur	Sampgaon	Not reported.
	Belgaum	Do. do.
	Chandgad Petha	Do. do.
	*Khánápur	1st January 1904.
	Hungund	3rd November 1904.
Dhárwár	Bankápur	10th December 1904.
	Hángal	8th do.
Ratnágiri	Gadag	22nd do.
	Dápoli	22nd November 1904.
Kánara	Mandangad Petha	20th do.
	Yellápur	} 1st do.
Siddápur		

\* In the talukas marked with an asterisk the work had been begun in the previous year.

In all the above except Khed Táluka and A'mbegaon Petha of the Poona District, the Record has since been announced and steps are being or have been taken to apply sections 10-12 of the Act,

58. In the following talukas the compilation was still proceeding at the close of the year :—

District.	Tálukas.
Poona	... *Sirúr.
Sátára	... Sátára. Wái. Khandála Petha. Túsgaon.
Násik	... Násik. Nándgaon.
Belgaum	... Belgaum.
Kolába	... Panvel. *Karjat. *Khálápur Petha. Mángaon.
Ratnágiri	... *Ratnágiri. *Málvan.

\*The asterisks indicate tálukas where the work was begun in 1903-04.

59. The attached statement shows the amount of inspection performed by Mámlatdárs and Sub-Divisional Officers, except in the case of Poona and Sátára for which information has not been received. In some cases the columns have been left blank owing to want of information. Arrangements will be made to remedy this defect in future years.

60. No work was done in the Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts owing to the unfavourable character of the season.

61. Speaking generally, the progress made, though unequal, has been fair, considering that the circumstances of the season, owing to the locust plague in the Konkan and short rainfall throughout the Presidency, were extremely unfavourable. In Surat, Khándesh, Dhárwár, Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Kánara and Sholápur, the compilation was finished in all tálukas selected within twelve months of the commencement of work. On the other hand in Kolába the outturn of work was small and the Record at the moment of writing, though the compilation is in its third year, is far from complete. The subject seems to demand more vigorous attention on the part of the district staff. In Sátára the testing by the Circle Inspectors was allowed to fall a good deal into arrears: it will probably be advisable to employ a special staff to complete it. In Poona the fair copying of the Record in Khed and Ámbegaon, where the actual testing was finished in July 1905, is most unaccountably delayed. As in these tálukas also the compilation is now in its third year, vigorous steps seem necessary to complete it, or the work done in 1903-04 will fall seriously out of date.

62. The statistics (Appendix D *post*) regarding the inspection performed by Mámlatdárs show that the standard laid down by the rules was reached either actually or approximately in most of the tálukas completed during the year. In the following, however, there was a serious deficiency:—

Táluka.	No. of Villages.	No. of Vil'ages visited.	Percentage of entries tested.
Parántij	73	44	20
Sháhápur	180	48	Not given.
Sálsette	98	58	11
Erandol	227	42	4.4
Chopda	120	87	12.7
Bhusával	124	75	12.7
Gadag	79	52	Not given.

In Sálsette and Sháhápur it is possible that account has not been taken of villages visited in the previous year; while in Chopda and Erandol the work had been done already before the present rules were sanctioned. In the táluka last mentioned, however, the Mámlatdár seems to have been exceedingly remiss; and I regret that as Collector, I omitted to notice it. In the other tálukas it would be well if the Mámlatdárs were to make a point of visiting villages which they could not see in 1904-05 and correcting the record with the assistance of the Mutation Registers.

63. The figures for the inspection done by the Sub-Divisional Officers are not nearly so satisfactory. Making allowance for the fact now, I think, generally



recognized that the ten per cent. test exacted by the rules is rather too high, the number of entries checked in several cases was very low, as the following figures show :—

Vágra	...	...	...	...	...	772
Chorási	...	...	...	...	...	694
Váda	...	...	...	...	...	310
Sálsette	...	...	...	...	...	907
Násik	...	...	...	...	...	379
Nándgaon	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	235
Málvan	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

There may have been adequate reasons for the small amount of inspection done; but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the fact, as, unless the Sub-Divisional Officer shows a vigorous interest in the work, it cannot fail to be done perfunctorily and therefore badly. In making the compilation the co-operation of the people is above all things essential and to secure this the Sub-Divisional Officers' aid is indispensable.

64. During the preparation of the Record the Superintendents of Land Records and Registration personally tested the work in the following talukas :—

Northern Division	...	Four talukas of the Ahmedabad, Surat and Thána Districts.
Central Division	...	Wái. Shrigonda. Násik. Sholápur.
Southern Division	...	Yellápur. Panvel. Mángaon. Ratnágiri. Málvan.

Considering the amount of other inspection and training work which claimed the Superintendents' attention the amount of the inspection of the Record carried out by them may be considered satisfactory.

65. The inspection of the Record was carried out by my office in the following talukas on the dates mentioned against each :—

Northern Division	...	Broach	...	17th December 1904.
		Sálsette	...	16th and 17th January 1905.
		Chorási	...	14th and 15th February 1905.
Central Division	...	Tásgaon	...	9th February 1905.
		Wái	...	6th and 7th May 1905.
		Násik	...	23rd and 24th January 1905.
		Khed	...	4th February 1905.
		Ráhuri	...	13th March 1905.
		Bhusával	...	15th March 1905.
		Sángola	...	11th and 12th April 1905.
Southern Division	...	Belgaum	...	11th to 13th January 1905 and 24th and 25th March 1905.
		Karjat	...	22nd to 24th February 1905.
		Hungund	...	28th and 29th March 1905.
		Gadag	...	27th March 1905.

The nature of the inspection is explained in paragraph 13 of this office report of last year, No. A-1580, dated 8th March 1905, printed with Government Resolution No. 6994, dated 29th August 1905. The progress of the compilation work was also watched by obtaining monthly progress reports and inviting the attention of the Collectors to cases in which the work was not proceeding satisfactorily.

66. Mutation Registers Village Form No. 1—D have now been opened in all talukas in which the record has been completed, and are being kept up from the information supplied by the Sub-Registrars and the public.

67. A few remarks regarding the mapping of sub-shares will perhaps be of interest. By No. 2 of the Remarks on Village Form No. 1-C the accountant is directed to prepare a field measurement book containing sketches of all the Survey Nos. in his village. Owing to the incapacity of the Watandár Kulkarnis

in the Deccan it has been considered impossible to enforce this rule in the districts of the Central Division; but in the districts of the Northern Division, mapping has been carried on with considerable success. I have examined fairly closely a certain amount of the work done in the Bassein, Máhim and Sálsette Tálukas of the Thána District, where the minute sub-division makes surveying far from easy, and have been astonished to find how good on the whole it is. There is ground for doubt as to the capability of the hereditary village accountant to map sub-shares; but if the accountants whom I saw in Thána are fair specimens of their class, and I have no reason to suppose that they are not, that of the stipendiary accountant is unquestionable. The effect of this on the future maintenance of the Record will of course be great.

69. As regards the accuracy of the Record, and the attitude of the public towards the compilation I extract the following remarks from reports submitted under paragraph 14 of the Instructions for the Maintenance of the Record.

The Collector of Sholápur reports:—

"There was no opposition on the part of the ryots who seem to have sufficiently understood the object and usefulness of the Record and therefore took great care to have their interests correctly recorded."

In Kánara Mr. Haigh, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, writes:—

"I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the work. The Record will, I think, be found to be both complete and accurate. The people were already familiar with the Record as it was prepared under the old rules in this táluka in 1901-02. They were dilatory but not unwilling to give information."

Mr. G. D. Panso, the Collector, adds:—

"With very few exceptions information was promptly furnished. On the whole it may be said that the appreciation of the value of the record is gaining ground with the people."

In Belgaum Mr. Mobedji, Mámlatdár, writes:—

"On the whole good work has been done and a very large amount of information has been gathered which will be very useful in future. The number of assistance suits, which usually ran up to 70 or 80 during the previous three years, has this year fallen to about 50. It is yet too early to say if this reduction is due in any measure to the fact that the C. Register has tended to curtail the disputes between landlords and tenants, but the fact is remarkable, coming as it does in the same year in which the register has been prepared."

Mr. Cowan, I. C. S., the Assistant Collector, adds:—

"The work has in general been done satisfactorily and as quickly as could reasonably be expected."

In Dbárwár, the record in the Bankápur Táluka is reported "to be appreciated by the public and accurate."

In Surat Mr. Desai, District Deputy Collector, in charge Olpád Táluka, remarks:—

"People have now begun to understand the value of the Record, and as time goes on, even the most backward classes will understand its utility."

In Broach the Collector, Mr. Bagnell, thinks that the record is fairly correct.

In Ahmednagar Mr. Wales, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, and Mr. Greer, I. C. S., testify to the general accuracy of the record; but there are complaints as to occasional dilatoriness on the part of the people in coming forward, and of Sávkárs in producing documents; also as to the difficulty in complying with paragraph 8 (b) of the instructions, which requires the Circle Inspector to examine every entry in the presence of persons concerned or their representatives in the village.

In Ahmedabad the work done is reported to have been good except in Dholka, where the people were very dilatory in supplying information.

In Khándesh Mr. Shepherd, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, after examining over 4,000 entries in Sháháda Táluka noted that "the work was remarkably well done": and Mr. Wachha, District Deputy Collector, was fairly satisfied as regards Erandol. In the Edalabad Petha Mr. Bell, Assistant Collector, found the attitude of the people at first almost hostile but subsequently colourless and one of acquiescence, but the Sávkár "very much alive in the matter" and anxious to advance claims, which had really been extinguished some years ago. Mr. Bell

is rather inclined to doubt, whether the record is not being turned to the advantage of the Sávkár for the advancement of his rights.

69. To the above it will perhaps not be out of place if I add a few remarks based on my recent examination of the work done in Khándesh and the districts of the Northern Division. The difficulty of the work varies in the most marked way: in districts like Khándesh and the Panch Maháls where the fields are large and sub-divisions comparatively few in number, it is fairly easy: in Ahmedabad, Surat and Kaira the work becomes more difficult, especially in rice villages: in Thána and the Konkan generally the minute sub-divisions make the task one of very great intricacy and complexity. Generally speaking, the accuracy of the record is marred by a failure to bring up-to-date Village Form No. I, from which columns 2 to 6 of the record are copied, by the omission to issue notices under section 7 and to exact proper penalties when they are not complied with, and by failure to arouse the interest and enlist the co-operation of the people. A great deal more might be done than has been done to consult the convenience of land-holders. Many of the latter have assured me that they are only too anxious to show their deeds and have their rights properly registered. But they object to being made to dance attendance on a Circle Inspector or Taláti for days at a time with no assurance that, when they have done so the Taláti will not pretend that he is too busy to attend to them. If steps were taken to remedy this and at the same time to use the powers, which the law gives to remove from Village Form No. I the names of persons, who through death or otherwise have lost all interest in the land, the practical advantage of the enquiries set on foot would be more generally apparent and there would be less apathy in the supply of information.

70. A second point, which might with advantage be brought to general notice, is the desirability of completing the formal and mechanical part of the work at the earliest possible date. The rules at present require the compilation to be begun on November 1st, but as a matter of fact, the forms are often not sent for until after this date and, when they are received, a great deal of time is wasted over the purely mechanical work of copying out the necessary details from Village Form No. I. A proposal will in all probability shortly be submitted to Government by the Commissioners for the modification of the provision of the Rules as to the date of commencement; but in the meanwhile it seems advisable to point out that forms can be sent for in June and the mechanical copying done between June and October, during which months the village accountants have very little to do. If this is done, the enquiries necessary to fill up the remaining columns of the Record can be set on foot early in October and sufficient material collected to allow of the Circle Inspectors and other officers starting their tests early in December. I have been repeatedly assured by Mámlatdárs and others that compilation work must necessarily stop while the revenue is being collected. This is most inexpedient. Ryots will attend to pay their revenue, who cannot be got hold of at any other time, and the accountant should take advantage of this to extract as much information as possible.

71. A third point on which I found it advisable to lay emphasis is the necessity of continuing attention to the Record after its formal compilation is over and of ensuring that the Mutation Registers are properly compiled. I have noticed a tendency, when the record is finished, to throw it on one side and treat it as a statistical compendium of doubtful utility, requiring no further attention from any one. This of course is wrong. Apart from the fact that even the most accurate record is not altogether devoid of error, the Mutation Registers require constant supervision: where this is not given, the accountants will inevitably neglect their duties.

72. The questions whether the present form of the Record cannot be improved and whether it cannot be utilized so as to take the place of some of the other Village Account Forms, are at present receiving consideration. In the meanwhile I venture to record my opinion that notwithstanding several imperfections it is on the whole reasonably accurate and that it will be, if properly maintained, of the greatest value to our administration.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director, Land Records.

## APPENDIX A.

## COLLECTORS' REMARKS ON THE WORKING OF THE LAND RECORDS STAFF.

*Ahmedabad.*—The work of the Circle Inspectors appears to have been fairly good as a whole. The work of filling up Circle Books is behind hand in several talukas. The Record of Rights interfered with this work. In several Circles a fairly large amount of test inspection in connection with the Record of Rights work was done by the Circle Inspectors.

*Kaira.*—The ordinary programme of work had to be put on one side owing to the failure of the monsoon. The holding of the classes for the training of village accountants had to be postponed; and all ordinary routine work was subordinated to crop inspection and the preparation of "annawari" statements. The damage caused by the failure of the rain was not homogenous; some crops came to maturity while others failed. The Circle Inspectors work under the direct control of the Sub-Divisional Officers and the latter report that on the whole they have found their work useful and satisfactory. The work of the Talátis was on the whole good. One only was dismissed. The percentage of Talátis punished varied from 23·8 in Mátar to 6 in Nadiád. Out of the total number of Talátis (325) 109 have received survey training. The District Inspector has worked with zeal and efficiency. Throughout the year he was active in supervising the Circle Inspectors' work.

*Panch Maháls.*—The District Inspector and the Circle Inspectors of the Godhra, Dohad and Jhálad Talukas were occupied upon special duties which to a certain extent interfered with their regular programme . . . . The District Inspector got through a creditable amount of inspection work during the rest of the season. He devoted much time and trouble to the supervision of the new Mutation Register in the Kálol villages and of the mapping work in connection with the Record of Rights. The work of the Circle Inspectors has been found to be good on the whole.

*Broach.*—The Record of Rights which was commenced last year in Broach and Vágra Talukas was completed this year and was completely announced in Vágra by 3rd June 1905, and in Broach between 12th and 20th idem. The Sub-Divisional Officers examined the required number of entries in each and every village and the Mámlatdárs also took proper interest in the work . . . . Mr. Gandaria, the District Inspector, examined the record in detail in both talukas.

The amount of work accomplished by the District Inspector appears sufficient and though the inspection done by him did not reveal any serious mistakes of the Circle Inspectors and of the Talátis it was done in detail and embraced all branches of the work of the Circle Inspectors and Talátis.

The Circle Inspectors' work was fair but the Collector does not look upon the amount of their work of examining Ryots' receipt books as satisfactory.

*Surat.*—The entries in the Record of Rights 61,457 numbers out of a total of 91,779 survey numbers were checked by the Circle Inspector. They had moreover to assist the Mámlatdárs in connection with details of suspensions and remissions. Taking these circumstances into consideration the work of the Circle Inspectors was satisfactory.

The District Inspector was active throughout the year. The Collector adds "the District Inspector has worked well and takes interest in his work. In his reports he is inclined to dogmatize and to base his inferences on insufficient premises. He should communicate more freely with the Sub-Divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs about any remissness on the part of the Talátis and Circle Inspectors and not restrict himself to an annual indictment of the staff."

*Thána.*—"The District Inspectors' work was satisfactory, but he complains about the inadequacy of his staff which is not able to cope with the ordinary work in the district which is generally heavy. The Circle Inspectors and Talátis are on the whole well spoken of. I am inclined to doubt whether enough work is got out of the Circle Inspectors. Their routine work if the figures from Kalyán may be taken as average is not of very great value."

*Poona.*—The work of Circle Inspectors was on the whole found to be good. The Collector concurs with the Superintendent in the statement that the District Inspector exercised careful supervision and his work on the whole was in all respects satisfactory.

*Sátára.*—The Collector states that on the whole Mr. Kirane (District Inspector) and Mr. Ghanekar his successor from 21st January 1905 have done a solid amount of good work.

The work of the Circle Inspectors has on the whole been satisfactory. They have done a fair amount of crop inspection and waste inspection. Boundary mark inspection has also received its due share of attention in all talukas except Sátára where none has been done, the reason assigned for the omission being that the Circle Inspectors have been solely employed on record of rights work. The compilation of Circle books is up to date in almost all the talukas and a fair amount of measurement work and work in reference to encroachments has also been done.

*Násik.*—"The duty of criticising the work of Circle Inspectors under the present arrangements is both difficult and delicate. Now-a-days the permanent staff and its legitimate duties have to be interfered with so often in a year that supervising officers find

it very difficult to test any particular branch of their work with appreciable success or effective check."

"The Record of Rights, the Village Accountants' Survey Classes, the clerical work in connection with the revision of settlements, the work in the Poona Survey Daftar, the Poona Survey Training Classes, the special measurement works and special work of famine years, all these combined with the ordinary leave interruptions and the evil of periodical appointments necessitated by the new rules of promotion, have rendered the position of a Circle Inspector repulsive to the staff and confusing to the supervising officers. Poor work is the natural result of interrupted employment. The old measurer class apart, Circle Inspectors have little incentive to good work because their duties have scarcely become familiar before they are transferred to other spheres."

"The District Inspector did excellent work throughout the year."

*Khândesh*.—The work done by the District and the Assistant District Inspectors during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory. The introduction of the Record of Rights and the supervision of the Village Accountants' Classes have necessarily occupied a great deal of the attention of these officers and interfered considerably with their test of the ordinary work of the Circle Inspectors.

The work of Circle Inspectors appears to have been somewhat uneven throughout the district, and complaints about their inefficiency are still forthcoming from some of the Pránts. On the whole, however, they have much improved.

*Sholápur*.—The District Inspector was more active in the year under report than in the preceding year. His work was on the whole good.

The Sub-divisional Officers have not made any unfavourable remarks as regards the quality and quantity of work performed by Circle Inspectors.

*Nagar*.—The District Agricultural Inspector Mr. Bere's work is commended by all the Pránt officers and under his careful supervision the Record of Rights work is making good progress. Several Circle Inspectors have done very good work in connection with it, thereby compensating the bad work of kulkarnis, who, though on the whole efficient as far as mere account work is concerned, do not appear to be of a sufficiently good stamp for the discharge of the multifarious duties that devolve on them now-a-days.

*Bijápur*.—The work of the District Inspector Mr. V. H. Lakshmeshwar was good, but I think he might have done more than he has as regards the examination of Circle Inspectors' Daftars and the Record of Rights work in the Hungund Táluka. The work of the Circle Inspectors is reported to be from fair to good.

*Belgaum*.—The Táluka and Mahál establishments worked on the whole satisfactorily. \* \* \* The majority of the Circle Inspectors were employed in the preparation of the record. On the whole they have discharged their duties satisfactorily. The District Inspector Mr. Ghali has shown commendable activity in supervising the work. No final test of Village Accountants was taken by him as his time was fully occupied by the Record of Rights work.

As the Circle Inspectors were engaged on Record of Rights work in five tálukas and on special crop inspection and Famine work in Parasgad and Athani tálukas, the crop, waste, encroachment and boundary marks inspection work could not be performed according to standing orders. What little measurement work was done during the year was carried out by the General Duty Inspector.

*Kánara*.—"The Sub-divisional Officers have no complaint to raise against the Circle Inspectors' establishment. The Record of Rights diverted a portion of this staff from their prescribed duties, and though there was some dislocation of business on this account, it was only temporary and does not call for special notice. Assignment of additional Bettas in the above-ghat tálukas and of Hakkal to the Kunbis of Bhatkal also fell to a great extent upon the Kanungo establishment. However their work was on the whole satisfactory. I would add that this staff, lacking the knowledge of practical agriculture, is prevented from being as useful to the agriculturists as they might have been owing to their constant touch with the rayats and their fields."

I have no hesitation in saying that "the work of the District Inspector Mr. Shesho Shrinivas, who is shortly to retire, has been eminently satisfactory."

*Dhárwár*.—The accounts of Sub-divisional Officers of the work done by Circle Inspectors and Village Officers differ somewhat, but it is noteworthy that Mr. Monteath speaks highly of the way the village officers did the Record of Rights work.

*Kolába*.—Mr. Naik, District Inspector, has sufficiently accounted for his work and notably that he has exercised an efficient supervision over the Record of Rights work. The Collector adds: "I cannot share my predecessor Mr. Bonus' poor opinion of the efficiency of Taláti in this district. The Record of Rights work was found both by Mr. Mountford and Mr. Koreishi to have been done with extraordinary care by them and to be wonderfully accurate so far as it could be tested." \* \* \* "An equally good opinion cannot be

formed of the work of Circle Inspectors, though many of them have undoubtedly done good work and are entitled to credit."

"The chief complaint against them is that they ought to get more into their day's work and that they ought to acquire the habit of conducting more than one revenue inquiry relating to the same individuals at the same time and that when they are in a field they ought to strive to finish all the various kinds of inspections and inquiries as far as possible at one time instead of doing as little as possible."

"It has been the endeavour of the District Inspector and myself to indicate to them how this can be done, and the Mámlatdárs also have been directed to personally instruct them."

*Ratnágiri.*—The work of the District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture was satisfactory. In consideration of the Record of Rights and locust work and of the fact that the Circle Inspectors took charge of their respective circles so late as December, the work on the whole may be considered sufficient.

G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director, Land Records.

## APPENDIX B.

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

District.	Circle Books examined.	Number of measurement cases of Circle Inspectors tested.	Number of villages visited for crop, waste and boundary mark inspection.	Survey numbers tested for crops, waste and boundary marks.	Number of boundary marks tested.	Number of villages in which Birth and Death Registers were tested.	Number of Circle Inspector's Daltars examined.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	All talukas.	---	91	642	5,473	75	---	Also tested 19 measurement and 6 classification cases and the measurement and classification of libata lands on which 14 classifiers were employed.
Kaira	344	---	131	3,642	None.	---	---	
Panch Mahals	---	---	61	---	---	---	---	
Erwal	152	37	206	1,510	None.	---	---	* 2,101 entries in Birth and Death Registers were tested, but it is not stated in how many villages.
Surat	53	61	156	797	1,309	---	---	† 430 entries.
Jhāna	---	---	150	223	1,238	---	---	
Khandesh	11 talukas.	60	54	325	2,606	241	44	
Nasik	Circle books of six talukas.	67	---	---	---	---	16	
Ahmednagar	---	Information not supplied.						
Pozna	Not reported.	43	110	2,055	1,629 (Survey Numbers).	Not reported	20	
Shikapur	3 talukas.	26	68	---	---	---	6	
Wāra	---	11	31	211	1,540	---	---	
Fulgam	---	Information not supplied.						
Bijapur	Books of 10 villages in every taluka.	22 Survey Numbers.	Work of 24 Circle Inspectors out of 40.	---	---	Work of 24 Circle Inspectors.	24	
Dharwar	---	Information not supplied.						
Kolaba	Information not supplied.	23 including 4 by the General Duty Inspector.	15	59	510	21	12	
Ratnagiri	57	6	15	93	608	---	11	
Kanara	---	34	74	379	924	---	---	

G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director, Land Records.

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the amount of Crop, Waste, Boundary Marks and Encroachment Inspection performed by Circle Inspectors.

District.	Crop Inspection.		Waste Inspection.		Boundary Marks Inspection.		Encroachments.		Remarks.
	Number of Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Number of Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Number of Villages.	Survey Numbers.	Number of Villages Inspected.	Number of encroachments detected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Northern Division.</i>									
Ahmedabad	...	...	Information not supplied.						
Kaira	...	32,636	...	2,478	...	...	...	257	
Panch Mahals	671	8,516	371	1,635	371	7,137	...	42	
Broach	...	75,570	...	...	...	1,399	...	34	
Surat	...	14,543	...	...	...	3,778	...	136	*Included in column 3.
Thana	...	...	Information not supplied.						
<i>Central Division.</i>									
Khandesh	2,042	18,478	1,278	2,432	1,212	13	...	562	
Nashik	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmednagar	...	...	Information not received.						
Poona	830	9,771	800	472	800	51,725	...	13	
Shalapur	...	4,008	...	...	135,335	...	...	33	†Included in column 3. ‡Number of Marks, not Survey Numbers.
Satara	...	12,672	...	...	...	...	...	118	§Included in column 3.
<i>Southern Division.</i>									
Belgaum	...	...	Information not supplied.						
Bijapur	...	6,192	...	590	...	31,710 (Number of Marks).	...	218	
Dharwar	...	...	Information not supplied.						
Kolaba	...	5,652	...	...	...	32,451 (Number of Marks).	...	471	
Ratnagiri	...	1,380	...	81	...	3,402 (Number of Marks), 364 (Survey Numbers).	...	285	No crop, waste or boundary marks inspection was done by the Circle Inspectors of Ratnagiri, Dapoli Taluka (including Mandangad Peta) owing to Record of Rights work.
Kanara	...	...	Information for only one Sub-division supplied.						

G. S. CURTIS,  
Joint Director, Land Records.



APPENDIX D.

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

District.	Taluka.	Total No. of villages in the taluka.	No. of villages visited for test by the		Total No. of entries in each taluka.	No. of entries in villages visited by the		No. of entries tested by the		No. of entries found incorrect by the		Percentage of column 9 over column 6.	Percentage of column 10 over column 8.	Remarks.
			Mamlatdar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.		Mamlatdar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.	Mamlatdar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.	Mamlatdar.	Sub-Divisional Officer.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	Dholka	65	65	38	34,739	34,739	Not given.	10,308	3,161	No record.		30	—	
	Prantij	73	44	Not given.	33,039	23,243	..	6,807	Not given.	Do.		30	—	
Ahmedabad	Modasa	41	41	..	14,477	14,477	..	3,517	..	41	Not given.	34	—	
	Gogha	4	4	4	625	625	625	157	117	Not given.	..	19	14	
	Dhandbuka	12	12	12	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,402	363	64	..	70	9	
	Broach	96	96	43	70,211	70,211	26,983	15,040	3,111	Not record.	169	23	11	
Surat	Vagra	68	68	11	28,197	28,197	5,530	9,794	773	..	41	34	14	
	Chorasi	73	73	31	18,909	18,909	11,166	3,750	691	102	21	201	6	
Talin	Bulsar	96	86	34	Not given.	104,470	29,217	18,014	3,123	321	107	..	10	
	Bardoli	94	94	86	44,300	44,300	49,274	7,990	2,703	..	9	18	7	
	Vadod Peta	44	41		18,977	18,977		4,726				16		240
Wada	137	137	20	45,343	45,343	3,119	8,108	310	..	..	179	23		
Central Division.	Shahapur	189	48	56	Not given.	43,023	39,423	1,541	1,839	253	233	..	48	
	Edulatte	98	53	18	108,532	Not given.	18,118	11,078	907	1,123	11	11	8	
Kutch	Bhusaval	124	73	64	22,256	13,407	11,231	3,944	2,219	170	106	127	20	
	Edulabad	101	99		13,412	11,871		2,472				48		183
	Chaligauon	125	117	65	17,997	17,554	8,509	3,977	2,354	Not given.	..	33	27	
	Shahada	165	165	97	21,595	21,595	15,292	7,217	4,704	106	One per cent.	334	20	
	Erandol	227	43	104	37,330	9,385	29,274	1,669	3,679	Not given.	200	64	13	
	Chopda	130	87	50	20,181	14,776	8,164	2,581	803	..	36	127	14	
Nasik	Nasik	126	103	51	Not given.	50,693	Not given.	12,977	379	..	..	..	..	
	Nandgaon	83	71	No report.	..	11,098	No test taken.	3,203	No test taken.	100	No test taken.	..	..	
	Sinnar	99	99	..	59,148	59,148	Not reported.	12,356	Not reported.	298	Not reported.	20	..	
Ahmednagar	Rahuri	112	112	54	29,427	29,427	12,604	7,394	1,901	840	165	251	14	
	Ehrigonda	79	79	33	31,961	31,961	16,643	13,066	1,871	1,997	290	41	11	
	Shevgaon	100	140	53	40,161	25,744	20,296	8,278	1,420	35	7	31	7	
Puna	Sirur	64	54	..	50,471	45,663	..	2,455	..	158	..	12	..	• Besides 3,500 c were last year
Southern Division.	Shahapur	69	69	26	44,903	44,903	16,636	20,620	3,448	863	26	46	20	
	Gokak	..	..	..	..	..	..	Figures reported last year.	..	..	..	..	..	
Belgaum	Belgaum	93	83	25	Not given.	Not given.	10,884	5,676	1,087	190	26	..	10	
	Chandgad Mahal.	39	39	15	11,776	11,776	4,795	3,941	503	No record kept.	12	33	10	
	Sampgaon	140	140	49	60,330	60,330	24,232	14,177	2,769		..	23	11	
Elapur	Khanapur	..	..	..	Partial report received last year.	..	Further figures not received this year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hungund	148	148	91	31,303	31,303	Not given.	7,934	2,533	1,389	638	250	..	
	Haggal	142	142	56	24,901	24,901	..	6,160	1,023	4	20	24	..	
Dharwar	Gadag	79	53	69	Not given.	14,162	22,019	3,387	2,451	7	Not given.	..	11	
	Bankapur	145	145	80	27,507	27,507	17,324	7,430	2,208	93	275	27	13	
	Hubli†	80	80	Not reported.	Not given.	24,091	Not reported.	4,868	Not reported.	648	4	Not reported.	..	..
Navalgund†	54	54	4,182		4,182	929		23					..	
Kolaba	Mangaoon	40	31	21	Not given.	26,049	15,847	4,061	896	No record kept.	25	..	8	
	Karjat	173	34	16	..	12,207	7,597	2,192	1,168		3	..	15	
	Khalapur	98	43	10	..	22,615	3,994	5,356	620		1	..	16	
	Pauvel	211	38	19	..	14,251	6,807	2,640	1,193		3	..	17	
	Boha	40	6	4	..	8,855	3,210	1,831	577		..	..	17	
	Dapoli	26	18	17	..	25,705	25,297	3,343	1,835		..	614	..	7
Ratnagiri	Mandangad	16	15	10	..	18,016	13,116	5,231	1,492	495	206	..	11	
	Ratnagiri	34	23	8	..	41,423	2,968	4,827	236	32	..	..	9	
	Malvan	40	31	No test taken.	172,754	90,349	No test taken.	5,699	No test taken.	94	No test taken.	5	..	Compila not o tud yo
Kandara	Yellapur	123	123	54	13,874	13,874	8,547	4,261	1,894	40	44	80	16	
	Mundgod Petha	93	60	49	7,754	7,011	5,171	1,884	649	97	25	24	16	
	Siddapur	202	202	109	51,937	51,937	Not given.	12,763	6,175	416	Not given.	24	..	

† Compilation was completed in 1-03-04.

Extract from the Commissioner, N. D.'s Land Revenue Administration Report (Part II) for 1901-05 bearing upon the working of the Land Records Staff :—

The opening of Survey Classes for Village Accountants was impeded in most districts by the untoward nature of the seasons. The two classes, which were opened in Broach District, were attended by 39 candidates, of whom 36 passed the preliminary test. No mention is made as to the efficiency of men who have already passed, except in Ahmedabad District, where they are reported to be able to do simple measurement work.

The work of the Circle Inspectors is said to be fairly satisfactory in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts. In other districts their work is spoken of indifferently. However, their ordinary work was in many instances interfered with by the special measures to meet the stress of a bad season. The reports of the Surat District do not give much information as to the manner in which these officers have discharged their duties. The Collector of Kaira and Mr. Wiles, Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, touch upon the inexperience of the present run of Circle Inspectors, resulting from the cast of the existing rules, which necessitate frequent changes among them. There can be no doubt that the graduate Circle Inspectors too often regard the posts of Circle Inspectors merely as stepping-stones to higher places and shirk the work or at best do it without zeal or interest :—

Extract from the Commissioner, C. D.'s Land Revenue Administration Report for 1904-05 :—

The scheme for the grading of District Agricultural Inspectors with Mám-latdárs came into force during the year. The result will be a great improvement in their prospects, which cannot but add to their efficiency. The present Inspectors, with one exception, are well spoken of. Their most important duties at present, namely those connected with the record of rights and the training of kulkarnis, would seem to have been performed satisfactorily on the whole.

Opinions differ on the work of Circle Inspectors, but more than one officer alludes to the difficulty of getting good work out of men who look upon their tenure of a Circle inspectorship merely as a stepping-stone to a higher post.

\* \* \* \* \*

The statistics of punishment in the reports give an average of 5.5 per cent. of Patils and 20.3 per cent. of kulkarnis fined, suspended or dismissed during the year. As regards individual districts, the percentages were highest in Sholápur (9 and 26) and lowest in Sátára (4 and 12). The kulkarni from his position is necessarily more liable to disciplinary penalties than the Patil, but the figures for some of the districts seem to suggest more frequent resort to punishments than is perhaps desirable or necessary. The subject of the kulkarni's inefficiency has now been discussed threadbare. Until the proposals for his improvement take some definite shape, his limitations must be recognized. Under the Watandári system, the average kulkarni is really not fit for anything more than the collection of revenue and the keeping of accounts; and lapses of duty beyond this require to be treated with a considerable measure of indulgence. Classes for the training of kulkarnis in survey were held in all districts of the division; and of the 932 kulkarnis who attended them, 431 passed the final test. Special measures were adopted in the Khándesh District for the regular exaction of measurement work from the trained kulkarnis; and this plan must be generally followed if what is learnt in the classes is not to be forgotten. Apart, however, from the question of the mapping of sub-occupancies, which is a question under consideration, it is very doubtful if it is worth while training kulkarnis in survey at all. As remarked above the ordinary watandár kulkarni or his deputy may be expected to do his ordinary account and clerky duties, but not much more can be expected of him. If we want to have a man who is

at once an accountant, a clerk and a land surveyor, it is probable we shall have sooner or later to reform the watandár by ending him.

6. *Special Matters.*—(1) During the year the record of rights was completed in one táluka in Sholápur, where more work was prevented by the introduction of the revision settlement in the greater part of the district; and in 5 tálukas in Khándesh. In Poona the record for the Khed and Sirur Tálukas, compiled in the preceding year, was gone over again owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the work previously done. As regards the other districts, the preparation of the record was in progress in 6 tálukas in Sátára and 3 each in Násik and Ahmednagar. Additional establishments were employed in every district except Khándesh; and the necessity for it has since been felt in that district also. The Superintendent of Land Records and Registration gives no opinion in his report as to the character of the work done in the different districts. Apparently he is not in a position to do so, as he did not test it at all in Khándesh and Poona and only in 30 villages altogether in the remaining 4 districts of the division. Judging, however, from such remarks as the Collectors make, the work was on the whole satisfactory. As regards the attitude of the people, Mr. Moore, the only Collector who remarks on the point, states that the record "is slowly but steadily gaining favour with the people." On the other hand, Mr. Plunkett, his District Deputy Collector, states that except perhaps the money-lenders, the attitude of the people was one of indifference.

The initial record has now been prepared in 1 táluka of Poona, 3 of Sholápur, 6 of Ahmednagar, 5 of Násik, 3 of Sátára and 9 of Khándesh; and finally declared in 2 tálukas of Sholápur, 3 of Ahmednagar, 3 of Násik and 9 of Khándesh. The mapping of sub-occupancies has practically been attempted only in one district—Khándesh.

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*Remarks recorded by the Commissioner, S. D., on the work of the Land Records Staff in the Southern Division during the year 1904-1905.*

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### *Circle Inspectors.*

The routine work of the Circle Inspectors' crop, waste, and boundary marks inspection suffered to some extent owing to the deputation of some of these officers to places where the Record of Right was in progress and also to other special duties such as—

(1) drawing up estimates of the outturn of crops with a view to ascertaining the extent of the need for granting suspensions and remissions in Bijápur and the famine-affected parts of Belgaum;

(2) measuring land for the assignment of betta and hakkal lands in Kánara; and

(3) helping in the operations of the destruction of locusts in Kolába and Ratnágiri.

But from the information supplied by the Collectors of the routine inspection that was done, it is not easy to ascertain the amount of the work done by the village officers, the amount of the test of this work by Circle Inspectors, how far the village officers' work was found by them to be satisfactory, also how far the Circle Inspectors' work was in its turn tested by the Mámlatdárs and the Sub-divisional Officers and by District Inspectors and with what results. It would appear necessary to prescribe some forms for the supply of this information.

2. The general complaint on the part of the Sub-divisional Officers appears to be that boundary marks are out of repairs to a serious extent and that neither the land-owners on the one hand nor the village officers and Circle Inspectors on the other care to see them repaired. It seems necessary to take some practical steps to have the marks repaired.

*Measurement cases.*

3. Correspondences involving measurement of land are stated to have accumulated in every district owing to the diversion of Circle Inspectors for other special duties, and the District Officers are of opinion that village officers are not as yet able to dispose of such work. The General Duty Circle Inspector is stated to have disposed of some measurement cases in Belgaum and Kánara.

*Circle Books.*

4. These books appear to have been written up to date except in Bijápur and the Athni Táluka of Belgaum apparently on account of famine duties and in the parts of Ratnágiri where the establishment of Circle Inspectors has been recently (December 1904) organised and placed in charge of regular Circles.

5. Nothing has been said in the Collectors' reports as to the comparison of ryots' receipt books and the inspection of vital statistics and the statistics of water-supply by Circle Inspectors. On account of large remissions in past years and non-recovery of land revenue due to scarcity, the inspection of receipt books as laid down in Government Resolution No. 5175, R. D., dated 7th July 1904, by Circle Inspectors is most necessary and ought to be done as far as possible to prevent frauds.

6. An opinion has been expressed by some Sub-divisional Officers that the Circle Inspectors have not sufficient experience of their work, that they regard the post as a stepping-stone to promotion to Head Kárkúnships and Mámlats and that the frequent transfers add want of local knowledge to want of knowledge of work and there is much truth in this.

7. Mr. Panso says that as Circle Inspectors have no knowledge of practical agriculture they are not able to give useful instructions to agriculturists and it is so. Until, however, the strain on account of special duties has been removed, any measures for remedying this defect seems difficult for adoption. The better informed cultivators are stated to take some interest in the operations of the Experimental farm at Dhárwár.

*District Inspectors.*

8. Nothing has been said by the Collectors of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Kolába as to the amount and character of the work done by these officers. Elsewhere the Collectors were generally satisfied with their work.

*Training of Village Accountants in Survey.*

9. Considerable progress was made in every district in the training of village accountants in survey. The number who have passed the final test form a considerable proportion of the total number of village accountants, though the efficiency of the passed men in dealing with practical measurement work is much doubted by the District Officers. It seems desirable to prescribe some form for the supply of information on this subject, both to secure uniformity and to convey a clear idea as to (1) the total number of officiators in the district, (2) the number of those exempted from the training, (3) the number of officiators and others trained during the current year and up to date, (4) the number who have passed only the preliminary test during the current year and up to date, (5) number who have passed the final test during the current year and up to date, and (6) number recommended for training during the next season.

10. Mr. Bomanji says that many watandar kulkarnis, who have received survey training, pass out of office on account of the rotation system, before they have learnt to use their knowledge and that the labour and expense incurred for training them are wasted. But this cannot be helped under the present circumstances. It is enough if Collectors see that a candidate for appointment, whether a representative watandar or his deputy, has undergone the necessary survey test.

*Record of Rights Work.*

11. Except the mapping the state of work done is as below :—

District.	Total Number of Talukas.	Number of Talukas in which the work is done.	Remarks.
Belgaum ... ..	7	4	Gokak, Chikodi and Klánápur. Work completed and announced. Sampgaon work completed. Belgaum work partially finished.
Bijápur ... ..	8	2	Bádámi completed and announced last year. Hungund completed this year.
Dhárwár ... ..	11	6	Navalgund, including Nargund Petha, Karajgi and Hubli completed and announced last year. Gadag, Bankápur and Hangal almost completed this year.
Kánara ... ..	8	4	Knmta and Ankola completed last year. Siddápur and Yellápur including Mundgod Petha completed this year.
Kolába ... ..	7	4	Roha completed and announced last year. Mángaon, Karjat and Panvel more than half the work is done this year.
Ratnágiri ... ..	9	3	Maudangad Petha of the Dápoli Taluka work completed. Dápoli Taluka work approaching completion. Ratnágiri, Málvan, more than half is done.

12. In the Bijápur District the progress of the work is reported to have been retarded owing to the incompetency of some of the kulkarnis, the prevalence of plague and cholera.

13. The Collector of Kolába attributes the slow progress of the work as due to (1) the small number of Talátis, (2) the difficulty in assembling the villagers and interested persons living in Bombay and suburbs, (3) locust operations, (4) the difficult nature of the country, and (5) large number of sub-divisions.

14. In Ratnágiri likewise the number of sub-divisions is very large, but the larger number of villages is Khoti. The work has to be done in Khálsa villages only and is likely to be finished with other districts.

15. It will thus be seen that the progress already made is satisfactory and the Collectors think that the current year's work is superior to that done in the previous year and hope that with the experience gained the work will improve.

16. The Commissioner has in his personal examination of the work of the Málvan Taluka of the Ratnágiri District, Chikodi Taluka of the Belgaum District and Navalgund Taluka of the Dhárwár District, found that the Talátis or Kulkarnis and the Circle Inspectors have on the whole gained sufficient experience and that the former have turned out good and larger quantity of work than was expected in addition to their other multifarious duties.

17. The Collectors got the work done by deputing Talátis and Circle Inspectors from one taluka to another and with only small additional establishments where necessary.

18. The attitude of the people towards the record is stated to be favourable, and mistaken notions as to its objects are stated to have been dispelled. Some officers have reported that the moral effect of the introduction of the record of rights has been to some extent the loss of harmony existing between the creditor and debtor, khatedar and sub-sharer, and landlord and tenant. Mutual confidence and friendly relations long subsisting between them are said to have been strained owing to the attempts of the one party to gain some undue advantage as regards the titles being recorded over the other in the course of the enquiry.

19. To prevent such advantage being taken, the assistance of Panchayats should be taken as their services are likely to be of utility in securing accuracy in the record (Rule 7 of the Instructions).

20. To ensure accuracy and to protect the interests of the poorer classes it will be interesting to know, in connection with this record, whether the agriculturists and other poor people in whose favour mortgages, &c., are discharged or extinguished (explanation 2 of section 4 (1) of the Act) promptly and readily report them. So also whether such people take advantage of the free inspection of the record allowed by section 14 and rule 15.

20. The attitude of the people could have been better gauged if the District Officers had mentioned the number of cases in a taluka where requisitions under section 7 (1) were necessary, and cases in which the fees mentioned in section 8 are levied.

21. The following information may also with advantage be inserted in future in their remarks by Collectors:—

(1) Whether any entries have been the subject of civil suits and what opinion the Civil Courts have expressed.

(2) How many appeals were there under section 3, sub-section 4, and rule 8 and with what result. Only the Collector of Kánara has remarked that there were very few appeals.

(3) Whether Mutation Registers are opened from the date of the completion of the record of rights and kept up to date.

(4) How far the Patels have been useful in the preparation of the record of rights and the maintenance of Mutation Registers (No. 6 of General Instructions).

(5) Any use of Panchayats made and how far they proved useful (Rule No. 7 of the Instructions).

W. W. DREW,  
Commissioner, Southern Division.

PART III OF THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT  
FOR THE PROVINCE OF SIND FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

No. 857 of 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,  
Karachi, 9th April 1906.

1. Proposals were sanctioned in the year of report for the revision of assessment rates for the Thul, Kashmir and Kandkot tálukas of the Upper Sind Frontier district, for the Tatta, Mirpur Sávro, and Ghorabari tálukas of the Karachi district, and for the area dependent on the Jamrao Canal. The new rates were introduced in the Jamrao area at the end of the year, and in the tálukas of the Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi districts in 1905-06. A survey settlement was introduced in the current year in the Sir Amani tract of the Shahdadpur táluka in the Upper Sind Frontier district—hitherto an unsettled tract. A statement in the prescribed form showing the results is attached. Proposals have been prepared during the current year for the revision of rates in the Umarkot and Pithoro tálukas of the Thar and Parkar district, in the Dero Mohbat and Hala tálukas of the Hyderabad district, and in the Jacobabad táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier district. They are at present under the Commissioner's consideration and will shortly be submitted to Government.

2. The amount of work transacted by the head-quarters office is shown in Appendix B. The total number of survey registers (Village Form No. 1) prepared during the year (columns 25, 26, 33, and 34) was 561 as against 327 in the previous year. In addition, (a) the column of abatement of canal clearance in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd copies of 62 survey registers of táluka Mehar, which remained over from last year, was completed, and (b) owing to the revision of rates in the Thul, Kandkot, Kashmir, Tatta, Ghorabari and Mirpur Sávro tálukas, the preparation of entirely new registers was undertaken. Of these the first copies of the survey registers of 72 dehs out of 87 of táluka Kandkot were completed in all respects. There was also a large increase over the preceding year in the number of Sindhi maps supplied (column 22) due to heavy indents received from various departments in the Province, more especially the Public Works Department for Contour surveys. The number of Sindhi maps (column 32) prepared for printing was 289 as against 238 in the previous year. The number of extracts from field books supplied to Revenue authorities was 699 as against 645 in the previous year (*vide* column 17 of the table). In this are included three extracts from survey registers and maps which were supplied to petitioners.

3. Turning now to the work of correction performed by the head record office in connection with the reservation of lands under section 38 of the Land Revenue Code and the survey work done by Revenue tapedars in their tapas, it may be mentioned that 8,710 survey numbers were corrected. Two copies of Ghat Wadh registers, each consisting of 8,713 numbers, were prepared—one for the use of the record office and the other for issue to the táluka officials concerned. Of these corrections a percentage test of 155 numbers was taken. Tests were also taken in recess of the numbers measured by the survey parties in the field shown in para. 10 of the report.

4. Appendix C shows the amount of survey work done by tapedars (apart from that done by the surveys parties) which was received for examination in the record office and returned duly scrutinized.



5. The numerical strength of the Revenue surveyors stood the same as last year. Five remained in charge of survey parties in the Sukkur and Hyderabad districts. The other two Revenue surveyors, who are not in direct charge of the survey parties, were deputed to sub-divide numbers cut up by certain canals in the Tando Bago and Dero Mobbat talukas of the Hyderabad Collectorate and the Sukkur and Ubauro talukas of the Sukkur district, where they remained till the close of the field season. One of them Mr. Rama Parshad also finished the work of demarcation of the Mirzanpur Jaghir, which had remained over from last year. The services of Mr. Santdas were, as usual, placed at the disposal of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, for survey work under his orders.

6. Appendix D shows the amount of measurement work done by the various survey parties, during the field season and the test taken by the Revenue surveyors and by the Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, respectively. In addition to the work shown in the statement 3,130 acres were measured by the two Revenue surveyors who are working independently of the parties, making a total of 140,295 acres. This amount looking to the scattered and varied nature of the work is satisfactory.

7. A reference to the tabulated statement will also show that of the 31,453 survey numbers which were measured by the survey parties in two districts of the Province, the surveyors in charge took test of 3,352 numbers and an error of 4 per cent. and over in 16 numbers only was detected. The small proportion of fields in which an error of 4 per cent. and over occurred indicates that the work on the whole has been accurately done by the tapedars.

8. In addition to the work shown in the preceding table 280 survey numbers which, though measured by revenue tapedars, had not been plotted on maps or entered in village and taluka registers were cleared off by the survey parties in the Hyderabad district.

9. The Superintendent personally took tests and retests in 744 survey numbers against 554 numbers in the previous year, and an error of 4 per cent. and over was detected in one number only. Of the 744 numbers tested by the Superintendent, 132 were retests of numbers tested by Revenue surveyors. In these the error was within 2 per cent. in 3 numbers and within 1 per cent. in 129 numbers. The tests taken by Revenue surveyors in charge can, therefore, be considered accurate and reliable. The larger amount of personal test was necessitated by the larger outturn of work accomplished by the survey parties at time of visit. In addition to the above, of the two Revenue surveyors who are working independently of the parties, the work of one was tested. The total of numbers measured was 403 and the test taken therefrom was 14 numbers in which no mistake of any importance was discovered. The other Revenue surveyor's work was not tested owing to want of time. The total work done by him was 534 numbers.

10. The field season commenced, as usual, on 1st November and ended on 15th April instead of 30th with the exception of the work of one survey party which was working in the Naushahro Division. The closure of the work earlier this year was due to the fact that the work usually done was found so heavy that it could not be completed during the recess. With this view the work was closed 15 days earlier. Thereafter the survey parties returned to the head-quarters at Hyderabad to bring their recess work, *i. e.*, recalculation of areas, plotting on maps and preparing Ghat-Wadh registers and distribution statements, *i. e.* Form F of the numbers measured in the field. The work was begun and completed by the end of October. Of the total numbers, *viz.*, 31,453 numbers, 770 numbers were tested by the Superintendent. In only 69 of them errors and omissions were discovered which were duly corrected. Apart from the survey parties the Superintendent also took test of the two Revenue surveyors' work alluded to in paragraph 10 supra. Of the total numbers measured, *viz.*, 927 numbers, 43 were tested by the Superintendent. All were found correct.

11. As usual a separate class for the training of junior Civilians, Deputy Collectors and Mukhtiarkars was formed. Two Assistant Collectors, 2 Deputy Collectors and 10 Mukhtiarkars attended the class. They were examined at the end

Training of Revenue Officers in survey.



of the usual period of 6 weeks. All passed and were granted certificates of proficiency.

12. Owing to the unfavourable reports in connection with tapedars not keeping up their knowledge of surveying, it was arranged that all tapedars, who had undergone a two months' training during 1894-98 should be examined in batches, and those who failed should pass through the mill of the survey parties. Accordingly Mr. Wilkins was specially deputed for this purpose. The tapedars were examined by him and those who failed in field examination or who did not appear at the examination for various reasons, have been ordered to pass through the survey parties with a view to their obtaining such thorough instructions as will enable them subsequently to do survey work in their respective charges. Of the 12 tapedars, who failed in the special officer's examination in the survey Manual, 11 appeared at the examination which was held at the time of the Sub-Departmental examination. One did not appear. Of these eleven, 9 passed and 2 failed. One of these two and one who failed to appear have been sent to the survey parties this year. The remaining one is on leave on Medical certificate and the Collector of the Sukkur district has been asked to send him next year. The names of the candidates who qualified were duly communicated to the District Officers concerned. Eleven untrained men, who were employed as tapedars owing to paucity as passed men, appeared for the agricultural school examination in survey. All of them passed and were awarded certificates.

13. Under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 8704, dated 14th December 1900 (Revenue Department), the Examination of Registry Offices, Registry offices of Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar districts were examined by the Superintendent and their results were communicated to the Inspector-General of Registration of the Bombay Presidency. He also checked the monthly prices of the provisions supplied to the troops and followers stationed at Hyderabad, Sind, in terms of Government Resolution No. 2019 of 9th April 1902 (General Department) and found no appreciable difference between the market rates and those quoted by the Huzur Deputy Collector in all cereals. In Ghee, however, a difference of rupee 1 per maund was found. The samples of grains received in sealed bottles were duly returned after examination.

14. The result of the Superintendent's examination of Taluka Forms numbers 35 and 36 is shown in the subjoined table. The errors and omissions detected, details of which are noted in the statement following, were forwarded to the Mukhtiarkars concerned through their District Officers:—

*Taluka Forms numbers 35 and 36.*

Taluka.	No. of dehs examined.	No. of dehs found correct.	No. of dehs in which mistakes were discovered.	No. of mistakes discovered.
Rohri ... ..	16	...	16	65
Naushahro Feroz ... ..	24	2	22	45
Badin ... ..	28	...	28	78
Total ...	68	2	66	188

15. The total cost of the Land Record Office, including the cost of the work of measurement and demarcation done by the survey parties and the two Revenue surveyors, who are working independently of the parties, amounted to Rs. 1,06,169-10-8, exclusive of the pay, etc., of tapedars themselves, which has been met from the Village Cess Funds direct by the Revenue Department.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,  
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department, Bombay.

APPENDIX A.

(*Vide* paragraph 1.)

District and its area (acres).	Táluka and area for settlement during the year.	Area settled during the year.	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage decrease.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	...	
Karachi 76,61,469 ...	Taffa ...	7,77,475	57,960	52,230	...	94
	Mirpur Sakro ...	7,27,932	78,100	57,659	...	201
	Ghorabari ...	3,62,579	68,913	50,518	...	239
Hyderabad 50,56,579...	Digri Mahál ...	1,43,859	1,19,897	1,32,215	16.11	...
Thar and Parkar 89,21,639	Jamesabad ...	3,22,917	2,63,938	2,87,209	7.59	...
	Part of Mirpur Khas... 2,35,200	2,35,200	2,29,558	2,47,855	8.11	...
	Part of Sinjhora ... 2,52,657	2,52,657	1,71,592	1,79,237	4.59	...
Upper Sind Frontier 16,88,309.	Thul ...	3,17,681	2,59,207	2,71,688	5.23	...
	Kandhkot ...	3,50,707	1,89,391	2,00,620	5.65	...
	Kashmor ...	3,26,875	55,181	55,362	.25	...
	Sir Amani tract of the Shabdadpur taluka.	1,01,486	1,01,456	49,253	39,623	...

## APPENDIX B.

(Fide paragraph 2 of Sind Report.)

Year.	Number of Cases necessitating Corrections in the Survey records, including arrears.					No. 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 Statement, i.e., Form F and lists of Canal Clearance.	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Field-books.	Distribution Statement, i.e., Form F and lists of Canal Clearance.	Survey Registers.	Maps.		Field-books.	Distribution Statement, i.e., Form F and lists of Canal Clearance.	
		English.	Sindhi.				English.	Sindhi.				English.	Sindhi.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1903-04 ...	518	51	693	347	16	454	43	670	340	14	64	8	15	7	2	*655
1904-05 ...	569	36	659	322	14	531	32	652	297	12	38	4	7	25	2	†702

  

Year.	Number of Maps supplied to						No. of New Survey Registers prepared and supplied to			Corrections in the names of occupants and assessments on Settlement being revised.			Maps prepared for printing.		Registers prepared for Record Office.		
	Without cost to Village Cess Establishment.	With cost to Village Cess Establishment.	Without cost to the principal Zamindars of the Deb.	To District Officers.		To Petitioners with cost.		Village Offices.	District Offices.	Petitioners.	Village Officers.	District Officers.	Petitioners.	English.	Sindhi.	New Register.	Corrections in the names of occupants and assessments.
				English.	Sindhi.	English.	Sindhi.										
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1903-04 ...	1,662	69	13	433	1,466	1	529	116	61	...	...	...	...	20	238	88	62
1904-05 ...	2,181	80	16	251	2,282	...	509	33	8	...	...	...	...	6	289	75	445

\* This includes 10 extracts from Survey Registers and maps, which were supplied to petitioners on payment.

† Do. 8 do. do.

## APPENDIX C.

(Fide paragraph 4.)

District.	No. of talukas in which Survey work was done.	No. of Survey Nos. received for examination and entry in the Survey records including last year's balance.	No. of Survey Nos. returned after making entries in the Survey records, i.e., maps and registers.	No. of Survey Nos. returned without entry in the Survey records with lists of errors.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sukkur ... ..	8	2,731	1,887	133	706
Lárkána . . . . .	10	2,813	1,015	33	1,735
Karáchi . . . . .	9	1,818	1,035	53	727
Upper Sind Frontier . . . . .	5	2,573	1,640	202	734
Hyderabad . . . . .	12	2,841	1,969	94	779
Thar and Párkar . . . . .	4	545	446	2	97
Total ... ..	48	13,324	8,022	525	4,777

## APPENDIX D.

(Vide paragraph 6.)

Name of District.	Measurement done by Tapadars.		Test taken by Revenue Surveyors.		Percentage error in			
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Sukkur ... ..	12,135	48,780	1,272	5,523	2,206	64	2	...
Hyderabad ... ..	19,818	88,435	2,110	10,818	2,024	65	5	16
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>31,453</b>	<b>1,37,165</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>

Name of District.	Test by Superintendent, Land Records and Registration on Tapadar's measurement work.		Percentage error in				Re-test by Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, on Revenue Surveyor's test work.		Percentage error in			
	No.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.	No.	Acres.	1	2	3	4 and over.
Sukkur ... ..	214	880	206	7	...	1	26	400	25	1	...	...
Hyderabad ... ..	398	2,276	399	9	...	...	106	490	104	2	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>612</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

Note.—The Survey parties were engaged in Survey operation in 11 talukas of the Province during the year under report. The talukas were Bahri, Ghotki, Mignat, Mathelo, Ubauro, Pano Akil, Sukkur and Shikarpur of the Sukkur District and Guni, Naushahro Feroz, Kandiaro and Moro of the Hyderabad District.